

THE ARMY
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NO. B 2.

WAR

War Cuts and Clippings.

Vol II

From... ~~DEC 20~~ ~~DEC 12~~ 1915
To... DEC 20 1915

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

B II



THIS IS THE SECOND

VOLUME

OF

WAR CUTS AND

CLIPPINGS

FROM OCT. 12th 1915 — Dec 20th 1915

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G O D
S A V E
T H E K I N G

THE BRITISH EMERALD
JANUARY 1900

Munitions of War
 Knicker—Jones says he has a shell
 factory.
 Bocker—Huh! he raises chickens.



CAPTAIN G. H. WOOLLEY WINNING THE V.C. BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

Abandon Evening Services.

London, Oct. 13.—It was officially announced to-day that Sunday evening services in St. Paul's Cathedral would be discontinued in order to conform with the regulations respecting the darkening of streets.



Captain Main, of the Hesperian, meets his wounded son

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The French War Office admitted that the Allied forces had been forced to fall back slightly after terrific fighting, but declared that the situation in general was satisfactory.

The German Army Headquarters declared that the battle in the Argonne district is proceeding successfully. Three Antwerp forts were declared captured. It was announced that the left wing of the Russian army had been defeated and 2,000 prisoners taken.

Petrograd reported that the Russians were prepared to make another attempt to invade East Prussia.

Vienna declared that the Servians and Montenegrins were being driven from Bosnia. This was denied by the Servians.

German forces have been engaged by the French in the Belgian Congo.

TRENCH TO TRENCH GAINS NORTH OF ARRAS MADE BY ADVANCING FRENCH

**Allies Continue Offensive With Steady Gains
of Ground—Five Aeroplanes Drop Bombs on
Zeebrugge, With Loss of One Machine—
French Approach Arras-Lens Line**

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4 (via London).—The Telegraaf announces that five aeroplanes of the Allies yesterday bombarded Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast. Some of the bombs which were dropped weighed seventy-five pounds.

The aeroplanes were attacked by anti-aircraft guns, which brought down one machine. Another was compelled by a defective motor to land near Nieuwliet, on Dutch territory. A British officer was interned.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star by United Press.

PARIS, Oct. 4. — The French continue to make progress north of Arras, this afternoon's official communique declared. The War Office made no claim to important successes in the Champagne region, but asserted that all German attacks on that front have been repulsed.

"We have made further progress in the Givenchy woods (west of Vimy)," said the official statement. "Our troops have occupied an important cross-roads on Hill No. 119.

"In the region of Quennevies in Nouvron, the battle from trench to trench continued yesterday and last night.

"Near the Navarin farm (Champagne region) there was a heavy bombardment by both sides. All the enemy's attacks against our newly won positions north of Mesnil were repulsed. The night passed quietly on other parts of our line.

"One of our air squadrons had thrown down on the Sablons railroad station at Metz no fewer than forty shells of heavy calibre. Other French aviators have continued the bombardment from the air of the railroad lines, junction points and railroad stations behind the German front.

Special Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Oct. 4. — The French are pressing home their attacks against the Vimy hills and are approaching the Arras-Lens highway, southeast of Givenchy. At certain portions of the front French troops have broken through the last line of enemy trenches, and though afterward repulsed, have taken large quantities of munitions and some prisoners. The weather has hindered artillery operations in the last thirty-six hours, but has had little effect on the terrible hand-to-hand fighting going on in the Artois. Throughout yesterday the Germans directed massed attacks against the new French positions in the Givenchy woods, rushing forward with showers of hand grenades.

Another great artillery battle is developing in the Champagne region. The last official despatches reported an almost entire cessation of infantry fighting, while French and German guns played

YET HOPE FOR SERBIANS Situation While Critical Is Not Utterly Desperate

Paris, November 30.—General de la Croix, one of the leading French military authorities, has a signed article in the Temps this evening, in which he says that the Balkan situation should not be viewed too darkly, as the condition of the Serbian army, while critical, is not yet desperate, and that a resolute offensive by the Entente Allies against Jiskop and toward the Bulgarian capital may bring a decisive turn of events. General de la Croix points out that the Austro-Germans have not attempted a decisive test of battle, but have confined their efforts to over-running the country with superior numbers. He declares that their plans failed in the main objective—the enveloping of the Serbian army. The army, although it has been driven westward, can still retire south-west by the Drina Valley, and effect a juncture with the Serbians in the south and with the Allies.

To obtain subsistence supplies, the writer says, is the main problem, but the Austro-Germans have the same problem before them and it will soon increase, as the snow soon will be from six to nine feet deep.

"It does not seem to me," says General de la Croix, "that the situation should be viewed too darkly. The Serbian army is not yet beaten, and its junction with the Entente Allies is not impossible. The Serbs still have 150,000, and with the Allies' 300,000 men, available for resistance and an offensive."

General de la Croix concludes with a strong appeal for a vigorous offensive by the Entente Allies in the Vardar Valley with its objective straight toward Sofia.

GERMAN FREIGHTER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

**Kaiser Having Hard Time Getting
Supplies Past the Watchful
British Fleet**

Copenhagen, Oct. 13.—Another German steamship has been destroyed as a result of the British submarine campaign in the Baltic, undertaken to prevent Germany from receiving supplies from Scandinavia. The German steamer Walter Leohnardt, 1,260 tons gross, was blown up and sunk in the Baltic yesterday by a British submarine after her crew had been permitted to take to the small boats.

OVER SIXTY THOUSAND CANADIANS AT FRONT

Canadian Army Corps Troops
Comprising 12,000 Men Have
Landed in France

Special Staff Correspondence.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The composition of the Canadian army corps troops which have gone to France under Brigadier General Mercer is announced by the Militia Department. The units are—1st Canadian Cavalry Brigade, Signal unit, field engineers 1st Brigade Royal Horse artillery, 1st Brigade Mounted Rifles, 2nd Brigade Mounted Rifles, Royal Canadian regiment, 42nd Montreal Highlanders, 49th Edmonton Regiment and the Princess Patricia. These troops comprise between 10,000 and 12,000 men which makes considerably over 60,000 Canadians now in the fighting line. There are still between 30,000 and 35,000 Canadian troops in England undergoing training. There are 10,000 doing guard duty in Canada, 1,000 in Bermuda and 500 in St. Lucia. The balance of the 150,000 Canadians recruited are still in Canada.



SUNK, WITHOUT WARNING, BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE: THE "HESPERIAN."

IN THE TRENCHES

Canadian "Eye-witness," Sir Max Aitken, Describes Borden's Tour There

London, Eng., Sept. 22.—The Intelligence Branch at General Headquarters of the British army in the field authorizes the publication of the following article regarding Sir Robert Borden's visit to England and France, by Sir Max Aitken, Canadian record officer, serving with the army in France.

The news that the Prime Minister had arranged a visit to England and to the battlefield in France aroused great and general interest. Since the commencement of the titanic struggle which is now convulsing the world the standards by which we used to measure statesmen have undergone great modification. The gifts of brilliant platform rhetoric, the arts of partisan debate, the instinct for a conquering election issue—all these have dwindled before the cruel perspective of war into their true insignificance.

Sir Robert Borden is the first colonial statesman who has attended a British cabinet, a precedent which may be fruitful in immense constitutional developments hereafter.

His visit to the Front.

It was the duty of the writer to accompany Sir Robert Borden on the visit which he paid to the front, and he gladly embraces this opportunity of substituting for the stories of bloodshed and glory, which have engaged his pen so much, the record of a mission which though peaceful was of profound and often of most moving interest.

Sir Robert Borden arrived in England in the middle of July. On Friday, the 16th, he motored to Shorncliffe, accompanied by Sir George Perley and Mr. R. R. Bennett, M.P. There he met General Hughes, of whom I shall have more to write on another occasion. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the Canadian troops marched past the Prime Minister. It was impossible to watch without emotion, if one came from Canada, this superb body of men coming from every part of the Dominion and animated in all ranks by the desire to take their places side by side with the First Division, and if possible to wrest from the war laurels as glorious as theirs. Certainly, in the view, no finer body of men could be imagined, and if to a critical eye it seemed that the tactical officering of the western regiments was a shade higher than that of the eastern, the reflection readily occurred that the whole of the First Division was criticized on this very ground and that this war of all wars is not to be determined on the parade grounds.

Began on July 20.

Sir Robert Borden's tour began on Tuesday, July 20. Accompanied by Mr. R. B. Bennett and a military staff, he embarked for France. Col. Wilberforce, the camp commandant, who had served on the staff of a former Governor-General of Canada, met him at the pier on his arrival. After lunch he visited a Canadian base hospital, commanded by Col. McKee, of Montreal. It was pathetic to see the pleasure of the wounded at his presence and the plainness with which they showed it in spite of the pain which many of them were suffering.

The next visit was paid to a British hospital, where Sir Robert saw Capt. George Bennett, of the Princess Patricia's, who was just fighting his way back to consciousness after a hundred and twenty-five days of burning fever. From the hospital the Prime Minister went to the graveyard, where he planted seeds of the maple tree on the graves of our dead officers and men. The scene was touching, and Sir Robert was deeply moved. Side by side with the British dead lie Capt. Muntz, of the 3rd Battalion, Toronto regiment; Major Ward, of the Princess Patricia's, whose fruit farm in the Okanagan valley lies fallow, and Lieut. Campbell, of the 1st Battalion, Ontario regiment, who won the Victoria Cross and yet did not live to know it. How he won it, against what odds and facing how certain a death, has been fully told elsewhere.

McGill Cottage Hospital.

Sir Robert then visited the McGill College Hospital, commanded by Col. Birkett, the Canadian base hospital, under Col. Shillington, of Ottawa, and Col. Murray MacLaren's hospital, under canvas in the sand dunes fringing the sea.

Everywhere one noticed the same patience under suffering, the same gratitude for all done to relieve pain and the same sincere and simple pleasure that the Prime Minister of Canada had wished to see them and to thank them.

Perhaps the long corridor tents in the sand dunes impressed themselves more upon the memory. The convalescents stood at attention to receive the colonial Prime Minister. Some would not be denied when the medical staff would perhaps rather have seen sitting. Nor was it less moving to notice how illustrious in private life were many members of the brilliant staff which had assembled to meet the first citizen of Canada. Col. Murray MacLaren, Col. Finlay, Col. Cameron and many others, if they ever reflect upon the immense private sacrifices they have made, would draw rich compensation from the knowledge that their skill and science have in countless cases

brought comfort in the midst of suffering to the heroic soldiers of Canada.

Sir Robert, in a few sentences of farewell, made himself the mouthpiece of Canada, in rendering to them a high tribute of respect and gratitude.

Prince Arthur With Party.

Early on Wednesday morning the Prime Minister set forth to visit the Canadian troops at the front. He was joined in the course of his journey by Prince Arthur of Connaught, who came to represent the Governor-General of Canada. The road followed took the party near to where Canada, at the second battle of Ypres, held the left of the British line. The Prime Minister examined the position with the greatest care and interest, looked upon the ruined city of Ypres and far in the horizon identified the shattered remnants of Messines. Before he left he spoke to those about him with deep pride and thankfulness of those who stood and died for the honor of Canada in that great critical day in the western campaign. At noon Sir Robert reached the Canadian divisional headquarters, where he was received by General Alderson. Two familiar faces were missing from the staff dispositions in the great battle. Col. Romer, then chief of the staff, always cool, always lucid, always resourceful, had become a brigadier. He is an extremely able officer and if a layman may hazard a prediction as to a soldier's future he has in store a very high career. However brilliant and however long it may prove, he will never, I think, forget the second battle of Ypres, or the brave comrades whose exertions it was his duty under the general to co-ordinate and direct. And we missed, too, the quiet but friendly personality of Col. Wood, who had been transferred to Shorncliffe. Col. Wood spent some years at the Royal Military College, at Kingston, and there acquired a great knowledge of and sympathy with the Canadian point of view. He was devoted to the Canadian troops, of whom he was intensely proud, and they on their part understood him and trusted him.

General Alderson accompanied Sir Robert on his visit to the units of the division not on duty in the trenches. The brigade of Brigadier-General Turner was commanded for the last time by that officer, for his soldierly merits have won for him the command of the Second Canadian Division. The command of his brigade has been given to Brigadier-General Leckie, of whom I have frequently written.

Premier Addressed the Canadians.

Sir Robert addressed the men in a few ringing sentences which excited the greatest enthusiasm in all ranks. The men ran after the moving motor and the last to desert was Captain Ralph Markman, a gallant officer, who was unhappily killed a few days after by a chance shell as he was returning to billets along a communication trench. The Second Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Curry, who has since been given the command of the 1st Division, with which his name is inextricably linked, and the 1st Brigade (Brigadier-General Mercer) were also visited. Here it was that Colonel Watson, of Quebec, marched past at the head of the 2nd Battalion, leading his men to the trenches. A capable, brave and very modest officer, he has now been given a brigade in the Second Canadian Division.

Sir Robert then visited the trenches, accompanied by General Alderson and Brigadier-General Bursall, and after a visit to the Army Service Corps, under Colonel Simpson, he parted from General Alderson and his fine command.

His next visit was neither less important nor less interesting, for it was to the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, which assembled 500 strong in a field five miles from Canadian headquarters and received with cheers which broke out again and again the Prime Minister and the brother of the Princess under whose name and favor the battalion has so bravely fought. Major Pelly was in command, the second in command being Lieut. (now Captain) Niven, of whose deeds I attempted to give some account in an earlier article.

The regiment was formed in three sides of a square. As the Prime Minister and the Prince advanced the colors presented by the Princess in Lansdowne Park on that great day, which seems so long ago, were ceremoniously unfurled and as the tattered folds spread before a light breeze the clouds broke and there was a moment or two of bright sunshine. Overhead, two enemy aeroplanes flew and there followed them persistently through the sky bursting shells of shrapnel. The Prime Minister conveyed in simple words a message from the Governor-General. The Prince, in plain and soldierly language, spoke in deep affection of the regiment, whose glory, he said, was so dear to his sister's heart. The men were deeply moved. On his return to headquarters the Prime Minister was invited to take part in a conference with the Field Marshal commanding-in-chief and his staff. Among those present was His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Greets Ally's Commander.

It had been arranged that Sir Robert's visit to the French armies, a visit most courteously and even pressingly suggested by the French Government, should take place on the conclusion of the conference at general headquarters. Sir Robert was received at a small town, which it would be indiscreet to name, by General Joffre. The famous general was surrounded by one of the most brilliant staffs which any army in the world could boast. For a long time he discussed with the most charming frankness and the most lucid explanation the position and the prospects of the allied forces in the field. The French staff was most anxious to enlarge upon its plans in conversation with the Prime Minister. It was interesting indeed to

on entirely in French. What reflections did the interview not suggest. The commander-in-chief of the grand army of France in conference with the Prime Minister of Canada in the throes of a mighty war. Jacques Cartier, Wolfe, Montcalm, the Heights of Abraham, the far-flung antagonism of the great French and British nations, how many memories crowded the mind as one silently watched this historic interview, and of all reflections perhaps the most insistent was that the bitterest antagonisms of mankind may be composed in a period relatively very brief.

Whole Day in Trenches.

After a long day in the French trenches, varied by visits to advanced observation posts, from which the Prime Minister could plainly see the German front line trenches, the party returned through the stricken city of Albert. The majestic fabric of its ancient cathedral has been smitten with the heavy hand. There remains only a scarred and desolate ruin and the figure of the Madonna, a truer mater doloroso, hung suspended in mid-air from the mutilated spire. And to Paris, with minds suddenly, indeed, by all the misery and havoc and the horror, but still full of confidence that right shall yet conquer wrong, that a period shall be assigned to that bloody and calculated savagery which has swept over so many fair provinces in Europe and which has not yet abandoned the hope of dominating the world.

The rest of the week was spent with the Government in Paris, and in discussion with the French president and the Minister of War. Here again Sir Robert met with the most distinguished kindness. Nothing promising or unpromising in the prospects of the Allies was concealed from him, and on his departure from Paris the first citizen of France conferred upon the first citizen of Canada the highest order of the Legion of Honor. After a visit on the way home to the great Canadian base hospital, over which Colonel Bridges, an officer of the permanent forces, presides, and in which Major Keenan, of Montreal, and of the Princess Patricia's, gives his services, the party reached Boulogne on Sunday and were carried back to English soil again.

Monday morning was spent in visiting the great hospital at Shorncliffe, which is under the direction of Colonel Scott, of Toronto. Everywhere one noticed in the hospitals the same cheerfulness, the same patience under suffering and the same unaffected pleasure at the visit of the Prime Minister.

In the late afternoon Sir Robert arrived at the Canadian convalescent home, where troops are gathered from all the hospitals in England either to return in due course to duty or leave forever the military service. This wonderful organization is under the direction of Captain McCombe. The institution, so largely his creation, is a shining example of what such a home can become under intelligent and humane direction.

The convalescents here were over the thousand strong. Those physically fit stood at attention, others in the blue and white uniforms of the hospital leaned heavily upon their crutches, while others lay upon their couches, unable to move but watching and listening intently.

Heroes From All-Canada.

All Canada was represented, from Halifax to Vancouver. Here were the survivors of the battle for the wood, there a remnant of the heroes who charged to save the British left. Here were those brave men who gloriously assaulted the orchard, there the veterans of the First Ontario Regiment, who attacked on June 15.

The Prime Minister was profoundly moved. Flanders had moved him too, nor had he escaped deep feeling when he saw the Canadian troops marching to the trenches, but not until he came face to face with the shattered survivors of four glorious battles did he openly show that deep spring of emotion and affection which those who saw him will always cherish as their first recollection of him. The warmth and sincerity of his nature found expression in one of the most wonderful speeches which he or anyone else has ever made. It has not been reported. It cannot be reported, for those who heard him were themselves too much moved to recollect the words, but it was a speech vital with humanity. It was the speech of a father who mourned over stricken sons, and closing in a sterner note it was the speech of one who foresaw and promised a day of retribution for the conscienceless race which with cold calculation had planned this outrage on humanity.

And so ended the memorable journey. The narrative attempted here cannot, of course, be too explicit, but the writer has not altogether failed in his purpose if he has shown the dignity, the restraint, the eloquence and the wisdom with which the Prime Minister of Canada has represented our great Dominion among the leading soldiers and statesmen of Europe.

BRITISH SUBS. GET 5 GERMAN SHIPS

Caught Huns Napping, Under- sea Boats Playing Havoc in the Baltic

Copenhagen, via London, October 12. —The Politiken says that British submarines in the Baltic Sea are causing the German mercantile fleet great losses.

"Five steamers are now known to have been sunk," says the newspaper. "How many British submarines have got through the narrow sound is not known, but it is evident that Germany was too late in laying the Baltic mine fields."

Traffic across the Baltic, the Politiken adds, is in a state of disorganization.

Kalmar, Sweden, October 12, via London. —The German steamer Nicomedia, with a cargo of 6,800 tons of iron ore from a Swedish port for Hamburg, was sunk in the Baltic yesterday by the British submarine E-19. The Nicomedia was sunk off the southern point of Oland, a Swedish island which Kalmar Sound separates from the mainland.

The crew was given fifteen minutes to take to the boats. It is reported that they all landed safely.



THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF MICHAEL O'LEARY. BY A. C. MICHAEL.

THE REV. BRUCE TAYLOR



Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Dr. Bruce Taylor has been promoted to the rank of Honorary Major, and has been appointed Presbyterian Chaplain to the corps troops, embracing the Cavalry Brigade, under Col. Smart, the 42nd

and 49th Battalions, the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Princess Patricia's, which left England on Saturday and now are in France. It is learned from men of the corps that Dr. Bruce Taylor is immensely popular with all ranks. He is expected back in Montreal in December.

ZEPPELS OVER LONDON; 8 DEAD, 34 INJURED

Few Fires Started by Incendiary and Explosive Bombs Quickly Extinguished

London, October 14.—Zeppelin airships have made another raid over London, dropping bombs. Eight persons are declared to have been killed, and about 34 injured. The material damage done is said to have been small.

The Home Office, shortly after midnight, issued the following report on the raid:

"A Zeppelin raid was made yesterday evening over a portion of the London area, when a certain number of incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped. The material damage done was small. A few fires resulted but they were quickly put out by the fire brigade. The Admiralty will issue a statement today, when particulars are available.

"At present it is only possible to say that no public buildings were injured, and that the casualties so far reported number two women and six men killed, and about 34 injured. With the exception of a soldier killed, all these were civilians.

These figures include all the casualties reported at 11:45 o'clock Wednesday evening."

DESTROYED EVERY GERMAN HANGAR

Allies' Air Raid on Ghent Set Fire to All German Machines and Sheds

By Canadian Press.

Amsterdam, October 12.—Press despatches state that a recent raid of Allied aviators on Ghent and the neighboring town of Gontrode was so successful that not a single hangar on the German aviation grounds was left standing. All of them with their contents were burned by incendiary bombs. Ten houses also were burned.

The last airship raid on Ghent which has been reported, occurred on August 31, when it was said the aviators destroyed a large building at Ghent which was used by the Germans for housing aircraft.

DUMBA'S SHIP HELD UP

Had a Valet of Military Age With No Passport

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, October 14.—The trials of Dr. Dumba, who arrived off Falmouth on Wednesday night, are not yet over. The liner, on which he is a passenger, the Nieuw Amsterdam—is being held up because the former Austrian ambassador to America brought with him a valet who is of military age, and has no passport.

When the liner arrived at Falmouth elaborate precautions were taken to prevent communication with the liner. About 150 passengers were landed yesterday, and it was their opinion that the doctor talked too much for an ambassador. One American first-class passenger, said:

"The doctor tried his best to make friends with us, but we would have nothing to do with him. He dined in the saloon, but generally sat at a separate table with his wife, and when we were in the social room he was nearly always seated at a separate table.

Dr. Dumba is proceeding to Rotterdam on the liner.

FRENCH military band taking their "gas"—In the Argonne where the German Crown Prince makes nefarious attacks with gas, and compels the covering up of noses and mouths to prevent suffocation.



Victory in Serbia Means Final Victory in the War, Says Italian Diplomat

Only Chance of Central Powers is There, and the Allies Can Easily Outnumber Them and Crush Them if They Act Promptly.

Special to the Evening News.

London, October 15.—The Telegraph's Rome correspondent says:—In well informed circles it is thought that during the winter no great decisive military action can be attempted on the northern fronts. The Balkans will be the only important theatre of war. Therefore the entente powers must follow the Austro-German example and concentrate their maximum efforts on the east.

A high political personage said to-day that violent Austrian offensives on the Isonzo, Corso, Carniola and Herzegovina fronts, and those of Germany on Russian front, evidently had as their sole object the prevention of the Entente from sending large forces

to the Balkans. Germany understands that if the Allies arrest the Austro-German offensive against Serbia, the European war will be definitely lost.

To-day the Entente possesses the absolute certainty that Turkey is at the end of her resources, and within a month, unless she receives German assistance, she will be compelled to sue for peace.

The Entente is equally convinced that Greece and Roumania will not move unless they see the Entente is thoroughly resolved to arrest the Germans in their march toward Constantinople. The Entente can send to the east two or three times as many forces as the Austro-Germans. Thus it is only a matter of acting promptly and strongly.

LIEUT. M. LAING IS AMONG THE WOUNDED

Private Walter Arthur Ward,
of the 24th Battalion
Killed in Action

Ottawa, October 15.—The midnight casualty list shows losses to three Montreal battalions, the 13th, 22nd, and 24th. In the 24th Battalion, the name of Lieut. M. Laing, 125 Cedar avenue, Montreal, appears as having been wounded on October 11th. He is a son of Mr. James N. Laing. Other casualties in the same battalion are Walter Arthur Ward, of 2515 Hutchison street, Montreal, killed in action, and buried near Rossignol, Estaminet; Gordon McGonnigal, 166 Jagauchetiére street west, wounded.

In the 22nd Battalion, Pierre Benoit, of 197 Springland avenue, Côte St. Paul; and Isidore Martineau, 982 Berri street, are reported wounded.

The 13th Battalion has George Kerrigan, address Ireland, as having been wounded.

BRITISH SUBS HAVE PARALYZED TRADE

Ships Plying Between Sweden
and Germany Have Been Sunk,
Five Lost in 24 Hours

By Canadian Press.

Stockholm, October 13.—Activity of British submarines in the Southern Baltic has virtually paralyzed what hitherto had been a lively mercantile trade between Sweden and Germany. All along the Swedish coast steamers have been stopped and submarines frequently have been reported in the lanes followed by big German ships. Within the last 24 hours five vessels of considerable tonnage have been sunk. They were the Lulea, Germania, Nicodemja, Gutrone and one other the name of which is not yet known. The Germania was chased ashore and shot at from the submarine E-19. When the crew returned after hastily abandoning the steamer it was found that she had been boarded by British sailors and partly demolished by dynamite.

There were reports last night of more German ships being torpedoed. The ferries of the Swedish railway from Trelleborg to Sassnitz have been replaced by reserve steamers.

German and Austrian Finances Are On Wane And Cannot Last Long

Economy is Urged in Both Public and Private Expenditure in
Britain—No Particular Person Can Be Blamed for Censor-
ship Mistakes, Responsibility is Distributed.

By Canadian Press.

New York, Oct. 13.—A cable to the Tribune from London, credited to Francis W. Hirst, editor of the Economist says:

"The chief topic of the moment is the Northcliffe press attack upon the Foreign Office over the alleged failure of our Balkan diplomacy.

It commenced on Friday last and now is developing into a general attack upon the government. Much wrath is expressed here at the Daily Mail's war map. The newspaper press is falling afoul of the censorship.

Responsibility Distributed

Sir John Simon's letter shows the real responsibility to be so much distributed that no particular person can be fairly blamed for all the mistakes that are made. The present wave of pessimism, though largely artificial, may lead to political developments at home, but most of the London press critics are too violent and too much discredited to shake the government unless it yields to their clamor for dangerous and unpopular measures. The northern provincial press keeps a clear head, and the financial and

economical situation is now coming to be better understood.

Severest Economy Urged

German and Austrian war finance cannot last much longer, and our policy should therefore be to limit our obligations by the practice of the severest economy both in public and in private expenditure.

Economy is difficult for military officers, also for individuals who are making money fast and for working men earning high wages. The war profits tax will, however, have a salutary effect upon the private expenditures of war contractors whom it obliges to think of future taxes as well as present profits.

Far-sighted critics continue to urge further taxation upon luxurious expenditure of all kinds because the floating of new loans before new money has been saved must mean an inflation of prices. Luckily for the working classes the world's harvest statistics point to cheaper bread. The embargo on cotton goods indicates the official belief here that Germany lacks clothing.



1st THE INTERCESSION SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR. BY S. BEGG.

CANADIANS ARE IN FIRST TRENCHES

Both First and Second Division
and Gen. Mercer's Brigade
are in Action

Special Staff Correspondence.

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Not only are the first and second Canadian Divisions in the firing line, but the new division commanded by General Mercer is in the front line trenches. The overnight casualty lists contain the names of several members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles who have been wounded. The Mounted Rifles form a brigade under Col. Smart, fighting on foot in General Mercer's division. Every division and most of the Canadians apparently are participating in the heavy fighting which is taking place along the whole British front, the 5th Field Artillery Brigade commanded by Col. George Carruthers, Winnipeg, suffered heavily, a German shell having killed seven men. This took place on October 13, one of the days in which extremely heavy German artillery fire was reported.

The 7th Battalion evidently took part in the Canadian demonstration at the time the British made their big advance at Loos. A number are reported killed and several wounded at the time of that fighting. Two officers appear in the overnight casualty list, Captain Arthur Mercer, Windsor, 2nd Battalion, and Lieut. E. A. Baker, Collins Bay, Ont., Divisional Engineers.

Sub. Sank His Ship So Seaman Joins Kilties To Have His Revenge

Private F. F. Lewis, who went overseas with the 7th battery of the 2nd brigade of the Canadian Field Artillery and was in action at Fleurbaix and Ypres, has enlisted with the 73rd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada. He was wounded in action and invalided home. He is now well and fit again and wants to get into the European conflict again, but this time he is anxious to get back to the firing line as a killer, for at Ypres he was stationed near the quarters of the 13th Battalion, the Highland unit that stood its ground against the onslaught of the Germans, who were four times their strength in numbers but were unable to gain the ground held by the Highlanders.

Goes For Revenge.

Thomas Doyon, is going to the front with the 73rd Highlanders to get his revenge for a Hun submarine interfering with his voyage across the Atlantic. Since May, Doyon has been working as assistant foreman on re-

mount ships. He was on the Anglo-Columbia, when that ship was shelled and sunk by a German super-submarine. The crew of the remount ship were given 30 minutes to leave their ship in boats and then the submarine which was manned by about fifteen men began to shell the steamer until she sank. The wireless operator of the Anglo-Columbia before he left sent out a message of distress, which was picked up by a mine sweeper of the navy. The naval vessel arrived on the scene shortly after the sinking of the remount steamer and picked up the crew. Thomas Doyon is going to the front with the 73rd to have his revenge. The Highlanders are expected to arrive in the city some day this week to take up quarters here for the winter.

Good progress is being made with the N. C. O.'s class of the 87th Battalion, the Grenadier Guards unit and active recruiting will begin in about a week. The men are training very hard to qualify and can be seen any morning or afternoon on Fletcher's Field opposite the Armory.



"THE WHITE COMRADE." BY G. HILLYARD SWINSTEAD.
"Lo, I am with you always."

THE GREAT ALLIED ATTACK AGAINST TH



THE AREA OF PRESSURE AGAINST THE GERMAN POSITIONS SCENE

The brilliant allied attack in France extended as far north as the positions to the east of Hooze, which has figured so prominently in recent reports. While the main attack was being developed, which had far reaching effects on the main campaign to the points of the line, where as a result hard fighting took place. The main attack, however, was directed from Ypres to Comines. This attack was preceded by a very severe artillery bombardment. Around Bellewaarde Farm, at Hooze, and along the ridge of hills in the neighborhood of Comines, positions were subsequently wrested from them by the Germans. South of the Menin road the attack gained about 1,800 prisoners, eight guns and several machine guns as the British had



RIDING
SCHOOL

THE GERMAN LINES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM



CHARLES
RICHARDSON

'ome's—in—Canada!
—From The Bystander

and having reached him, called for assistance. A sergeant went to his aid but was shot through the thigh and unable to move. Corp. Pym re-turned to the assistance of two men and with out again and brought the wounded man in to safety. The shrapnel and rifle fire was continuous.

OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR HOOGE © N.Y. HERALD FROM THE SPHERE
of Ypres. The efforts of the British in this region were more particularly concentrated around the south of the La Basse Canal, in the region north of Armentières, from that town to Ypres. The attacks delivered north of the canal drew strong reserves of the enemy toward these points, which at some points lasted fifty hours and which was followed immediately by the British in occupying the farm buildings and the ridge, although both of these were six hundred yards of enemy trenches, all around being consolidated by the victors. A first com-

HOW RUSSIA WILL AID ALLIES IN BALKANS.



Map shows the railways of Roumania which might be used to carry Russian troops to Turnu Severin to link up with the Allies and turn the flank of the Bulgarian army. Arrows show the direction of the Bulgarian attack.

German Fleet Hides But Sure Can Lick the British

German Report Says Britain Has Not Thrown Down the Glove for Germany to Pick Up, Though British Fleet Has Been Waiting a Year for Hun to Crawl Out of His Hole.

Special to the Evening News.

New York, October 21.—Von Wiegand cables the "World" from Wilhelmshaven that the German fleet for almost a year and a quarter has been alert, hoping and waiting to accept the challenge of Britain's grand fleet. In addition, patrols and scouts, Zeppelins, even in amazing weather for aerial craft, reconnoitre far out over the North Sea, peering toward England.

The challenge has not yet come. England has not thrown the glove into the naval arena for Germany to pick up—which Germans consider is her part. Britain's fleet being by far larger.

German officers and bluejackets grumble and growl that they have had so little share in the war, and wonder daily whether they will get a chance to measure strength and skill with the English.

DECORATED BY THE
KING OF BELGIUM



Lieut. Charlebois, who has just returned from the front, wounded. Lieut. Charlebois' heroic work was recognized by the Belgian King and he will likely be given military honors by England.

GREATEST BATTLE YET DRAWING NEAR

Allies Expect to Lose Four Men
to Every German Killed

By Canadian Press.

New York, October 12.—A despatch from Philadelphia to The Tribune says:

"In the next few weeks there will be the greatest fighting by the Allies since the battle of the Marne. They expect to lose four men to every one German but they are determined to carry the German trenches. This is the common opinion in France."

Dr. John F. McLoskey, of Chestnut Hill, brings this news direct from Paris. The one-time university football star, has been driving an ambulance in Compagne and Paris for the past three months. He left the service of the American ambulance in France only a short time ago and returned to this country on the Rochambeau last week.

"The British army, according to opinion current in France," said Dr. McLoskey, "is the finest army in the history of the world. They have about 4,000,000 men, all well drilled and all equipped with plenty of ammunition. They are going to attempt what seems almost impossible—the taking of German trenches. These trenches are of concrete and have rapid fire guns mounted on concrete bases. You come upon one of these guns every little while throughout the German trenches, and each gun pours six hundred shots a minute."

"It is against these odds that the Allies will charge—not against one trench alone, but against successive lines of trenches."

LONDON WILD WITH JOY AT GREAT GAINS

Newspapers Emphasize the Strategic Importance of Positions Won From Germans

London, September 27.—London received the news of the successes of the Allies on the western front early Sunday afternoon and it spread rapidly by means of extra editions of the newspapers. In the hotels, clubs and churches great joy was shown. In many instances the churches turned their evening services into meetings of thanksgiving.

The morning newspapers today employ the biggest type they have used during the war in telling of the progress of the British and French troops. Editorially, they greet the news with enthusiasm and express relief for the victories after months of waiting. Some of the newspapers evince gratification in view of the fact that they deem the gains of the Allies as offsets to the week-end casualty lists they publish this morning, giving the names of 103 officers and 3,874 men, who have either been killed or wounded or are missing.

The editorials announce the reality. "Could the story of Saturday's action have been told in some fulness and under due restrictions," says the Times, "it would have carried a message of joy to countless British homes. The nation needs cheering and the present occasion seems to have afforded a suitable opportunity. Presumably we shall learn the details in dribbles from Dutch or American sources, to which the press of this country is now compelled to turn for information, which is often of doubtful validity."

The Daily News, in an editorial commenting on the fighting in France, says:—

"Yesterday's news from the western front is incomparably the best we have received since the German advance reached its turning point on the Marne a year ago. Considered in all details, the strategic importance of the sectional advances reported stands clearly revealed. The operations between La Bassée and Arras, carried in close and obviously successful combination by the British and French forces, have resulted in creating marked German salients at both La Bassée and Lens, which will render the continued tenure of either town by the enemy precarious in the extreme."

"The advance on Lens derives particular importance. The town itself is important industrially as the heart of the mining district, and much more important strategically as a railway centre, with lines running northeast to Lille and due east through Douai to Valenciennes. In the light of these considerations, the fact that Hill No. 70 is now in British hands is of the first significance."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The British advance south of La Bassée has thrown our troops right across the road from La Bassée to Lens, and our further success in capturing Hill 70 appears to bring Lens and the railways out of it well under the fire of our guns. Both towns and big German communications are threatened, and their importance to the whole western face of the German salient in the north of France is too well known to need emphasis. Lens is at the same time directly menaced by the French advance in Artois."

"The great width of front on which our Allies are now advancing would enable their advance to be thrown forward indefinitely so long as it can overcome frontal obstacles."

"It is well at the moment, to cherish any such hopes soberly and with the utmost cautious reserve. The allied troops have an immensely strong defence to contend against, and untoward incidents—24 hours' rain or the cutting of telephone lines or the bombing of a junction—may often intervene to spoil the best plans."

"The present move is made feasible not only by the entry of our new army upon the stage in very large numbers, but also by the vigorous munitions campaign carried on in the factories and workshops of Great Britain and France. Our own ministry of munitions may look with satisfaction on the very large increase which has been brought about in this country's production since it got to work—an increase which has by no means reached its summit."

ANOTHER CANADIAN GETS D.S.O. MEDAL

Capt. Anderson of Fifth Battalion,
Honored at Buckingham
Palace

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Oct. 15.—Captain Anderson, Fifth Battalion, has been invested with the D. S. O. at Buckingham Palace. K. T. Campbell is appointed a lieutenant in the Fifth. H. F. Cairns, Seventh Battalion, to be lieutenant. Noel Gresner, Scottish Borders, killed, aged 22, was the only son of the Dr. Gresner, of Cardiff. He was educated at Malvern and Repton, and returned from Canada in September, 1914, and went with his regiment as machine gun officer to France in May. Rev. E. W. Moxhay, missionary at Saskatoon Lake, is appointed rector of Panhow, near Mar.

WANTS KING GEORGE TO HEAD THE ARMY

London, Oct. 19.—Seton Robert Beresford, a former army officer, in addressing a street meeting in London to-day suggested that King George dissolve Parliament forthwith and assume command of the armies in the field. His suggestion was put in the form of a resolution which was adopted by the meeting. Thus far it has not been ascertained under what auspices the gathering was held or what its purpose was.

KITCHENER APPEALS FOR STILL MORE MEN

Can. Only Do His Duty If
People Will Do Duty by
Him

By Canadian Press.

New York, October 16—A cable to the New York Times from London dated Saturday says:

The Birmingham Post has received the following message from Lord Kitchener to the people of Birmingham with reference to the recruiting campaign in that city:

"I need more men and still more if the armies now in the field and armies which will in their turn proceed abroad are to be kept at proper strength. I appeal earnestly to all men who are able-bodied and can be spared to respond to the call, unless they are satisfied to allow the many lives given by their gallant fellow townsmen to have been given in vain. I can only do my duty by the country if you do yours by me. We must have more men at once."

WOULD ARREST PRINCE BUELOW

Should he Make Any Attempt to
Cross the Atlantic
Now

Paris, November 4.—Paris newspapers assert that in the event of Prince von Buelow, former ambassador to Italy, from Berlin, who is reported to be on his way to Spain and the United States on a peace mission, attempts to cross the Atlantic to lay peace proposals before President Wilson, he will be arrested by Allied warships. Every effort will also be made to prevent the Kaiser's peace emissary from crossing Italy to reach Spain.



Illustrating the danger to the Serbian army from the converging wings of the invaders.

In extent and without depth. One other attack against our sector at 'La Courtine' was completely repulsed.

"In the Vosges, the artillery duel was resumed in the region of Viold, and at the same time there took place a very spirited struggle with trench guns.

"The Belgian official communication reads:

"The night and morning were calm. During the afternoon the enemy batteries and aeroplanes displayed some

"The Italian attacks against the bridgehead of Gorizia and the neighboring sector continue. Yesterday most severe attacks were directed against Zagora and Podgora Heights and Monte San Michelle. The enemy everywhere was again repulsed. Fighting is still going on in some trenches east of Tredinwo.

CAMPAIGN IN BALKANS.

"Attacks against the Montenegrin frontier positions continue. In the

DIG FOE OUT AND TAKE HIS TRENCHES

Paris, October 22, 2:35 p.m.—Yesterday evening detachments of German troops endeavored to advance from their trenches near Bois-en-Bache and Givenchy, but they were quickly dispersed, according to the official statement given out by the War Office this afternoon.

The text of the communication follows:

"Yesterday evening troops of the enemy endeavored to come out of their trenches in the southern part of Bois-en-Bache and near the fort at Givenchy. They were immediately and easily dispersed.

"In the Champagne district also strong reconnoitering parties of the enemy, supported by the firing of shells which irritate the eyes and produce suffocation, endeavored to take possession of our position in the vicinity of Butte de Lahure. These efforts were everywhere repulsed by the fire of our infantry and machine guns.

"On the front in Lorraine French forces, after a stubborn and hand-to-hand conflict, occupied a trench held by the enemy at a point near the junction of the roads running between Leintrey and Condrexon and Amenencourt and Reillon.

"The night passed in relative calm on the remainder of the front."

Were Canadians Victims Of Zeppelin Murderers?

Ottawa Report Indicates That No Less Than Eleven Men
Were Killed by Bombs at Otterpool Camp, in Kent

Ottawa, October 16.—According to information gleaned from the casualty lists and reports received in militia circles it seems certain that out of the fourteen soldiers killed and thirteen wounded by bombs from the Zeppelins which raided London and its suburbs several days ago, no less than eleven of the dead were Canadian soldiers.

As these men were stationed at Otterpool Camp, Kent, the wide extent of the latest raid is made plainer. Besides the eleven men killed by German bombs, three others are still missing, and three are reported wounded. These casualties were all among members of the Fifth Brigade of the Canadian Second Division Artillery. Nearly all are western men, with the possible exception of one sergeant, who is said to come from St. Catharines, Ontario. Further details are momentarily expected at Ottawa.

WAS BAYONETTED AND HIT FIVE TIMES

"Doc" Wells, a Montrealer, was
Treated Like a "Yellow Dog"
Whilst German Prisoner

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Oct. 18.—Lieut. Dwyer is on his way to Canada to hold recruiting meetings, the feature of which will be a series of moving pictures depicting Canadian soldiers' experiences from Victoria to Shorncliffe and further. Lieut. Dwyer is accompanied by Sergeant "Doc" Wells, who joined the seventh battalion (New Westminster Fusiliers) and recently repatriated from Germany, where he has been prisoner for four months, owing to being unfit for further service. "Doc" Wells was bayoneted and hit five times by machine gun fire, gassed, hit by our artillery behind the German lines and had his left arm amputated by German doctors without an anaesthetic in a Belgian convent. He was a prisoner at Ohreuf, where he was treated "like yellow dog." While there he pretended he had hallucinations.

He said he was an ignorant farm lad and told the Germans he had been made a sergeant because all other sergeants had been killed. It was "Doc" Wells who organized the famous trench band of biscuit tins, mouth organ concertinas, which led the seventh through Ypres on the way to Langemark. His mother lives at 73 St. Joseph Boulevard East, Montreal. A private letter states Major Byng Hall and other officer prisoners are well, but very tired of imprisonment.

Who Will Lead
148th Battalion



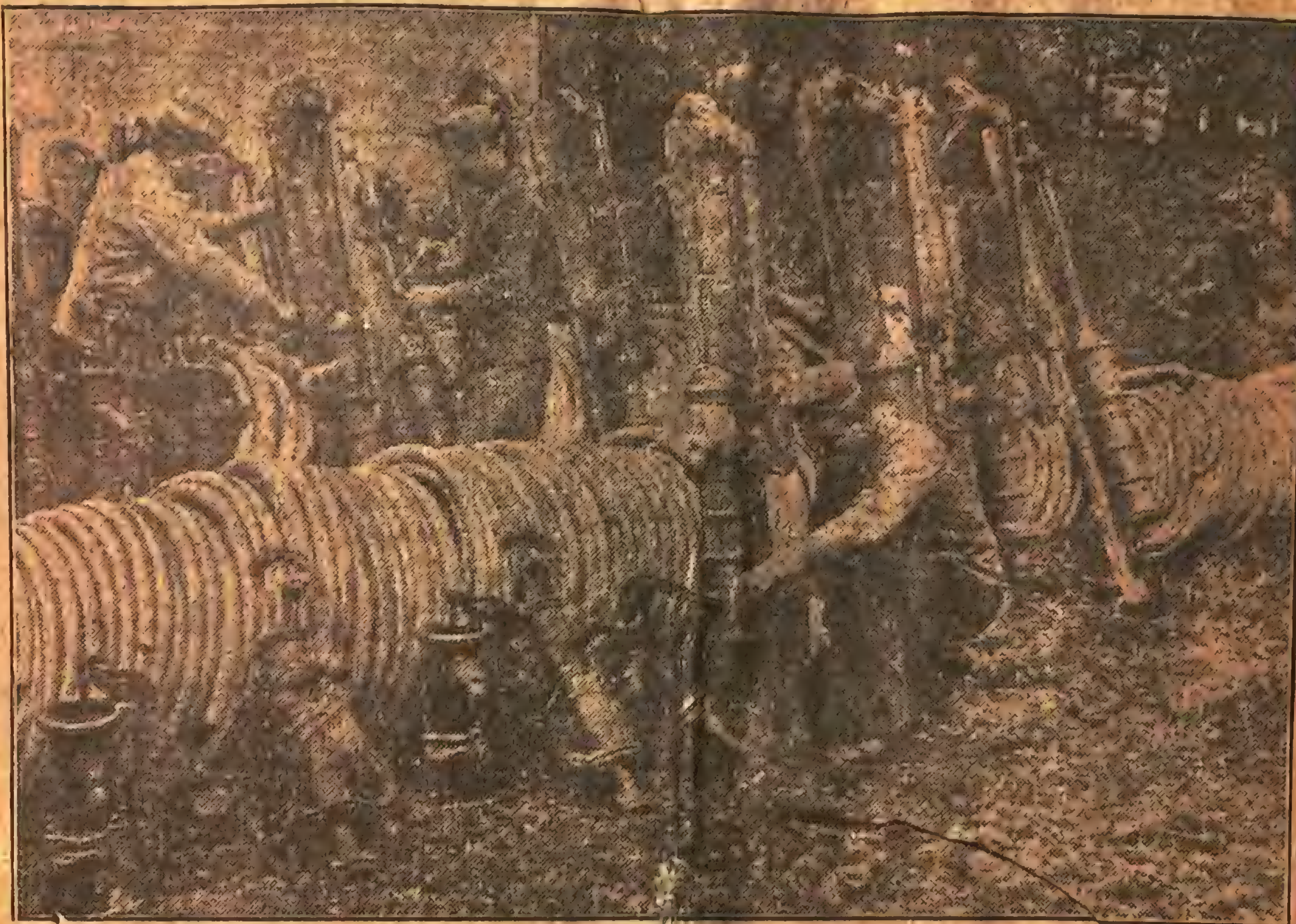
MAJOR MAGEE.

McGill, C.O.T.C., loses a popular officer by the appointment of Major A. A. Magee, second in command, to the leadership of the new 148 Overseas Battalion. His promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel is expected soon.



BRITISH NAVAL AIRMEN RAIDING A ZEPPELIN SHED. BY JOHN DE C. BRYAN.

HOW THE GERMANS KEEP THEIR TRENCHES DRY



This picture of the latest contrivance of the Germans shows a trench pumping apparatus, a specimen of which was captured by the Canadians a few days ago. The pictures reproduced from the Hamburger Fremden-blatter.

WAS YOUNGEST OFFICER

**Lt. Wilgress, 21st Battalion,
Killed in France**

(Special to The Gazette.)
Brockville, Ont., November 29.—
Lieut. G. K. K. Wilgress, of Brock-
ville, was the youngest officer in the
21st Battalion, and the first officer
of the regiment to be killed since enter-
ing upon active service in France
last September. His father, A. T.
Wilgress, is now King's Printer for
the Ontario Government. While on
a visit to his home here, the news
of the end of his only son came to
Mr. Wilgress in a cablegram from
Lieut.-Col. W. S. Hughes, command-
ing officer. Upon enlisting, young
Wilgress qualified as lieutenant, and
was attached to the 21st Battalion,
and at the time of his death was the
officer in command of No. 1 Platoon
No. 1 Company. The young sol-
dier was born at Clarksburg, Ont.,
received his education in Brock-
ville, passing into the Royal Milit-
College two years ago. He was
an amateur long-distance run-
ner and won fame as a footballer
in his scholastic career, holding
the position of captain of the team
in the inter-school champion-
ship at Ottawa and Montreal
last term. He had al-
ready completed his 21st year.

KILLED IN ACTION



Lieut. F. Fyshe, 2nd Field Artillery
Brigade, 70 McTavish street.

KING ALBERT IN FIGHT TO FINISH

**Will Not Lay Down the Sword
While His Country is in
Slavery**

Rome, October 21.—Pope Benedict
has just received from King Albert of
Belgium a reply to an autograph let-
ter from the Pope, urging the King to
initiate steps looking to the conclu-
sion of peace. King Albert replied in
the negative.

The King thanked Pope Benedict for
his promise to use his influence with
Germany to bring about the evacuation
of Belgian territory in event of peace.
King Albert declared he would never
lay down his sword while his country
was "in slavery."

Pope Benedict is represented as be-
ing disappointed at the outcome of his
efforts.

King George Issues Appeal To Britons To Enlist

London, October 23.—His Majesty King George has issued an appeal "To My People," to come forward voluntarily and aid Great Britain in her fight against the Germanic armies. "More men and yet more," His Majesty says, "are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace." The message of the King follows:—

"To my people—At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my Empire's effort, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world, who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free Empire which their ancestors and mine have built, I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

"The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.

"In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

CONSTANTINE HURT AND MUCH GRIEVED

Always More Attached to Eng- land Than to Any Other Foreign Country

Athens, December 5.—(Despatch to the London Times)—I have had the honor of being received in audience this morning by King Constantine of Greece. The King stated that he had been deeply grieved and hurt by attacks upon him, and by suspicions as to his intentions and sentiments. He had always shown his appreciation for the English people and English life, and was more dearly tied to England by relationship, by affection and by preference than any other foreign country.

His one endeavor must be to act in the interests of his country and keep Greece clear of disaster. This necessitated a policy of neutrality. The pitiable condition of Belgium was always before his eyes. At all costs His Majesty's desire was to keep his country from sharing the perils and disasters of the great European conflagration.

The only circumstances in which he could consent to proceed to war were if the existence of Greece was threatened or if there was certainty of victory so great that rewards would justify the sacrifices. From the very commencement the King had given most solemn assurance that Greece had not and never could cherish designs against the Allies. The whole Greek nation in history and up to the present time had been friendly to England and France. That Greece, especially her King, could have been thought capable of treachery was an insult to the country and to its sovereign. Yet, in spite of this, he personally had been treated in a manner that caused him the deepest pain.

There was a party in Greece which had been always desirous of Greek intervention. These people never really grasped the situation or realized the dangers that intervention would lead to.

The attack upon the Dardanelles was a gamble which might or might not succeed, but Greece's position had not allowed her to run such risks, nor was the Balkan policy of the Allies at any time a very definite one. Suppose Greece had joined the Allies and suppose subsequently the Allies had decided to reduce their action or retire altogether. In what position would Greece have been left?

THE SERBIAN THEATRE OF WAR.



Shaded portions of the map illustrate the advances of the Austro-Germans on the north and of the Bulgarians on the east of Serbia. West of Belgrade the Serbians are beginning to retire from the Danube.

RECALLED FROM THE DARDANELLES?



MAJ.-GEN. SIR IAN HAMILTON.

London, October 19.—Major-General Charles Carmichael Monro has been appointed to command the Dardanelles expedition in succession to Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to make a report. This announcement is made by the War Office.

Pending General Monro's arrival at Gallipoli, Major-General William Riddell Birdwood will temporarily command the troops.

General Sir Ian Hamilton is one of the veteran fighters of the British army, having seen service in the Afghan War of 1878, the Boer War of 1881, the Nile Expedition, various campaigns in South Africa and the South African War, in which he was chief of staff to Lord Kitchener. He is 62 years of age.

Major-General Charles Carmichael Monro, who was born in 1860, was appointed commander of an army corps last January. He entered the army in 1879 and served with distinction in South Africa in 1899-1900. Later he commanded a division of the Territorial force.

Major-General William R. Birdwood, who temporarily takes command of the British forces in the Dardanelles, was wounded in battle last May on the Gallipoli front. He has a record of splendid service in the Boer War, being mentioned many times in despatches for heroism. In that war he suffered severe wounds.

STRIKE SPREADS AT THEFORD

GERMANY WILL BE UNABLE TO MAINTAIN HER FORCES SOON

And is Already Unable to Increase Them, Says Military Expert—Dissatisfaction in England Can Only be Stopped by Cessation of Attacks on Statesmen.

By Canadian Press.

London, October 20.—“We are in a hole,” says the military correspondent of the Evening Standard, commenting on the present situation. “It is not the first time we have been in a hole, for it was touch and go at Cambria and Landrecies on August 26, 1914, and again in Flanders a year ago, but we did not know it then. This time we do know it.

“We have lost faith in the ability of our statesmen and in the strategic conduct of the war and in the willingness of the people to support the war; three or four serious questions now exercise the minds of politicians and public alike and threaten to wreck the government; in France the best known minister has resigned; in Russia public opinion is badly shaken Four great powers are full of good will for one another but each is a law unto itself.

UNITY OF PURPOSE

ON ENEMY'S SIDE

“On the enemy's side we find unity of purpose, singleness of control and constant willingness to sacrifice everything and to take all risks. The Germans have been held up here and repulsed there, but they can claim that, whereas they have never been badly beaten anywhere since the battle of the Marne, they have added Poland to their conquests and threaten to overrun Serbia.”

GERMANY UNABLE

TO INCREASE TROOPS

The writer goes on to argue that the only way for Great Britain to meet the situation is to cease attacks on her statesmen and face the facts with quiet determination, bearing in mind that if Britain is suffering, Germany is suffering more and that “on the fronts which matter most they (the Germans) are doing no more than holding their own,” and are now unable to increase

their forces in the field and soon will be unable to maintain them.

Of the Serbian situation the writer says:

The question of the moment is the extent to which we can or should assist Serbia with reinforcements. Unfortunately the long southern arm of the railway crossing Serbia runs very close to the Bulgarian border at several places and troops are urgently needed to protect this line throughout its length; but to do any real good we must send her at least 200,000 men. If that number is immediately available well and good; if not we must remember that it will take time to withdraw men from the western front and get them in action in the Balkans, and therefore we may be as powerless to save Serbia as we were to defend Belgium.

Moreover, Russia will not be able to do much until the frosts of December render the country passable and the slow equipment of her armies enables her to advance. Thus Germany has time to settle Serbia's business unless the Entente powers can quickly land 200,000 men at Saloniki or can deal the Germans such a smashing blow in the west as will cause the immediate withdrawal of all Germanic troops from the Serbian front.

SERBIAN ARMY MAY

NEED AN ASYLUM

Some people suggest we should use sea power to force Greece to go to the aid of Serbia, but the Serbian army may yet need an asylum and may not be able to find it in Montenegro, and Greece may join us as soon as we have landed enough troops to give her efficient protection.

We understand it is munitions and not men that Russia lacks. Her ports are still open. Why should she not send troops by sea to Saloniki or Flanders, where they would meet their munitions and transports?

THE ALLIED LEADERS



Earl Kitchener and Gen. Joffre leaving the British War Office after their conference of October. The photo shows Gen. Joffre acknowledging the cheers of the London crowd.

SAVED WOUNDED SOLDIER FROM DEATH

French Surgeon Performer Wonderful and Successful Operation

Paris, October 13.—An operation, unparalleled in surgical practice, for the removal of the splinter of a shell embedded the whole width of the vertebral canal and the suturing of the completely severed spinal cord has been successfully performed by Dr. Emil Girou.

In communicating the details of his achievement to the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Girou said he had undertaken the operation when the man apparently was dying and that it resulted in a manner exceeding his greatest hopes. The patient, Dr. Girou said, was now able to move his legs, his sensory powers were gradually returning and the wound, which ordinarily should have killed the man, was healing. The patient, the doctor added, was now entirely without fever.

ROYAL RESIDENCE FOR WOUNDED

King George Offers House in Bushey Park to Canadian Red Cross

[Canadian Associated Press.]

London, October 21.—His Majesty the King, having heard that the Canadian Red Cross were looking for a house in the vicinity of London as a convalescent home this week commanded the Lord Chamberlain to offer for this object the house and grounds known as Upper Lodge at Bushey Park, the beautiful royal domain in Surrey, about ten miles from London.

General Carleton Jones accepted the offer on behalf of the Canadian Medical service, and the house will be taken over immediately and will be furnished and equipped by the Red Cross under the superintendency of Col. Hodgetts and staff drawn from the Canadian medical corps.

DOMINION'S TROOPS WELL LOOKED AFTER

Riding School at Buckingham Palace at Their Disposal

London, Oct. 21.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Cathcart put a question to the Under-Secretary for War concerning provision made for colonial soldiers in London in the way of food and lodging.

Hon. Mr. Tennant, replying, detailed a number of institutions providing such wants, instancing the Victoria League Club, Maple Leaf Club, and mentioning that His Majesty had placed the Buckingham Palace riding school at the disposal of those arriving in the early hours of the morning from the front. "My friend will see this matter has not been neglected, and to say no consideration is paid to our fellow-country from the Dominions is to raise a most misleading impression."

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLES SCOUTING OVER VENICE.



The recent air attacks on Venice were apparently successful in spite of the precautions taken by the Italian authorities. Photo shows two dirigibles on the lookout for hostile aircraft.

JAPAN TO HELP ALLIES WHEN TIME ARRIVES

By Canadian Press.

CALGARY, Alb., Oct. 25.—“Japan will assist on the European continent as soon as the necessity exists,” said Kahachi Abe, Japanese Consul, of Vancouver, who is visiting Calgary.

“Japan can send several hundred thousand of the very best equipped soldiers to Europe when the time arrives and it seems needful. The transportation problem is a great one, but it can be solved.

“When the time comes Japan will be on the job. What Japan will do to help her Allies when the time comes will astound the world,” he added.

By Canadian Press.

London, Oct. 13.—Inaugurating the committee of the City of London which has been appointed to raise funds for the relief of Belgium, the Lord Mayor to-day announced that the British committee has raised \$5,000,000 with which the American commission had purchased food distributing it among the Belgians who remained in that country.

Lord Curzon, who was one of the chief speakers, said that this money had been exhausted, and that it was necessary to raise \$4,250,000 monthly to feed the people during the winter. He pointed out that Germany was doing nothing for the relief of the inhabitants of the devastated country and added: “If we win this war, and we hope and trust we will, every penny of indemnity which may be exacted should be handed over to Belgium for the recovery of the country.”

Sir John Simon, secretary for home affairs, paid a tribute to the American commission, of which Herbert C. Hoover is chairman. “We know,” he said, “that Hoover’s fund is being wisely and economically administered, without at the same time assisting our enemies.”



"THE CHARGE OF THE SCOTS GREYS AND THE BLACK WATCH AT ST. QUENTIN." BY J. R. SKELTON.
Reproduced by permission of Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack, Edinburgh & London, owners of the copyright and publishers of the large plate.

'EYE-WITNESS' TELLS OF DARING WORK OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Patrols Crept Almost Into German Trenches, Located Gun Bases and Returned Safely, Enabling Canadian Artillery to Demolish These Guns and Remove the Danger of Their Shells --- Another Party Located a Fortified House, a Mining Party Sapped Beneath it and Finally Blew it to Splinters --- Health of the Troops Continues Excellent

Ottawa, October 26.—The Minister of Militia this afternoon gave out the following official communication just received at the department from the Canadian general representative at the front:

"There has been no material change in the general situation during the period from October 15 to 22. For the first half of the period fog prevailed, and the enemy's artillery was unusually quiet. During the latter half the weather cleared and the enemy's artillery displayed considerable activity.

"About fifteen hundred shells were fired in our area. Our artillery replied with good effect against the enemy lines. The enemy has been daily engaged repairing the damage to his parapets and trenches caused by our bombardment of October 13, and on several occasions at the commencement of the period his working parties were dispersed by our fire.

Story of Daring Work by Canadians Told by Eyewitness

"The enemy has displayed no enterprise in patrolling. Our patrols have been very active and on the afternoon of October 17 a patrol of our Fifth Battalion found the body of a German in an enemy camp opposite our trenches. On the night of the eighteenth a patrol of our Seventh Battalion, consisting of Lieut. Owen, Sergts. Ashby and Mergerstein, Corporal Babcock and Private Berry, cut through German wire and worked its way up the enemy parapet until it was able to locate the enemy machine gun emplacement and two trench mortars which had been causing considerable damage to our front line.

"These localities were successfully bombarded by us on October 20 and Lieutenants Allen and McLaren of our Sixteenth Battalion, carried out a reconnaissance of a house close to the enemy's lines. This house was found to have been fortified by the enemy.

"On the night of October 21 this house was blown up by our engineers, under the direction of Lieutenant Cosgrove.

"Lieut. McLaren, of the Sixteenth Battalion, and Lieut. Price, of the Fifteenth Battalion, covered the operation with a party of bombers and riflemen of the Fifteenth Battalion. No casualties were suffered.

"In a special reconnaissance of the ground conducted by Lieut. Sutherland and Private Mellard of the Fourth Battalion, much useful information was gained. On October 31 we exploded a mine on our front with good effect.

"A technical school for instructions in various trench warfare appliances has been started by our brigade. Brigade schools are working well throughout.

"Our Forty-second and Forty-ninth Battalions were in trenches during the period.

"Much work has been performed throughout our line in improvement and drainage of trenches. At several points our line has been straightened by the construction of new trenches.

"The health of the troops continues excellent."

Heaviest Casualty List Yet

His first comment on hearing of his honor was a fine one. "I only wish my officer, Lt. Young, was with us; he deserved it more than I." Then, after a moment's reflection, Laidlaw added, "Anyway, I'm mighty pleased my captain, Captain Dennie, has got the D.S.O. He's a great soldier. He was severely wounded, but kept the men together and led them splendidly."

HIGHLAND PIPER V.C. LEADING CO

Wounded While Playing
of Mar," and Continued
When Unable to S

"Good-bye, Dan. Be sure
home the V.C."

Thus said Mrs. Daniel
her husband when he left
some seven months ago.

Dan has proved a dutiful
He has brought home the

Behind the bald official
ment of his cool heroism
and Hill 70 on September
as stirring a story as is
military annals. Yet he to
London Graphic represents
though it was quite an ordi

"There was a light wind
ing," he said quietly. "It wa
a bank of gas towards th
trenches when their high
shells burst in its midst a
among our own men. For a
two it had a bad effect on
pany; but in a flash Lt. Yo
up the situation, and, notic
my pipes, exclaimed, 'For G
Laidlaw, pipe them together!'

To mount the parapet in fr
comrades was but a momen
And in another moment Pi
law sent out upon the light
breeze the stirring strains of
S. B. regimental march, "Blu
Over the Border." The effect
ical. At once the men regain
dash and nerve, hurtled out
position, and swept down
captured the Germans' first

Music Charmed Soldiers

Then forward Piper Laidlaw
changing his tune to "The
Mar," his comrades followin
next and the next German
Piper Laidlaw could go no
German shell, the fragments
inflicted a mortal wound on L
Young, hurled at him a stu
post and some tangled strand
ed wire. The wire cut off th
his boot as with a razor st
a strand embedded itself th
bootleather into his foot.

too, had struck him in the
on the hands. Nevertheless,
on the ground he pined as
strength remained. By now
had worked their charm to
From where he lay Piper Laid
see his comrades well through
line of the German trenches

When he was able to hobble
his own lines, clutching th
precious pipes, he was me
commander, Col. Verner, and
Jutant, Lt. Lethbridge. The la
ped him heartily on the back,
ing, "You've done well this
Laidlaw!"

PEACE RIOTS OCCUR AT SEVERAL POINTS IN GERMAN EMPIRE

Police Charged Crowds at Berlin—Soldiers Took Part in Disturbances—Talk of a Revolutionary Outbreak to Force Government

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 10.—Peace manifestations have occurred not only at Berlin, but at Dresden and Leipzig, according to the German correspondent of the Tag Wacht. The correspondent adds that the conviction prevails among the masses in Germany that only a revolutionary outbreak would force the government to make peace.

Riots in Berlin.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The Rome correspondent of the Journal sends the following:

"A Zurich, (Switzerland) despatch states that violent demonstrations in favor of peace have taken place in Berlin. The police were obliged to charge the crowds. The windows of stores and cafes were smashed during the rioting. Soldiers in the crowd took an active part in the disturbances."

THE FRINGES OF THE FLEET—RUDYARD KIPLING'S NEWEST POEM.

Special to the Evening News.

New York, Nov. 20.—The New York American this morning gives a new poem by Rudyard Kipling, entitled, "The Fringes of the Fleet," as follows:

In Lowestoft a boat was laid,
—Mark well what I do say—
And she was built for the herring trade.
But she has gone a rovin'
A rovin', a rovin',
The Lord knows where.
They gave her Government coal to burn,
And a Q. F. gun at bow and stern,
And sent her out a rovin',
A rovin', a rovin'.
Her Skipper was Mate of a Bucko Ship,
Which always killed one man per trip,
So he is used to rovin', rovin', rovin'.
Her Mate was Skipper of a Chapel in Wales.
And so he fights in Topper and Tails,
Religious tho' a rovin', a rovin', a rovin'.
Her Engineer is fifty-eight,
So he's prepared to meet his fate,
Which ain't unlikely, rovin', rovin', rovin'.
Her Leading Stoker's seventeen,
So he don't know what the judgement mean,
Unless he cops 'em rovin', rovin', rovin'.
Her Cook, he strayed from the Lost Dog's Home,
—Mark well what I do say,—
And I'm sorry for Fritz when they all come
A rovin', a roarin' and a rovin'
Round the North Sea rovin'
The Lord Knows Where.

A GRIMLY PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF WHAT WAR IS



Map showing the distribution of Red Cross and Order of St. John Hospitals in England.



"THE DISPATCH—JUST IN TIME." BY A. CHEVALLIER-TAYLER.

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Calling Gen. Botha's Men To Aid Of The Empire



"Reveille" at the camp of the South African Heavy Artillery on the south coast of England. These men formed part of the force under General Botha which captured German South West Africa, and they are now preparing to gain fresh laurels at the front. The bugle seen in the picture was captured from the Germans and is a treasured souvenir of a memorable victory.

TO FIRING LINE

The 42nd Battalion of Montreal, Under Col. Cantlie, Takes Its Place in Trenches

London, Oct. 25.—Another regiment of Montreal lads went to the front yesterday. They were the 42nd Regiment under Col. Cantlie. They formed part of the first half of the recently formed extra Canadian Brigade, of which Brig. Gen. Mercier is to take command, and they left Shorncliffe yesterday for the actual firing line. The Montreal boys were accompanied by the 49th Battalion of Edmonton, under Col. Greisbach. The Royal Canadian Regiment and the Mounted Rifles Brigade are expected to follow in a few days and complete the new unit.

The gap left by the removal of the second division is not so apparent as might be expected. With reinforcements pouring in almost every week the camps soon fill up again.

The Howitzer Brigade, the formation of which was anticipated in a recent communication, is now a fait accompli. Col. King, D.S.O., of St. Thomas, Ont., is brigade commander, with the following officers on his staff: Adjt.-Capt. Geo. Riley, Major Mills, O.C., 29th Battalion; Major McKay, O.C., 30th Battalion; Major Riorden, O.C., 31st Battalion; Major McCall, O.C., Ammunition Column. The O.C.'s have just returned from Salisbury Plain, where they have been taking a course in howitzers. Although it has only been mobilized three weeks, the brigade is up to establishment with horses, men and guns. It is anticipated that the brigade will be ready for active service before Christmas. It has taken over the whole of the N.C.O.'s formerly attached to the 21st Battery (Montreal), 6th Brigade, C.F.A., viz: Sergt. Major Dubble, Sergt. Paterson, Sergt. Bert, Sergt. W. H. Gordon, all of whom are now with the Ammunition Column. Major Souilly, who was with the 21st Battery, and later with the 1st Reserve Brigade, left recently to take charge of the Heavy Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. W. H. Dodds has now assumed command of the 5th Brigade, C.F.A., which is also at Otterpool Camp, near Hythe. Major MacNaughton, late of McGill professional staff, who was wounded at Ypres with the 2nd Brigade, is now general instructor for the 1st Reserve Brigade at Shorncliffe.

Canadians' Initiative Saved Day at St. Julien Says Returned Soldier

Officers Lost, the Men Fought Battle with Their Common Sense
as Their Commander—Pte. Southin Tells of
Struggle.

"No one waited for orders," said Pte. J. W. Southin, 14th Battalion, in speaking of his part in the battle of St. Julien. "With officers dropping thick and fast, the men were thrown largely on their own initiative, and if orders were not forthcoming they went ahead and did the best they could. It was the individual fighting of the Canadian troops which saved the day. The German prisoners acknowledged that themselves."

Pte. Southin, who has recently been invalided back from the front on a five months' furlough, after having been badly "gassed," is resting for a few days at the Khaki Club on Dorchester street, and renewing old acquaintances in Montreal before going on to Victoria, B.C., where his relatives reside.

Speaking of the St. Julien fight, Pte. Southin said: "We were resting at Ypres in billets when the German at-

tack came and the Algerians fell back. We were sent up early Friday morning, and all that day we supported the hard pressed 10th Battalion under a terrific hail of shell fire. The next day we were ordered over to the village of St. Julien to reinforce the Montreal 13th and held a position on their left till the whole line had to fall back that night."

"Just before the general order to retreat came, we got a bad dose of gas and I was one of the chaps overcome. I wasn't unconscious, however, and was helped to the rear by a trooper of the famous 11th Hussars, who were supporting us by this time."

Pte. Southin declares that the treatment handed out to the returning soldiers, both at Quebec and here, was everything that could be wished for, and that there was no possible ground for complaint.

Officers of the 37th Battalion.



Officers photographed on road near Toronto during the great march from Niagara camp to winter quarters in Toronto. Mayor Church is the man with a Christy on

ROUMANIA ON GUARD



The Roumanian General Staff is reported to have voted for war on Bulgaria. It is known that ever since the Roumanian mobilization troops have been massed on the frontier and every preparation made in case of actual hostilities.

Photo shows a Roumanian observation balloon on the frontier watching the movements of Bulgarian troops across the border.

NEWS, MONTREAL,

FRENCH 'PLANES BOMBED STATION AT BRIEULLES

Railroad Line Cut and Train
Compelled to Turn
Back

LAST TWENTY-FOUR
HOURS WERE QUIET

Hand Grenade Fighting Took
Place in Artois
District

By Canadian Press.

Paris, November 29.—(Official Report).—Generally speaking the night passed quietly on the French front, according to an announcement made this afternoon by the French War Office.

There have been some engagements with hand grenades in the Artois district.

The text of the communication follows:

"Generally speaking last night passed quietly. There was some fighting with hand grenades in the Artois district, along the highway to Lille, and in Lorraine, in the vicinity of Reillon.

"Further details concerning the surprise attack mentioned in the preceding communication against one of our works to the west of Berry-au-Bac confirm previous reports of the check to our adversaries. Attacked with bayonet, a detachment of the enemy fled leaving several men dead on the field. We also took some prisoners.

"During the day of yesterday four German aeroplanes flew over Verdun and threw down some bombs, but without causing any material damage. As a retaliatory measure five French aeroplanes threw down about 20 shells on the railroad station at Brioules, to the south of Stenay. The railroad line was cut and a train making its way to the north was compelled to turn back."

NEW TRENCH PERISCOPE IN ACTION.



Picture shows a French soldier using the new trench periscope which enables him to aim his rifle without exposing himself at the observation hole shown between the sand bags.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN KING'S SERVICE

The British Press Bureau tells that the carrier pigeon is being used in connection with his Majesty's service. The bird has, of course, been used on a number of occasions in time of war. Pigeons were used as messengers as long ago as 1572 at the siege of Haarlem, and two years later when Leyden was besieged, but their greatest triumph came in 1870-1, when Paris was surrounded by the Germans. No birds had been sent out of Paris before the arrival of the besiegers, and every pigeon that flew into Paris with messages had been previously sent out by balloon. Of 363 birds which were sent out over the heads of the Germans 302 were liberated, but only 73 reached Paris again.

CANADA'S MILITARY FORCES ARE LARGE

On October 1 There Were 160,698 of all Ranks—Overseas Force Will Total 164,000

Special Staff Correspondence.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 19.—There have been many conflicting statements as to the number of troops Canada has under arms. The official figures show that on October 1st there were exactly 160,698 men of all ranks included in Canada's military forces. Including Canadian expeditionary force, permanent force, and active militia on active service as guards, etc. These figures are made up as follows: Troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force now overseas, first contingent, and reinforcements, 48,485; Bermuda, W. I., 994; permanent force at St. Lucia, W. I., 108; troops of the C. E. F. that are proceeding overseas, 1,586; troops of the C. E. F. now in Canada, 57,934; permanent force in Canada, 2,574; active militia employed on active service in Canada as guards, etc., 12,831. When the authorized units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force are up to establishment the approximate total will be 164,000, all ranks.

COL. E. W. WILSON NOW BRIG.-GENERAL

Promotion of O.C. Announced
by Adjutant-General From
Ottawa Yesterday

PRIVATE TO GENERAL

Had Brilliant Military Career
Since Joining Vics as Pri-
vate in 1882—O.C. Here
Exactly a Year

"Is that General Willson speaking?"
came a call from Ottawa to the O.C.
at Militia Headquarters yesterday
morning.

"No, it is Col. Wilson talking," was
the reply by the Officer Commanding.

"You are wrong. I have the pleas-
ure to inform you that you were this
morning appointed Brigadier General,
and I desire to add my warm congrat-
ulations to the announcement."

The Ottawa speaker was the Ad-
jutant General, Brigadier General W.
E. Hodgins, who was evidently much
pleased that his old friend in military
work had been given his promotion,
and Col. Wilson left the telephone
some minutes later a full-fledged
Brigadier General. The news of this
soon spread, and later in the day
General Willson was heartily congrat-
ulated by H.R.H. the Duke of Con-
naught, whom he was escorting for
various inspections.

It had been for some time expected
that Col. Willson would be promoted
to the rank of Brigadier General, not
merely on account of the position he
holds here, but because of his valuable
services with the 4th Division during
the past year—it being almost exactly
a year since he assumed his official
duties as O.C. During the after-
noon Gen. Wilson was overwhelmed
with congratulations from his military
friends, and the telephone at his office
was working overtime with messages
from officers who wished to express
their pleasure that he had been pro-
moted.

While General Willson has had a
long military career he has won his
chief honors since he went to the
Reserve of Officers in 1911. Probably
his best work in a long and varied
military career has been done as
Officer Commanding the 4th Military
Division. The change at militia
headquarters since he took charge of
the work has been marked, and has
been keenly appreciated by all who
had business there.

It has been typical of General Wil-
son's regime as O.C. that he at once
recognized the value of the press as
an aid to military work. There is
not a military correspondent in Mont-
real who has not grateful knowledge
of his courtesy and desire to see that
the public should be given such in-
formation as might be in the public
interest.

FROM PRIVATE TO GENERAL.

Brigadier General E. W. Wilson
has worked his way from the very
beginning. He joined the 3rd Victoria
Rifles on January 27th, 1882. He won
his stripes, then took a Commission,
and continued to go ahead, as a
steady and capable officer. After
filling every rank from Junior Sub-
to Adjutant and Senior Major, he was
appointed Lt.-Colonel of the Vics. on
September 25th, 1903, retiring in June,
1907.

In the following year he was ap-
pointed Brigadier of the 12th (Mont-
real) Infantry Brigade, with rank as
Colonel, retiring in 1911, when he
was succeeded by the present Brig-
adier, Col. A. E. Labelle.

Gen. Wilson has always been a
strong rifleman. For many years he
has been a vice-president of the Dom-
inion of Canada Rifle Association.
Amongst his other activities he com-
manded the Bisley Rifle Team in 1906,
when they brought back, amongst
other trophies, the Kolapore Cup. He
also served a term as President of the
old Montreal Military Institute.

After going to the Reserve of Offi-
cers, Gen. Wilson devoted most of
his time to his work as manager of
the Canada Life Insurance Co. When,
in October of last year, Col. Denison
was transferred to Ottawa as Acting
Adjutant General, it was recognized
that a capable business man as well
as an experienced soldier was needed
at Headquarters, and finally Col. Wil-
son was persuaded to accept appoint-
ment as Officer Commanding the 4th
Military District.

The appointment proved once again
the ability of Sir Sam Hughes to get
the right man for the right place.
Col. Wilson had much other work to
do, but once he undertook the duties
of O.C. he gave full attention to them,
and the effect of his administration
has been very marked, especially in
the enormous amount of work involved
in the movements of troops and other
business incidental to the war.

In addition to the service, Gen.
Wilson is giving the country, he has
two sons on active service. The
elder is overseas with the 2nd Mount-
ed Rifles, under Col. C. A. Smart,
while the younger is serving with
Major E. G. M. Cape, with the 3rd
Overseas Battery, Siege Artillery.

INDIA MAKES SHELLS

London, Oct. 21.—It is announced
that shipments of shells manufactured
in private factories and workshops in
British India have begun. This is re-
garded here as a decided advance in
the industrial capabilities of India, the
work having been carried out success-
fully through all processes from the
iron ore to the finished product. The
work called for co-operation of rail-
way shops, numerous private factories
and workshops belonging to chiefs of
native states. The quality of the shells
is said to be excellent.

INDIAN PRINCES PROVE LOYALTY BY SPLENDID GIFTS

Seven Aeroplanes, Munitions,
Workshops and Workers'
Help Offered

London, Nov. 28.—(Through Reut-
er's Ottawa Agency)—A special des-
patch from Delhi says: "India contin-
ues generously to support the war
funds. The movement in Lahore for
Northern India to supply seven aero-
planes to be named after the big
rivers of Punjab, at a cost of \$175,000,
is progressing. The latest gifts in-
clude munition workshops, the loan of
mechanics for ambulance corps motors,
besides various other donations. The
native rulers of India have made gen-
erous concessions to their subjects,
who are on active service by exempt-
ing them from taxes and granting them
other concessions."

THE MEN OF THE "BLACK WATCH."

THAT men may rise from baser things a
the imperative call of duty, and that even
a bloody war that can make them thus rise
is good in proportion as it brings out these
nobler qualities, is shown by frequent new
items. Prof. Patrick Geddes, of Edinburgh
speaking in London recently, said:—

"Most dramatic of all to me is my own
every-day life and experience in Edinburgh
between the squalid High street and the
old Castle, has been the rapid change of the
deteriorating loafer into that cutting edge
of desperate battle which they call the Black
Watch. This refers to the large number
of Edinburgh men of the poorest class who
have enlisted and died fighting in the Scot-
tish regiment known by this name. Few
regiments have suffered more heavily than
the Black Watch; few have done more to
cover themselves with imperishable glory.

This famous Scottish regiment represents
the old 42d and 73d Royal Highlanders
which were recruited from various com-
panies which were formed during 1688-1715
to keep the peace in the Highland
regions. The tartans worn by all these
companies were almost all dark in colour
so that the name Freiceadan Dubh, which
is the Gaelic for "Black Watch," was given
to distinguish them from the regular troops
the Saighdean Dearg, or "red soldiers."
This regiment won honours at Waterloo,
Sebastopol and Lucknow, as well as many
other places, and because of the latest deeds
of this "cutting edge of desperate battle"
many a lowly Edinburgh lad will be able
to name with pride a father who, except for
this war, might have loafed his life away.

BRITAIN'S NEW WAR CABINET HELD ITS INITIAL MEETING

BOERS ARE LOYAL TO BRITAIN NOW

Want no Other Rule Than That Under the Union Jack

"All is well now in South Africa; the Germans are completely beaten, and all of them, who have not surrendered have fled to the Waterburg Mountains," said Alexander Mortimer, a seaman who has just arrived from South Africa, and who joined the ranks of the 73rd Royal Highlanders yesterday.

When the Germans had been discovered in their plots to overthrow the British influence in Cape Colony, Mortimer at once joined the ranks under Gen. Botha, and remained there until Aug. 24 last. Altogether he spent 286 days under the great general, and he only left him when he was no longer wanted."

Telling of his experiences, he said: "I was in an infantry regiment, and we had not much chance of fighting, for it was our mounted troops that did most of the work. So fast were the Germans, and those in support of the Germans, flying before General Botha's mounted men that our riders found it pretty hard to keep up to them."

He went on to say that the Boers who fought against the British the South Africa war now wanted rule but the rule they had. Every one of them would fight to the last for Union Jack.

Earl Kitchener Was Not Present, the Members Attending Being Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Balfour --- What Significance the Absence of the War Secretary Has Is Not Plain as an Official Statement Issued Yesterday Declared That He Had Not "Resigned," But Was Away on Public Business

London, Nov. 6. --- The new war council, which Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on Nov. 2 would conduct the war, held its first meeting yesterday. It consisted of the Premier, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, and Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary. These members of the cabinet conferred with various military and naval experts.

When Premier Asquith announced that a cabinet committee of from three to five members would be named to take charge of Great Britain's military operations it was taken for granted that Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, would be one of the members. The fact that he was not present at the first meeting may have been due to his absence from London. Rumors of his resignation as War Secretary and that he would take command of the army in France have been officially denied.

FUKU'S MISSION REGARDED AS SIGN OF ECCENTRICITY

Berlin Takes View That Expedition Will be Unsuccessful

By Canadian Press.
Berlin, Dec. 7 (via London).---The German press in general treats the Ford peace mission only as a manifestation of American eccentricity. According to opinion here, the mission will have but slight chance of exerting its efforts in Germany or other belligerent countries. In view of the fact that the passports of its members are good only for neutral countries, making it impossible for the mission to operate at much shorter range than if it had remained in New York.

It would be possible, of course, for Germany to relax its regulations and permit the members of the Ford party to enter Germany without passports, but in view of the German knowledge that the mission comes without official inspiration or the approval of Washington it is unlikely to do so, according to present indications.

Man Who Saved Britain From Conscription



THE EARL OF DERBY, P.C.G.Q.V.O.

Lord Derby, assisted by General Sir Henry MacKinnon, of the Western Command, and Colonel of the C.I.V.'s in the South African War, has had charge of the recruiting in the British Isles since the first week of October, and ever since has been a very busy man indeed.

He has been in constant consultation with Trade Unions and other representatives and has made a great effort to secure the required number of men for the final "push" by voluntaryism. He has arranged, and the plan is now being carried out, for every eligible man in England to receive a direct appeal to answer the call of the country. Lord Derby was born in London April, 1865.

BRITISH NAVY IS STRENGTHENED; NEW DREADNOUGHTS

Fourteen of the Latest Type
of Fighting Vessel Added
to Navy

London, December 3.—According to announcements recently made in Parliament, it is expected that before the end of the year fourteen new super-dreadnoughts will have been added to the British navy since the outbreak of the war. The names of 13 of these new battleships follow: Queen Elizabeth, Agincourt, Canada, Barham, Royal Sovereign, Revenge, Ramillies, Warspite, Tiger, Erin, Valiant, Malaya, Resolution.

A fifteenth super-dreadnought, which will probably bear the name of Repulse, will be ready early in the new year.

The Queen Elizabeth, Tiger, Warspite, Agincourt, Erin and Canada were commissioned soon after the declaration of war, and there is reason to believe that the Barham and the Valiant joined the fleet during last spring, that the Malaya was ready by August and that the Resolution and the Ramillies will be able to proceed on "their lawful occasions" some time this month.

CRITIC OF HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

Germans Use War Prisoners To Help Harvest Their Crop

The Germans are using the prisoners captured in this war to help them harvest the crop which there is no doubt they are certainly in dire need of. After received this morning from Private Eddie Boyer, a telegraph operator of this city, who went overseas with the 13th Battalion, the first unit the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada, sent to the firing line, and who was captured about nine months ago by the Huns, states that he is forced to work about twenty hours out of the twenty-four harvesting, and that he is as "well as can be expected." Eight good men are needed to bring the 73rd Highlanders up to full strength, and thirty-eight were sworn in this morning by the 87th Battalion, the Guards unit making a total of seventy-five for two days.

HEROES ALL ARE THE HIGHLANDERS



The officers who left with the 5th Royal Highlanders, the first Highland regiment to leave Montreal for the front, have suffered severely. Here are all who are now on active service with their regiment. The others are either dead, wounded or prisoners. Those in the picture are,

from left to right, (back row) Capt. S. B. Lindsay; Lieut. Clarence McCualg; Lieut.-Col. Loomis, D. S. O.; Capt. C. L. Cantley. (Front row) Capt. C. Hutton Crowdy, the news of whose death in action was received here yesterday; Major Victor Buchanan; Major G. Erle McCualg; Capt. K. M. Perry; Doctor Ramsay

who has been appointed to the regiment since it left Valcartier. The above picture was taken by the Cure of Assare. Lieut. Hastings, transport officer of the regiment should also have been in the above group but when the photo was taken he was absent in the discharge of his arduous duty.

ALL'S WELL WITH THE 42ND NOW IN SOUND OF GUNS

A prominent Montreal man at the front in writing to a friend from "somewhere in Belgium" gives an interesting picture of present conditions with the 42nd, and voices warm praise of the officers in charge of that splendid regiment.

"Things have been comparatively quiet in our part of the line up to the present, although at this moment I can hear the heavy artillery fire going on a few miles to the south of us.

"But this whole summer and autumn has been a great experience and I have thoroughly enjoyed myself. The men are so responsive and so unflinching good-humored—so easily influenced under their detached and parlous conditions. And the officers are just a great lot. Cantley takes infinite care of his men, and Bart McLennan, the second in command now is a prince. Wherever he goes I can see work tighten up. Herbert Molson, too, is a born leader; and with Hartland McDougall on the Headquarters staff things never get dull.

"Here we are in radiant spirits and the best of health, in a shack every board of which has little relation to the next—the floor caked with Belgian mud—and when we go to bed we lie down in our blankets on this floor! Well, well—it's a man's job anyway, and we thrive under its discomforts."

SOLDIERS BACK FROM WAR TELL EXPERIENCES

Men Arrived at Quebec Look
Ahead to Home
Coming

Quebec, Dec. 7.—Interesting details of their life in front of the German trenches in France, of their falling on the field, their treatment in field hospitals, and their arrival in Quebec yesterday, are told in interviews to the Canadian Press to-day from a number of invalided soldiers who are to be re-formed shortly and leave for their homes.

Privates H. E. Ford of the 4th Battalion, and E. Travsl, both of Montreal, with Pte. Bolsvert, also of Montreal, are all suffering from wounds that will soon be healed, and it was a happy bunch that the press representative met at the re-formation quarters at the Immigration Barracks. Most of them will be paid off before the week end, and they are all looking ahead to a happy home-coming after seemingly endless weeks of trench duty.

Private A. Lafleur, of the 65th Battalion, Montreal, of No. 330 de la Naudlere street, was hit in the leg on the 8th of May, at the battle of La Basse. Private Arthur Gauthier, of the Princess Patricia's, residing at Montreal, was wounded in the head on the 4th of April at the battle of Langemarck. Private Henry Dupre, of the 14th Battalion, living at St. Hyacinthe, received in the arm a fragment of shell that caused blood poisoning. He fell in the battle of Givenchy on June 7th.

Toronto will welcome home quite a batch of heroes from the latest arrivals, among them being S. R. G. Good, 15th Battalion, who was hurt in the leg at the battle of Ploegsteret, on the 28th of July. N. Duffin, also from Toronto, but who belonged to the 14th Battalion, was hurt in the head on the 19th of May in the battle of Festubert.

Most of the men will leave for home to-day and it is expected the whole batch will have left Quebec before Saturday.

Condition of King George Continues to Improve

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Noon).—The condition of the King, who was injured on Thursday by a fall from his horse, continues to improve. The following bulletin, timed at 10 o'clock this morning, was issued:—

"Improvement in the condition of the King continues. His Majesty had a better night."



The map shows the most important strategic point in Serbia, the railroad from Belgrade to Saloniki, where an Anglo-French force is being landed. Also there are shown the mountains and rivers over which an Austro-German force must pass before effecting a junction with their Turkish allies. An attack on the railroad by a Bulgarian force at Tern is feared by the Allies.

Sir Chas. Davidson Entertains Officers

The officers of the 60th Battalion were entertained at lunch to-day at the Mount Royal Club by Sir Charles Davidson, and besides those of the overseas unit there were many other officers present. Those from the 60th were Lieut.-Col. F. A. Cascoigne, O. C.; Major W. B. Evans, Major James V. P. O'Donohue, Major H. J. Wells, Captains Shaughnessy, Ralston, Edward Knot-Leet, Edward J. Vessey, J. C. Kemp, R. S. Skinner, Lieuts. R. M. Redmond, J. B. Donnelly, W. Miller, B. H. J. Irwin, H. D. Brown, B. C. Macfarlane, John Black, D. Cowans, W. G. R. Gordon, G. R. McGibbon, S. P. Dunlop, K. C. Campbell, A. M. King, J. A. Creaser, H. R. Hingston, J. J. Todd, F. R. Phelan, S. Beckett, G. E. Jacques, R. R. Macdonald, G. C. Miller, F. Archibald, J. M. Edgar, G. A. McHaffie, F. W. Wiggins, G. I. Baillie, H. Gallen, Major H. Lorne Pavey, M.O., and the two chaplains, Captain H. W. Burnett and Chaplain R. J. Shires.

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (P. R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Escaped the Horrors of Liege and Now Enlists So he May go Back There

Fourteen-Year-Old Lad Came to Canada with His Father But is Going to Return as an Interpreter with the Sixty-Ninth Battalion.

Fourteen-year-old Pierre Collinet was in Liege, Belgium, during those eventful days of more than a year ago when the hurtling giant German shells carried death and destruction, so terrible that the world stood aghast. One day he stood under the citadel, watching the cupolas of the hero-manned forts belching flame and hurling the massed Germans back; and on another and sadder day he watched the cupolas battered in one after another by the great 16-inch projectiles. His father was out there in the worst of it, just where, he did not know. On the day before Liege capitulated, the boy made his way into Dutch territory and was later joined by his father, who escaped from the invaders' clutches in a stolen motor car which, he averred, had belonged to a German staff officer.

For several months, the boy remained in England a refugee and then with his father came to Canada. They

wanted to be far away from the horrors of those days of the war.

But young Collinet was not at ease in Canada. He wanted the shrieking of the shells again; so yesterday he called on Maj. Firmin Bissonnette of the 69th French Canadian Regiment, now recruiting here.

It was explained to him that he was too young, but this did not daunt him. He would go as a buglar or a drummer. He had filled those positions in a Boys' Scouts Corps in Belgium. Still the officers of the regiment were doubtful whether they could take him. Then the boy pointed out that he spoke English French Flemish Walloon and German. Maj. Bissonnette decided that a boy with those accomplishments must be taken on; so Pierre Collinet is happy and proud.

He wants to see Liege again, the old Liege, and he wants to be among those to bring back to the hero city its liberty.

ALLIES MAY LAND AT OTHER GREEK PORTS

By Canadian Press.

Milan, November 27.—Earl Kitchen-er, British Secretary for War, obtained permission from the Greek Government for Allied troops to land at Greek ports other than Saloniki, according to an Athens despatch to the Corriere della Sera.

BATTLE OF CTESIPHON AN IMPORTANT SUCCESS

By Canadian Press.

London, Nov. 27.—The battle between British and Turkish forces at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad, which for a time looked like a check to the Mesopotamian expedition, is now reported to have been a success of first importance.

Information received today is that the retirement of the British after the capture of Ctesiphon, occasioned by the lack of water, was only temporary. After the Turks withdrew in the direction of Bagdad, as announced officially yesterday, the British reoccupied their former position, encountering no opposition as they took possession of Ctesiphon for the second time.

British troops at once began the work of clearing the Turkish trenches, which were filled with dead or wounded soldiers. The British captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition in addition to the 1,300 prisoners previously reported.

Ctesiphon has been the scene of many fateful battles. The ancient city was besieged and plundered a dozen times by Greek and Roman invaders from the East before the Arabs finally sacked it.

SERBS STILL ATTACKING BULGARIAN FORTS

By Canadian Press.

London, November 27.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Saloniki, referring to a French counter-attack against the Bulgarians in Serbia in which the French re-captured most of their lost positions on the Krivolak-Crna-Rajec lines, says the Bulgarians were compelled to retreat because they had attempted to force the French lines with their full strength and had left in the rear no covering troops.

"The Serbians are still attacking the Bulgarian forts covering Prilep," says

HULLUCH BATTLE FOUGHT WITH GAS ON BOTH SIDES

London, Nov. 1.—In the course of an article describing the recent British attack from near Hulluch to the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Mr. M. M. H. Macartney, of the Daily News, says:

Of the aim of the attack it is, of course, impossible to speak precisely, but the gains which we made and hold—the German trenches south-west of St. Elie, behind the Vermelles-Hulluch road, the southwestern edge of the quarries which lie, roughly, midway between Hulluch and Haisnes, a trench on the north-western face of the same quarries—the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt—indicate clearly enough the scope of the operations.

We have straightened out an appreciable portion of our lines where they were still faced by a slight German salient, and we are continuing the difficult task of ejecting the enemy from

those specially-constructed places which we failed to overwhelm in the first flush of our victorious advance.

From an advanced ridge Mr. Macartney watched the operations. In the midst of the still and ugly countryside, he says, hell was suddenly turned loose. . . . Away on my extreme left an especially dense cloud of smoke, pure white on top and strangely tinted with red and green below, showed where we were now endeavoring to retaliate upon the Germans for their use of this poisonous weapon.

A cloud perhaps half a mile broad and varying considerably in height at different places, it drifted steadily towards the enemy's lines and muffled them in a thick embrace. This cloud soon became almost indistinguishable

BRITISH TROOPS JOIN SERBIANS IN THE FIRING LINE

Have Been in the Battle at Doiran for Forty-Eight Hours and
Reinforcements Are Constantly Arriving.

ALLIED FORCES IN BALKANS NOW ASSUME IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Press despatches from Athens say that the French and British forces landed at Saloniki have now attained important proportions. The Patri of Athens gives their number at 125,000. These forces are abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition.

Some 40,000 or 45,000 more men are said to be on the way to Saloniki, at which port 4,000 troops are debarking each day.

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Nov. 27.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Havas News Agency sends the following, under date of Nov. 26:

"In consequence of the retreat of the Serbians from Katchanik, towards Monastir, orders were given to burn the bridges at Vozarci and Gradisce after the last French patrols coming from Dobrista, Morzen and Camendole had regained the right bank of the Corna. Henceforth the Cerna will constitute an important strategical position against possible Bulgar attacks.

"The Serbian army of Monastir, reinforced by contingents from Katchanik, attacked the Bulgars close to Prilep. The results of the fighting, which continued last evening, are unknown. For the last 48 hours the British have been in the firing line, commencing at Doiran.

"British reinforcements are disembarking uninterruptedly.

GREEK DEMOBILIZATION IS NOW PREDICTED

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Demobilization is predicted by the press, says a Havas despatch from Athens, which declares the Greek General Staff has submitted to the Ministry of War a plan for releasing five or six of the oldest classes. This proposal will be discussed at the next cabinet meeting, and it is considered probable the Ministry will agree.

the correspondent, "but the result of the fighting is not known. Austro-Germans are marching on Uskup. British reinforcements continue to disembark.

"There are indications of a possible disagreement between the Turks and Bulgarians, arising out of the presence of Turkish forces in Thrace. Five Turkish divisions are at Sufi and one division each at Mustafa Pasha, Varna and Burjas."

BRITISH TROOPS HAVE RE-OCCUPIED TESEPON

By Canadian Press.

Delhi, India, Nov. 26. via London, Nov. 27.—An official despatch received here shows that British forces having secured a water supply reoccupied Tesepon, near Bagdad, on the afternoon of the 24th without opposition. Besides prisoners the British troops captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

British aviators, the report adds, say that the Turks apparently are preparing fresh positions at Dialah.

MINISTERS OF ALLIES AT ANDRIJEVICA

By Canadian Press.

Rome, Nov. 27.—A despatch from Andrijevica, Montenegro, dated November 25, announces that the British, French, Russian, and Italian Ministers accredited to Serbia have arrived here.

RUSSIANS MAY CALL UP YOUNG SOLDIERS

By Canadian Press.

Petrograd, Nov. 27.—The Minister of the Interior has issued a communication which foreshadows the possible premature summoning to the colors of men born in 1897 who normally are not liable to military service until 1918.

ROUMANIA ON THE SIDE OF THE ENTENTE

Special to the Evening News.

London, Nov. 27.—The London Times says that the Petrograd correspondent of The Russkoe Slovo in Bucharest wires as follows: "The Roumanian people, with an insignificant exception are on the side of the Entente, and are resolved sooner or later to participate in the struggle against the Central Powers. In the words of a leading publicist, the preservation of her neutrality till the end of the war is excluded from the domain of possibility.

National far-sightedness counsels Roumania to cast in her lot with the Entente. While the Germans are lavish with promises, including the gift of Bessarabia, it must be remembered that this province contains only 1,000,000 Russianized Roumanians against 5,000,000 Roumanians in Bukovina, Transylvania and Banat. It is therefore, a case of one province versus three.

Only a belief in the victory of the Central Powers could dictate a policy hostile to the Entente, and the bulk of the people are convinced of the ultimate inevitable triumph of the Allies.

BERLIN REPORTS HORRORS OF GORIZIA SIEGE

Berlin, via Sayville, Nov. 27. — The Overseas News Agency to-day made public the following:

The Italians continue their destruction of Gorizia. The Episcopal Church has been completely destroyed and all the churches have been more or less damaged.

Horrible scenes as a result of the bombardment are reported. Many persons went mad. Others were burned or torn to pieces by the explosion of grenades. In the Via Castello four children who were asleep in one room were killed by one grenade. On the Piazzenta a woman was pierced from head to foot by an airman's arrow. One bomb killed on the Piazzenta a woman and three children. These people could not escape from Gorizia, as the Italians bombarded the roads leading out of the town.



"THE VILLAGE HERO." BY LAWSON WOOD.

A CANINE CAMP IN FRANCE.



Dogs are extensively used by the French army for ambulance and sentry work. Photo shows a colony of dug-out kennels in France.

ASQUITH PUTS NATION AT EASE IN WAR SPEECH

Situation Calls for Proper Sense
of Perspective, Patience
and Courage

SHAMES THE WHIMPERERS

While Believing Derby's Re-
cruiting Scheme Will Prove
Successful, Asserts Gov't
Is Determined to Stick
at Nothing to Win

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)

London, Nov. 2.—The House of Commons was crowded, and presented an animated scene today when Premier Asquith rose to make his statement on the war. The premier, who was received with warm cheers, at the outset expressed regret at the King's mishap, but he was able to say that the injuries to His Majesty were not serious. He assured the King of the respect and affection of the House and country.

The premier said he proposed to describe in actual prospective the position of the nation, which was as determined today as it ever had been to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion and which trusted that the Government, by whomsoever controlled, would use every means to that end.

Mr. Asquith emphasized that the present moment called for a proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and overflowing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive.

The premier denounced the small coterie of professional whippers, and affirmed that in the last fifteen months Britain had recruited an enormous number of men, including the splendid response from India and the Dominions.

The navy had transported with the greatest success two and one-half million troops and 320,000 sick and wounded men. The men of the grand fleet, almost unnoticed and unadvertised, and showing indescribable efficiency, had cleared the seas of German ships. (Cheers.) The German fleet dare not show its face in waters where it could be attacked. (Cheers.)

The Germans on the western front had not gained a single foot of ground since April.

The premier paid a high tribute to the Russians, whom he was confident would before long roll back the enemy. General Nixon was now within a measurable distance of Bagdad.

After full consultation of the naval experts and notwithstanding some doubts in Baron Fisher's mind, the Government had sanctioned the Dardanelles operations. The move was approved by France and enthusiastically received by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

He deprecated attempts to allot responsibility to any one minister, and said he had never sustained a keener disappointment than the result of the Gallipoli operations in August, as their success would have prevented the entry of Bulgaria into the war.

Mr. Asquith eulogized the work of the British submarines in the Sea of Marmora. The forces on Gallipoli were holding up two hundred thousand Turks. The whole question of the Dardanelles was receiving anxious attention, he stated.

SERBIA MUST BE SAVED.

The premier admitted disappointments in the Balkans, especially with regard to the failure of Greece to fulfil her treaty obligations. He emphasized the fact that the Allies could not allow Serbia to become the prey of the enemy.

The visit of General Joffre to London had resulted in complete agreement as to the ends and means of assuring that Serbia's independence was the essential object of the campaign.

The financial position of the country was serious at present, and the burdens could not be sustained without the strictest economy on behalf of the Government and individuals.

There had been difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the question of compulsion. It had opened as a purely personal matter, but practical expediency could not rule out compulsion, but he held it should only be adopted by something in the nature of a general consent. He believed the Earl of Derby's scheme was producing satisfactory results, but they were determined to stick at nothing and were determined to win this war. (Loud cheers.)

The Cabinet war committee, which was to be concerned with the higher direction of the war, should not consist of less than three or more than five members. The Cabinet should

be kept informed of any important decision.

In conclusion, Mr. Asquith alluded to the terrible responsibility resting on him as prime minister. So long as he enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign and the House of Commons he would not surrender his great task. He was as confident as he was fifteen months ago that the Allies would carry their righteous cause to a triumphant conclusion. (Loud cheering.)

SYMPATHY WITH THE KING.

In opening his anxiously-awaited statement, in the name of the whole House, Premier Asquith expressed sympathy with the King. "I am glad to say that His Majesty is once more on British soil, and is going on as well as can possibly be expected," the premier said. The occasion was one whereof the House ought to take advantage to express its admiration of the manner in which the King always discharged the peculiarly responsible duties of the sovereign of this Empire in these times. (Cheers.)

Turning to his statement, the prime minister said he was afraid he was doomed to disappoint many expectations. He was afraid he would disappoint those who thought it his duty to appear in the guise of a criminal, making the best defence he could for a somewhat doubtful past, or as a white-sheeted penitent asking for absolution. He proposed to adopt neither attitude, but to speak as the head of the Government on the situation.

"We are as determined as we have ever been to prosecute the war to a successful issue," he asserted, amid loud cheers. "To use every means, to exhaust, if necessary, every resource in the attainment of our common and supreme purpose." (Loud cheers.)

It was true, today that some parts of the horizon were overcast. This war, like all great wars in history, had been fruitful in surprises and disappointments to all the combatants engaged. "It seemed that at this moment the situation in Great Britain calls in an exceptional degree for three things: A proper sense of perspective (applause), a limitless stock of patience (applause), and an overflowing reservoir of both active and passive courage. (Cheers.)

The premier said he did not believe the British people as a whole showed any lack of falling off in any of these qualities. All they desired was to be told, as far as diplomatic and military exigencies permitted, how our cause stood and be assured in the maintenance of the defence of that cause the Government and the people were playing a worthy part. (Applause.)

There could not be a greater mistake than to suppose the Government had any intent in concealing anything on the subject. One over-ruling condition was that its disclosures must not assist the enemy.

HOW DO WE STAND TODAY?

"How do we stand today?" asked the premier. He emphasized that we began the war with six infantry and two cavalry divisions, but in the operations described in Sir John French's dispatch today, in the operations in September and October of this year, he commanded not far short of a million men. (Cheers.) To this must be added the troops in the Dardanelles, in Egypt and in other theatres of war, as well as reserves, garrisons in the United Kingdom and in outlying parts of the Empire. A gigantic force had been raised from the manhood of the United Kingdom. He did not like to give the precise figures, but it was an unprecedented number of men. (Cheers.)

The contribution of India was splendid, and well known (cheers); Canada had contributed 96,000 officers and men (cheers); Australia, 92,000 (cheers); New Zealand, 25,000; while South Africa, after a most successful and brilliant campaign in German Southwest Africa, had supplied important contingents for service in East and Central Africa and, in addition, had furnished 6,500 for service in Europe. (Renewed cheers.)

The Prime Minister also referred, amid cheers, to the splendid contributions of Newfoundland, the West Indies, Ceylon and Fiji. He emphasized the figures regarding the dominions and colonies as remarkable and significant, but even then this did not include the questions of preparation and the maintenance of the units in the field, the future expansion of the contingents already supplied, nor the very large number of men from all parts of the Empire who made their own way to the United Kingdom to enlist. (Cheers.) He would also have to add

to complete that aspect of the story that in Rhodesia, East Africa, West Africa and in the colonies important additions to existing local forces had been placed in the field and in other colonies and dependencies more remote from active military operations all defensive organizations had received a profound stimulus.

BRITISH NAVY'S GREAT WORK.

Mr. Asquith then turned to the work of the navy in transporting troops. "Since the beginning of the war the transport department of the Admiralty for the army alone carried two and one-half million officers and men, 320,000 sick, wounded and nurses, two and one-half million tons of stores and munitions, and 800,000 horses, mules and camels," he stated. "These operations involved thousands of voyages through seas which at one time were the subject of raids by German cruisers and which, even now, though I believe in rapidly diminishing strength, are infested with submarines."

It was a most remarkable fact that hitherto the loss of life on the whole of these gigantic oversea operations was considerably less than one-tenth of one per cent. (Cheers.) It was almost unbelievable that in the history of the world any nation in any age could produce comparable records.

These figures did not include tons upon tons of stores carried for the navies of allied countries.

"Is there anything comparable in history to the actual service of the navy itself?" asked Mr. Asquith. "The men of the Grand Fleet have been living in the twilight as far as public observation is concerned, unnoticed, unadvertised, but performing with an efficiency and vigilance, impossible to describe or even appreciate, a service to the whole Empire. (Cheers.)"

MEDICINE FOR DOWNHEARTED.

"Where is the great German fleet, whereon so much talk, so much science, and so much money has been expended, which was to be a perpetual menace to the United Kingdom? (Hear, hear.) Locked up in the Baltic. It dare not show its face on the Atlantic Sea where it could be encountered."

"The whole effective maritime and military resources of Germany upon the seas after fifteen months of war are reduced to sporadic and constantly diminishing efforts of a few furtive submarines, which send to the bottom far more innocent and unoffending civilians than any military harm they have done. These figures are more eloquent than columns of rhetoric. I can conceive no better medicine for any who effect to be downhearted or doubtful that the Empire is playing its part in the greatest struggle of history."

"I am not going to apologize," the premier stated, amid loud and continuous cheers, "either for the people of the Empire, who have borne the part so magnificently, or for the Government, which, to the best of its ability, no doubt with many shortcomings and mistakes, but to the best of its ability and, he believed, with the confidence of the great mass of its fellow countrymen, controlled, organized and directed this great campaign." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith touched briefly on the campaign on the western front, where our total casualties, he said, up to a week ago were 377,000, or considerably more than twice the total of the original expeditionary force. "Happily, a very large percentage of recoveries have been made from wounds, and the net permanent wastage is on a much smaller scale."

could not let the opportunity pass without paying tribute to the supreme fighting qualities of the Russian soldier, which was never more splendidly or more conspicuously manifested than during the recent retreat. (Cheers.) The people of Great Britain, he said, have the greatest confidence that Russia will ultimately and before long roll back the tide of invasion and reverse the past.

"I would like to say two or three words on our own important and highly successful campaign in Mesopotamia," said the premier, amid cheers. "The object of sending a force there was to secure the neutrality of the Arabs and to protect our interests in the Persian Gulf, protect the oil-fields and generally maintain the authority of our flag in the East." Mr. Asquith then related "a brilliant series of absolutely unchecked land and river operations," until now General Nixon's force was within measurable distance of Bagdad. "I do not think in the whole course of the war have there been operations more carefully contrived, more brilliantly conducted or with better prospects of final success." (Cheers.)

STORY OF THE DARDANELLES.

The premier said he now came to a not so unchequered chapter of his story, "our operations in the East—namely, in the Dardanelles." From the moment Turkey entered the war it was no longer possible either from a strategic or political viewpoint to concentrate the entire energies in the western theatre. The Turks threatened the Russians in the Caucasus and indirectly threatened Egypt.

"The Turks were able to close the Black Sea and our supplies of Russian wheat from Black Sea ports," the premier continued. "Their entry also produced a great and lasting effect upon the attitude of the Balkan States. Consequently, the Government had to face the question in the Near East, not merely strategically, but there had to be considered in consultation with the naval and military advisers the best and most politic course to take, either aggressively or otherwise. Great Britain in January had insufficient military forces available for services in the East to do more than provide for the local defence of Egypt against Turkish attack, which was ultimately defeated in February."

"The Government had then brought to their notice the possibility of a naval attack on the Dardanelles. After full investigation and consultation with naval experts, including the admiral commanding that part of the Mediterranean, notwithstanding some doubts and hesitation in the mind of Lord Fisher, the Government felt justified in sanctioning the naval attack."

"People thinking and saying that the attack was initiated without full review of its latent possibilities are entirely mistaken. It was most carefully conceived and was developed in consultation between the admiral on the spot, the war staff of the Admiralty, and before any decision was taken it was communicated to the French Admiralty, who entirely approved it and agreed to participate therein. It was enthusiastically received and acclaimed by the illustrious Grand Duke, then commanding the Russian army, who rightly thought it would assist him in the Caucasus."

LEFT ATTEMPT TO NAVY.

"The matter was most carefully reviewed over and over again by the War Council. The operation then conceived was purely naval. We could not afford at that time—Lord Kitchener said so, and we all agreed that any substantial military support was impossible at the time. It was, therefore, decided to make the attempt with navy alone."

"I take my full share of responsibility for the initiative of that operation—(Cheers)—by full share—and I deprecate more than I can say the attempt to allocate the blame to one minister or another or suggest that some undefined personality of great authority and overmastering will controlled and directed the strategy."

"That was not the case. No one was more responsible than myself. I thought then, as everybody must have thought who knew the whole circumstances, that risks could be run, especially in a sense favorable to the Allies, to open communication with the Black Sea and strike a blow at the very heart of the Turkish Empire. The operations culminated in an attack on the Narrows, which resulted in a setback. The Government has then to consider whether further

operations should be continued.

"It was the opinion of the advisers of the Government, and seemed a very tangible opinion, that by the aid of an adequate military force an attack might still be driven home successfully."

"Sir Ian Hamilton was selected to conduct the expedition. He had witnessed the naval attack, and he and the vice-admiral on the spot were in agreement that a joint naval and military attack was necessary. The active plan of operations was left to the judgment of the commanders on the spot, and there was never any agreement between them and the general staff in Great Britain."

"The actual operations are familiar to everybody. I will only say that in the course of the whole war I have never sustained a keener disappointment than in the failure of the operation at the beginning of August. The chances of success seemed not only great, but preponderating. The consequences of success would have been almost immeasurable, it would have solved the whole situation in the Balkans, prevented Bulgaria entering the war, left Constantinople open to capture and been acclaimed throughout the whole Eastern world as a most brilliant demonstration of the superiority of the Allies. But it has not succeeded, notwithstanding a magnificent exhibition, never surpassed, (cheers), of the gallantry and resources of the British troops, of which none had been more conspicuous than the Australians. Nor ought the House to forget the extraordinary and magnificent services of the navy." (Cheers.)

Premier Asquith paid an eloquent tribute to the services performed by the submarines. He emphasized the fact that up to October 26, operating in the Sea of Marmora, they had succeeded in sinking or damaging two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo-boat, eight transports, and 197 supply ships. (Cheers.)

NAVY EQUAL TO SUBMARINES.

The Prime Minister then described the arrival on the scene of the German submarines. But the navy had been equal to this situation, and had selected safe harbors, while small craft had been assembled in great numbers to maintain the communications of the army. Finally, a number of specially constructed vessels, largely due to the inventive genius of Lord Fisher himself, had gone to the Mediterranean and had done most magnificent work. The navy throughout had risen superior to all difficulties, and had maintained the communications of the army intact. (Loud cheers.)

He considered it still premature to form a judgment on the Dardanelles operations, but it must be considered what would have happened if it had not been undertaken. It was probable that the Russians might have sustained a serious setback in the Caucasus, the Turks might have organized a great attack against Egypt, while the expedition to Mesopotamia might have been swept out of existence. It must not be forgotten, also, that the British at Gallipoli were holding up 200,000 Turks, and preventing them from doing incalculable mischief in other parts.

The present situation in the Dardanelles, said the Prime Minister, was receiving most careful and anxious consideration as part of the large strategic question raised by recent developments.

Premier Asquith explained how the Allies had labored ceaselessly for the unity of the Balkan States. He admitted the result had been disappointing and a failure, but pointed out to those critics who had been talking of greater firmness and greater adroitness, that unity of direction was a most important asset, and that Germany had the advantage of such unity while the Allies must consult each other, resulting in inevitable differences in point of view in any operation. Germany, further, had had the advantage of making lavish promises to Bulgaria, whereas the Allies could not barter away the property of our Allies and friends behind their backs, or without the assurance of adequate compensation. Further, when the Allies were reproached with being too late in providing active help for Serbia, it must be remembered that up to that very last moment there was the strongest reason to believe that Greece would accept and act upon her treaty obligations to Serbia.

"When Bulgarian mobilization began Premier Venizelos asked France and ourselves for 150,000 men. This was on the express understanding that Greece would mobilize also. Venizelos later announced that Greece must abide by her treaty with Serbia, but the King repudiated the declaration and Venizelos resigned."

These, said the Prime Minister, were facts to be recognized by those people who were complaining of the alleged inertia of the Allied governments. He wished to say on behalf of the Government and people of Great Britain—and the opinion was also shared by France and Russia—that Serbia could not be allowed to become a prey of this sinister and nefarious combination. The British and French general staffs had come to a complete agreement thereupon.

"Serbia may rest assured," said the Prime Minister, "that her independence is regarded by us as one of the essential objects of the alliance."

FINANCIAL POSITION SERIOUS.

Premier Asquith next dealt with home questions, namely, the adequate supply of men for the army and navy; the provision of munitions and the burden of common allied finance. The nation had to consider how it could co-ordinate and adjust different ways of serving these purposes so that the United Kingdom and the Empire should contribute most fruitfully and effectively to the common cause. Our financial position was very serious, said the Premier. We were buying goods abroad in excess of our exports, to the extent of thirty millions monthly, against an average of eleven millions before the war. At the same time, we were making advances to our allies and others which, it was esti-

mated, would amount for the current financial year to £423,000,000. We had also alone among the belligerent nations maintained our free market for gold—had indeed, exported a large amount—and we were further undertaking commitments which could only be paid by the further export of gold or the sale of securities. Hence, rich and resourceful though we were, continued the prime minister, we must cut our coat according to our cloth. Nevertheless, he did not think our position compared unfavorably with that of Germany, where consumption was far in excess of what they could produce and stocks were rapidly diminishing. Further, the standard of living of the greater part of the population of Germany left little or no margin of reserve. Britain was in much better position in this respect, but we could not sustain the burden of this great war unless individuals and Government alike prepared to make greater sacrifices in retrenchments and economy.

The average cost of the army was usually reckoned at £100 per head annually, but under present conditions there was a vast increase, the army

costing between £250 and £300 per head annually.

The prime minister then dwelt upon the question of compulsion. He admitted that the voluntary system of recruiting, as hitherto practiced, was haphazard, capricious, and to some extent unjust, but his objection to compulsion was based on the ground that under existing conditions compulsion would forfeit what he regarded as of supreme capital importance—namely, the "maintenance of national unity." (Cheers.)

He would propose not to rule out compulsion as an impossible expedient, but that compulsion ought only to be resorted to with something approaching general consent. He did not fear there would be any necessity to resort to anything beyond the Earl of Derby's great national effort, which was being carried out with the hearty goodwill of all parties. He emphasized that married men who enlisted would not be called to serve while younger and unmarried men were holding back. He hoped unmarried men would be obtained by voluntary effort, but, if need be, would be secured by other means.

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE.

Premier Asquith, concluding, dealt with the question of the war committee of the Cabinet, which will have the power to summon experts with special knowledge on all important questions. The Cabinet should be kept constantly informed of the decisions of the committee, also all questions involving a departure in policy. The Cabinet should be consulted before decisive action was taken. He was confident that only along these lines was successful conduct of the war possible.

He attached the greatest importance to a more complete and intimate co-ordination between the staffs of the allied powers, a very happy illustration of which was General Joffre's visit. He affirmed the great responsibility resting upon him as head of the Government as measured by what had happened and what was still to happen. "Our best blood has been spilled, thousands of young lives cut short, a cry goes up in ever-increasing volume from torn hearts and mutilated homes, and we might have stood aloof in this most moving tragedy in the history of mankind. Yet I do not believe these sufferers would have

said that Britain could have acted otherwise.

"As long as I enjoy the confidence of my Sovereign, of the Commons and of the country, I shall not surrender the heavy task. If there be moments when we are tempted to be faint-hearted, let us ask ourselves what year in our history has done more to justify faith in the manhood and womanhood of our people. It brought us the imperishable story of the last hours of Edith Cavell, facing a worse ordeal than that of death, that of watching the moments creeping on to her doom, slowly and remorselessly. It has taught our bravest men a supreme lesson in courage. In the United Kingdom and in the Empire there are a thousand such women, and yet a year ago we did not know it. We have great traditions, but the nation does not exist on traditions alone, for, thank God, we have living examples of all the qualities that built up and sustained our Empire. Let us be worthy of them, and endure to the end."

BRAVE MONTREAL SOLDIER BURIED WITH ALL HONORS

The first man of the 42nd Highlanders to be killed in action was Pte. George Cox. A letter received by his widow, who lives at 2662 Waverley street, Montreal, from an officer of the battalion, gives a graphic description of his death and burial. The letter, addressed from "Somewhere in Belgium," was written by Lieut. J. Arthur Mathewson, and reads in part as follows:

"The bullet found him while he was out on a working party. It made a scarcely noticeable mark in the centre of his forehead. Poor old George just toppled over dead. He had no time to speak—he felt no pain. The work he was on required more courage than ordinary fighting, for under the enemy's fire he was engaged in building up our defences. His labor was not in vain, for he had helped to strengthen our position and ensure the ultimate triumph of the cause we all hold dearer than our lives."

"Last night eleven of his most intimate friends and I gathered about his grave. It was bright moonlight and there on the slope of the hill reserved as a Canadian cemetery, we buried him among a lot of other heroes. The minister said the burial service, and then we of his own platoon, his friends and comrades-in-arms, paid him our last respects in a general silent salute. A fervent prayer that God would receive his soul and bless, strengthen and protect you was offered and then the Lord's Prayer."

"Silently we filed out of the graveyard to do our soldier's work. He has left with us a sacred memory of a brave and good man."



Map shows Carso Plateau and Isonzo River district where Italians recently administered fearful losses on Austrians, who threw artillery into the ravines and ran. Especially heavy fighting took place near San Martino, where many prisoners were captured.

KITCHENER IN PARIS

Given an Ovation and Received by President

Paris, November 29.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British Secretary of State for War, arrived in Paris from Italy today. He was given an ovation by soldiers and travellers at the station when he stepped from the train.

Lord Kitchener was received on his arrival by General Yarde-Buller, British military attaché, and Captain Gligedot of the staff of General Gallieni, the French Minister of War. During the day Lord Kitchener was received by President Poincaré.

Lord Kitchener had a long interview with Premier Briand, who also conferred with General Willinsky, the Russian military delegate to France. "Lord Kitchener will now be able," says the Temps, "to communicate to the French Government the impressions gained on his trip of inspection to the Orient. A war council of the Allies will be held in Paris. It is now a question of decision. The yielding of Greece to the demands of the Entente Powers can no longer be an obstacle to the liberty of our movements."

"To the time already lost, delays resulting from long discussions cannot be added. Action is necessary and this must consist, before all, in reinforcing the army guarding Salonika. So long as the Allies maintain themselves there Germany will not be victorious in the Balkans."

OVER TWO THOUSAND WOMEN IN THE RANKS

Serbian Women Are Very Brave—Cannot Be Prevented From Joining and do Not Lose Their Nerve Under the Fire

London, Nov. 4.—"There were nearly 2,000 women in Serbia's army when I left and more women soldiers were being organized," said Dr. Grulich, a Serbian army doctor now in London, to-day.

"The women are not in special battalions. Some of them wear the complete uniform of a soldier for the sake of comfort, while others wear skirts with a blue tunic. The younger women go with their brothers or their husbands. The women are of every class of the population and we cannot prevent them from serving. They inspire the men, with whom they march side by side, and with whom they eat and serve shoulder to shoulder in the trenches."

"These women are not afraid. Nobody in Serbia is afraid, and the women in the ranks do not lose their nerve under fire."

"We realize the great power of our friends in the war. Every soldier feels that we are only part of a world army, and if it is necessary that our army shall be lost—well, it is only a part. There is time yet to save Serbia, but assistance for her cannot come too quickly."

Greek King Under Constant Watch by The Kaiser's Men

Constantine Said to be in Daily Communication With Wilhelm
—German Advisers Practically Live at Greek Palace—
Venizelos Goes in Danger of His Life.

Special to the Evening News.

Rome, Nov. 6.—According to the wireless, uncensored news from Athens, King Constantine is furious at the resignation of the Cabinet and perplexed to find a solution.

Sensational developments, not even excluding revolution, are likely to occur momentarily.

The German Minister and Prince von Buelow's son, who is attached to the German legation, practically reside at the Palace and are in constant consultation with the King, who is in direct wireless communication with the Kaiser.

Zaimis spent yesterday at the Palace where pro-German politicians were summoned to confer with the King.

VENIZELOS'S LIFE IN DANGER.

Venizelos's life is considered in danger. Germans are intriguing against him and it is feared that they would not hesitate to bring about his suppression.

CAPT. CURRY'S DEATH

Victim of a Shell Soon After Entering the Trenches

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, October 24.—Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, is in receipt of a cable from France stating that Captain Leon Curry, of Montreal, son of Senator Curry, of the 42nd Battalion, was killed on the night of October 20 by a shell from a trench mortar almost immediately after entering the trenches for the first time. Captain Curry was buried by his regiment at Armentieres on the morning of the 21st October, the cable also stated.



CAPTAIN T. H. CURRY,
CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS.

*Capt. Curry
was killed in France
from a shell from
a German trench-mortar
extract 2nd letter.*

ALLIES HAVE RIGHT TO BE IN GREECE

There as Matter of Established Duty, Not as Tolerated Guests

Paris, November 29.—The Entente Allies, in disembarking troops at Salonika, are not violating Greek territory nor can their action in Greece be compared to the German occupation of Belgium. This is the semi-official reply to the German statement recently made, in which the Salonika expedition was criticized as a violation of foreign territory.

The presence of the Allies at Salonika does not need any justification, according to the diplomatic view made known in Paris. The French and British are not tolerated guests, but are there as a matter of duty and established right, it is pointed out.

Their action at Salonika, it is further said, could be repeated at any other point in Greece and with perfect legality. The landing of Allied troops at Salonika is based on the London Treaty of July, 13, 1863, the signatories of which are Greece, France, Great Britain and Russia, guaranteeing the independence and constitutional institutions of Greece. This convention was preceded by various other agreements entered into as far back as 1822.

In the belief that Greece is menaced from within and without, the Allies, it is held, have full liberty of action under the terms of the treaty and will continue the work begun, certain of the international legality of their action.

60 THOUSAND CANADIANS NOW RIGHT AT FRONT

*Ottawa
13/10/15*

The fighting line in Flanders now holds more than sixty thousand Canadian troops. In England there are from thirty to thirty-five thousand Canadian troops finishing training. The Canadian corps troops, which went to France recently under General Mercer, consist of twelve thousand men in the following units:—First Canadian Cavalry Brigade; Signal Corps Unit; Field Engineer Corps; First Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; First Brigade Mounted Rifles; Second Brigade Mounted Rifles; Royal Canadian Regiment; 42nd Montreal Highlanders; 49th Edmonton Regiment; the Princess Patricia's Royal Canadian Regiment.

CAPTAIN KILLED

C. Hutton Crowdy,
Westmount Officer,
Victim of Foe's Bul-
let in France



CAPT HUTTON CROWDY.

Captain C. Hutton Crowdy, one of the best known and most highly esteemed of Montreal's younger soldiery serving the Empire in Europe, has been killed in action. A cable brought this sad intelligence yesterday to Mr. G. J. Crowdy, of James Hutton and Company, the gallant young officer's father. The message was from Lt.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis, and said: "Regret to advise Hutton killed last night. He was buried at Arrmentieres on the 21st. Please accept my most sincere sympathy." The date of the cable was October 22nd, the address being deleted by the censor. Following the receipt of this cable, other messages to the same effect came from Captain Crowdy's widow, who is in England, and from the British War Office.

Coincident with the word of Captain Crowdy's death, members of the family received letters from him yesterday, which were full of optimism and hope for the cause for which he has now given his life.

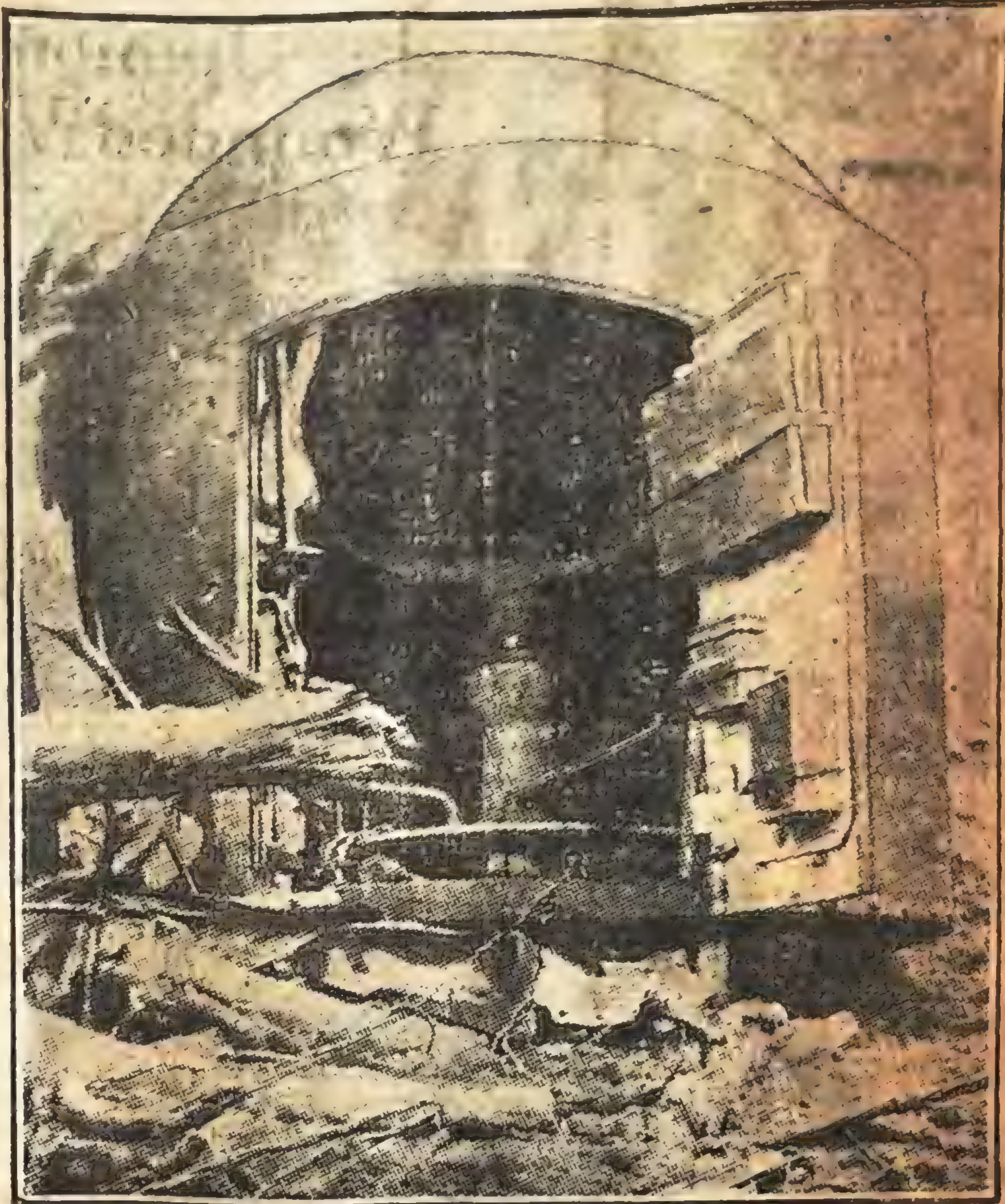
Tallest in Battalion.

Captain Crowdy was the tallest man in the 13th Highland Regiment, being a splendid figure more than six feet four inches in height. He was born in Montreal twenty-six years ago, educated here and at Framlingham College, England, later on joining the staff of

the Royal Bank of Canada. More recently he has been in business with his father. He joined the Fifth Royal Highlanders in 1909 as Provisional Lieutenant, later qualifying for rank. At the outbreak of the war he was one of the very first to offer himself, training both at Valcartier and Shorncliffe. Shortly after reaching the front he was promoted to Captain. His bravery and splendid capabilities, especially in the important engagements at Ypres, St. Julien and Festubert, marked him as an officer of great promise and won the admiration of his battalion.

Just prior to leaving Canada for Europe, Captain Crowdy was married, at Quebec, to Miss Lorraine Walsh, of Philadelphia. He was the only son of his family and leaves a sister, Miss Beatrice Crowdy, residing with her father at 482 Roslyn avenue, Westmount.

German Armored Trench Wrecked by Allies.



The recent offensive in the Champagne proves that the Allies can break down even the strongest obstacles, such as that shown in the picture—a plated casemate for a revolving gun.

MORE CANADIANS REACH ENGLAND

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—The arrival in England of two more troop ships, the Saxonia and the Lapland, with 161 officers and 4,642 men from Canada on board is officially announced.

The Saxonia, which sailed from Canada on October 18, arrived at the English port of disembarkation on Friday last, with the following troops: Fortieth Nova Scotia Battalion, 40 officers and 1,090 men.

Forty-first French-Canadian Battalion, 36 officers and 1,082 men.

Drafts—Fort Garry Horse, three officers and 100 men; Royal Canadian Regiment, two officers and 67 men; Medical Corps, one officer and 55 men; detail, two officers and six men.

The Lapland sailed on the 23rd, and arrived in England on Saturday. She carried the following complement:

Forty-fourth Manitoba Battalion, 36 officers and 1,076 men; 46th Saskatchewan Battalion, 36 officers and 1,115 men; draft of Mounted Rifles, one officer and 50 men; detail, four officers and one man.

WHERE HARDEST FIGHTING IS GOING ON



This map of Serbia shows well the extremely mountainous character of the country and also the railroad lines. With foes on all sides except the south and an insignificant stretch of boundary on the northeast where Rumania adjoins, Serbia has a battleline almost as long as that in Russia. Montenegro on the west, of course, is fighting on the side of the Serbs, but in Albania the situation is such that the Serbs have put 20,000 soldiers into the country to put down disorders.

Roumania Blocks Danube

London, November 27.—It is stated that the Roumanian Government has refused a request of the Austrian and German Governments for permission for their warships to proceed along the Danube river in Roumania toward Galatz and the Black Sea.

It is supposed here that the request was due to desire on the part of the Teutonic allies to menace from Galatz the Russian concentration in southern Bessarabia.

Major Norsworthy Bayoneted and Bullet Passed Through Body of Cpt. Drummond

"The Germans used the poisonous gases in the trenches held by the Canadians, French and Algerians in a desperate effort to take Calais, and if the 'Fighting Fifth,' as the 13th Battalion is now known, had given way when the Algerians retreated under the influence of the terrible gases, the Huns would have gained their goal," said Private A. E. Ballard, of the 13th Battalion, who resides at 402 Burnside avenue. He arrived here this morning, in company with twenty-six other wounded Canadians. He was wounded on April 23rd at Ypres, and was in the company that held the trenches, fighting the Germans on three sides.

He was standing about nine feet away from Captain Lees, second in command of the company, when a shell burst, killing the officer instantly. Captain Clark Kennedy, company commander, has come through the war so far without a scratch. He has been promoted to the rank of major, and met Ballard at Charing Cross Station, when he was invalided to England. Of the bravery of the officers of the famous 13th Battalion, Private Ballard speaks very highly. He told a representative of The Herald this morning of the gallant charge of Major Norsworthy's company up the Ypres road. Major Norsworthy was bayoneted, and a bullet passed through his body, killing the Major and passing through the body of Captain Drummond, who also died. He told of the bravery of Major McCualg, who, wounded, lay in the trench, and with three revolvers by his side, fully loaded, used every bullet with good effect until captured.

The guns that were supposed to have been Canadian, were, according to Private Ballard a London Battery of the Territorials. The guns were lost to the Germans, but were subsequently re-captured.

The Thirteenth Battalion, reinforced now, hold the lines known as "Plug street." Among the soldiers who arrived at the Khaki League home this morning were: Privates R. Rea, 12th Battalion; Guy Lindsey, White Lake, Ontario; P. McIntyre, C.F.A., Hamilton; P. C. Hills, C.F.A., Oshawa, Ont.; T. Richardson, P.P.C.L.I., Missouri; W. Johnson, 1st Battalion; W. S. McCallum, 1st Battalion, Detroit; C. Ball, 48th Battalion; Fred Ellis, C.F.A., Hamilton; J. White, 1st Battalion, Brantford; A. W. Walderdine, 1st Battalion, Walkerville; Lance-Corporal A. M. Burke, 4th Battalion; James Walston, 4th Battalion, Toronto; T. W. Kidd, 5th Battalion, Moose Jaw; D. W. Turnbull, 16th Battalion, Vancouver; J. H. Marshall, 5th Battalion, Brandon; J. Noven, 10th Battalion, Calgary; H. Stokes, 10th Battalion, Calgary; T. Williamson, 8th Battalion, Fort William; Stanley Kay, 7th Battalion, Regina; S. Stuart, 5th Battalion, Minnesota.



"WHERE BELGIUM GREETED BRITAIN: THE MEETING BETWEEN THE KINGS OF ENGLAND AND BELGIUM AT THE FRONTIER POST
ON THE ROAD FROM DUNKIRK TO FURNES." BY HERBERT A. OLIVIER.

Reproduced by permission of the Fine Art Society, New Bond Street, W., owners of the copyright and publishers of the large plate.

THE VICTIM OF THE LATEST SEA ASSASSINATION



S.S. Ancona, torpedoed and sunk with a loss of over 300 lives.

HUN SLAYERS' NOBLE RECORD

The largest casualties from submarine operations:—

March 28—British steamer Falaba sunk by German U-boat with loss of 111 lives, including one American.

May 7—Lusitania sunk by German U-boat with loss of 1,157 lives, including 115 Americans.

Aug. 19—Arabic sunk by German U-boat with loss of 32 lives, including two Americans.

Sept. 5—Hesperian sunk by mine or German U-boat with loss of 26 lives. One member of crew said to have been American.

Nov. 9—Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine with estimated loss of over 300 lives. Reported probably Americans among drowned.

A WARNING TO GREECE IN WORDS OF KITCHENER

War Lord Makes Remarkable
Statement to French
Government

“THOSE NOT FOR US
ARE AGAINST US”

Slightest Suspicion of Greek At-
tack Would Result in
Expedition

Special to the Evening News.

Paris, Nov. 16.—A warning to Greece is uttered by Kitchener in an interview with Emile Hinzellin, chief editor of France Demain. He talked with Kitchener when the latter was about to depart from England for the Orient.

“One thing lacking to the Balkan Expedition,” said Kitchener, “has been a close connection between the armies cooperating on different fronts.”

Regarding the Balkan neutrals, Kitchener's advice is:

“Don't let us say neutrals. Rather let us demonstrate that our victory is certain and say that those who are not for us are against us.”

These words, said the interviewer, had particular reference to Greece. “What about Saloniki?” asked Hinzellin, adding, “Germany is credited with a dream of possessing Saloniki.”

“It is a dream they cannot realize,” was the reply.

Hinzellin adds that the slightest suspicion of Greek attack would result in a Franco-British squadron smashing Saloniki. He states that the Greek Government is rightly open to suspicion.

FRENCH LEADER IS TO COMMAND WHOLE FORCES OF ALLIES

According to Unofficial Report Which Claims to be Authentic---British Submarine Admitted to be Lost and Italy Has Lost a Merchant Ship---Saloniki Reports Declare that the Franco-Serb Army Has Hemmed in the Bulgar Army in the Veles Region and Threatens to Annihilate It---Violent Artillery Fighting at Many Points on the Western Front

Saloniki, Nov. 11, via Paris, Nov. 13 (Delayed) --- The entire Bulgarian force operating west of Vardar has been endangered by simultaneous offensives undertaken by Serbian and French troops, according to advices from the front received here.

The Serbs have retaken the offensive in the Supagora district and are reported to have defeated the Bulgars at Katchanik Pass, inflicting such heavy losses that the invaders were demoralized. Two French cavalry raids are said to have cleared the ground between Krivolak and Veles.

British and French reinforcements are arriving at Saloniki in force and are being sent immediately into Serbia.

London, Nov. 13.---An official statement given out by the Admiralty announces that the British submarine E-20 has probably been sunk by the Turks in the Sea of Marmora. The statement says:

"Submarine E-20, which was on detached service in the Sea of Marmora, has not been communicated with since Oct. 3, and it is feared she has been sunk. The enemy has announced that three of her officers and six men of the crew have been taken prisoners."

Joffre Supreme Generalissimo of Allied Armies Now?

New York, November 13. --- The Herald publishes the following: "That General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French armies, has been placed in supreme control of the fighting forces of the allied armies is indicated by confidential advices said to have been received at the Imperial Russian consulate in this city yesterday. That the French generalissimo would soon take post, if he does not already hold it, has been the report reaching New York from London for some time past. More than two months ago an Englishman was in a position to know as to whether a trip here that Sir John Bull was about to make would be ordered to take orders from General Joffre. It was added to the assertion

by General Joffre's trip to England, followed soon by Lord Kitchener's hurried trip to the East. From what has been learned, it is said General Joffre made it clear to the British authorities that an undivided management would be required to avoid consequences similar to those that happened the Franco-British forces during the last advance, when British units in the van found themselves unsupported in the vicinity of Loos, and what might have been a great victory fell short of its goal because "some one had blundered."

In diplomatic circles it is expected an official announcement of General Joffre's appointment as commander-in-chief of the armies of the Allies soon will be published.

ROOSEVELT NOT FOR THE ALLIES

Special to the Evening News.

New York, November 27.---Theodore Roosevelt yesterday in characteristic manner set at rest all rumors that he would be called to England to help direct Great Britain's end of the war.

"There is absolutely no truth whatever in the report that I have considered helping the Allies in any material way," he said. "I have not the slightest idea of going to Canada, England or France."

"The report belongs to the same category as that which started two years ago to the effect that I was to be King of Albania. It also reminds me of information that came to my ears some time ago that I was to be the dictator of Mexico. At another time I was told I had been selected as the ruling head of China."

BRITISH SUBS HAVE PARALYZED TRADE

Ships Plying Between Sweden and Germany Have Been Sunk, Five Lost in 24 Hours

By Canadian Press.

Stockholm, October 18.---Activity of British submarines in the Southern Baltic has virtually paralyzed what hitherto had been a lively mercantile trade between Sweden and Germany. All along the Swedish coast steamers have been stopped and submarines frequently have been reported in the lanes followed by big German ships. Within the last 24 hours five vessels of considerable tonnage have been sunk. They were the Lulea, Germania, Nicodemia, Guttrune and one other the name of which is not yet known. The Germania was chased ashore and shot at from the submarine E-19. When the crew returned after hastily abandoning the steamer it was found that she had been boarded by British sailors and partly demolished by dynamite.

There were reports last night of more German ships being torpedoed. The ferries of the Swedish railway from Trelleborg to Sassnitz have been replaced by reserve steamers.

Montreal Nurse Selected to Attend King George After His Recent Mishap

Miss Vivienne Tremaine, Graduate of the Montreal General Hospital, Chosen Among Others to Accompany His Majesty on His Trip Back to England.

To a Montreal nurse, Miss Vivienne Tremaine, daughter of the late Arthur Tremaine, and Mrs. Anna Tremaine, of 262 Olivier avenue, Westmount, fell the honor to be attached to the nursing staff which attended His Majesty, King George, on his return to London from France following his recent misadventure when he was thrown from his horse while reviewing his troops near the battle front.

Miss Vivienne Tremaine enjoys an unique honor in having been one of the nurses chosen to attend His Majesty. As would be only natural, the selection of the medical staff for attendance on the King, when he undertook the return journey, was a most carefully selected one, and that she should have been one of those picked from among the many hundreds of regular trained British army hospital nurses would indicate that Miss Tremaine had made an enviable reputation for herself by her work in France.

Well Known Here.

Miss Tremaine is well known in Montreal, more particularly in medical circles. Nine years ago she entered the General Hospital for training as a nurse. She proved herself, while training, one of the most able and willing workers in the institution. At the conclusion of the three years which all probationers must serve in the General Hospital before they are entitled to wear the pink "M. G. H." calico, she graduated with high honors.

Of a strong constitution, she took great delight in her work of ministering to the sick. For six years Miss Tremaine attended private cases in Montreal, establishing a large circle of acquaintances and friends. Then the war broke out and she was one of the first to volunteer for the great service of attending the wounded men sent back from the front. As she had all her qualifications and was strong and healthy her proffered services were gladly accepted by the authorities and she was among the first Canadian nurses to go on the errand of mercy to the front.

In Canadian Hospital.

She was attached to the Canadian Clearing Hospital. Since her departure, her mother and sister have had many very interesting communications from her in which she referred in glowing terms to the work that she was called

upon to do day by day and the great pleasure she took in doing it. She also had many interesting facts to relate about the patience that is so characteristic of wounded Tommy Atkins, and his ever-present desire to jump from his bed and rush back to the front.

Her relatives are now anxiously awaiting a letter recounting her latest and greatest experience, that of being one of the nursing staff in attendance upon King George.

BLUNDERS OF THE WAR TO BE AIRED IN THE COMMONS

Feeling Grows in Britain That
War Affairs Should be Out of
Civilian Hands

BRITAIN'S CONVICTION OF
VICTORY NOT SHAKEN

But Press and Public Demand
There Shall be no Recurrence
of "Mistakes"

By Canadian Press.

New York, Dec. 7.—A cable to the Herald from London this morning says: The responsibility for the repulse in Mesopotamia, where the British forces, overwhelmingly outnumbered, were driven back by the Turks a hundred miles from Bagdad; the disaster at Loos, where the British on the edge of a great victory, were checked because the reserves were not ready; the tragedy at Suvla Bay, where the Anzacs were mowed down because the gallant landing parties, it is alleged, were not covered by the protecting fire of the warships, and a lack of troops in the Balkans, where the Serbs have been crushed by the enemy will be the subjects of questions in parliament this week.

The British press and public and the military experts are still unshakably convinced that the Allies will win the war, but there is a feeling and it is growing, that those responsible for the British disasters in the war on land should be "scrapped" in order to make way for those who have shown initiative and won.

Something Radically Wrong.

That there is something radically wrong with the organization which has permitted blunders to be piled up "like Pellon on Ossa" is the opinion of nine out of ten Englishmen and while there is a firm belief that the organization of the supreme general staff which is meeting in Paris made up of soldiers who have borne the brunt of the fighting will prevent a recurrence of the blunders, there is a feeling that the men responsible for them, no matter how high, should be forced to make way for others who have been tried on the battlefronts and not found wanting.

But while this feeling is dominant and there is small wonder it should be there is not the slightest evidence that Britain or her Allies think of making peace until Germany is thoroughly beaten.

Eager to Fight.

I know personally that England is full of officers and soldiers eager to fight, that hundreds of thousands of trained men are held at the bases, where they are "eating their heads off," and yet General Townshend has been compelled to retire before an overwhelming force of Turks, and Generals Sarrail and Mahon are hampered by a lack of reinforcements in Serbia.

With Greece wobbling because she fears to cast her lot with the powers which have shown a lamentable lack of initiative; with Roumania over-eager to join the forces of the Entente if these powers can guarantee the despatch of sufficient forces which will insure the preservation of her integrity, there is a feeling that the time has come when Britain, putting aside childish things such as depriving Hodge of his dinner hour glass of beer shall do a full sized man's work in bringing the war to a successful conclusion and that this will not be accomplished until military and naval experts and not smug civilians have full authority to decide upon the disposition of troops in the field and warships in the sea. A vast army of fighting men is here, trained to the hour, and the only thing needed in order to avoid future defeats and to insure final victory, according to all the military experts, is the surrender of absolute power to the men who direct them.

Would Chase British "Bryans."

Though the Allies are sure of final victory, it will come the sooner and be made the easier if the Bryans in the British government are shorn of their privilege of interfering with the strategy of the great conflict.

Britain has all the men, money and munitions needed, but in order to win speedily, according to responsible opinion, the direction of their employment where they will count the heaviest must be conferred on men who, though they cannot make speeches, know how to win battles.

Students Returning.

WANTED TO TORPEDO KITCHENER'S SHIP

Rome, Nov. 27.—Recent activity of German submarines in the Aegean Sea was due to an effort to sink the steamship which was carrying Lord Kitchener, says a dispatch to the *Giornale D'Italia* from its Cairo correspondent.

The dispatch says that the fact that the ship was convoyed by numerous torpedo boats probably was responsible for frustrating the German efforts.

urpose.

TRIBUNA SAYS AUSTRIA OUT FOR PEACE NOW

New York November 30.—The London correspondent of the *Tribune* cables:—

"With the arrival of Emperor William at Vienna, on his first visit to Emperor Francis Joseph since the beginning of the war, came reports from Rome of Austria's attempts to conclude a separate peace.

It is assumed the effort was made with Italy, and that the Kaiser seeks to prevent the desertion of his ally.

The Rome *Tribuna* asserts positively that feelers have been put out by Austria to ascertain the terms on which she could withdraw from a war that has brought her to the verge of ruin. The imminence of the fall of Gorizia, with the consequent discontent it will occasion, is believed to have increased the disposition toward peace.

While the report is generally discredited here, if for no other reason than for the completeness of Germany's control over Austria, some color is lent to it by the semi-official announcement of the Wolff News Bureau of Berlin, that several members of the Vienna cabinet are about to resign.

In the complete military and economic accord between the Central Powers that on the surface seems to exist, observers here see no reason for such a portentous step except for deep underlying causes.

It is recalled that once before, after the Russian sweep through Galicia, the

Austrian half of the Dual Monarchy wearied of the war and was anxious for peace. A change in the ministry was brought about by Berlin and the discouraged government stiffened by German troops and counsel. Then Count von Berchtold, the immediate author of the war, was replaced by the more warlike von Burian as Prime Minister, and a Hungarian cabinet, for whom the struggle was one of national existence, was installed.

Discontent and distress have been growing throughout the Dual Monarchy, which was in no way prepared like Germany to sustain the war. Not only have food conditions been more desperate, but there has been a growing realization that no matter what the outcome of the war Austria was bound to lose. With the economic union forced upon her by Germany she would be as helpless before her ally as before the Entente Powers.

Without regard to the Austrian proposal, there has been a notable revival of peace talk throughout Europe during the last few weeks. The conference of Cardinal von Hartmann, of Cologne, who is a close personal friend of the Kaiser, with Pope Benedict at the Vatican last week, may lead to some proposal of an armistice, it is believed in a few quarters.

The gathering of the executive committee of the international organization for durable peace, at Berne, where it will make up a programme for the congress, is also awaited with interest, although not much faith is placed on its outcome here.

STAGGERING TOTAL OF GERMAN LOSSES

Casualties Announced Officially Numbered 3,700,000 Up to November 22nd

New York, Dec. 1.—A special copyright cable to the World from London says:

"Three million, seven hundred thousand is the total number of casualties in the German armies during the war, up to and including Nov. 22 last.

"That the killed, wounded and missing amount to this vast number, is shown by the official lists of German casualties, including number 800, which has just been received at the London office of the New York World. Embraced in these lists are 10,306 pages. The newest list maintains a daily average of 9,000.

"The localities where the losses are suffered are not mentioned in the lists. Entire companies of German infantry continue to be wiped out by the wholesale, the lists prove. List No. 798, dated Nov. 20, announces that Major-General Freise, of Magdeburg, has been seriously wounded and captured, and that Major-General von Semmern, of Blankenburg, has been wounded slightly.

"Heavy losses of non-commissioned officers remain the feature of almost every casualty roll. Casualties among battalions of middle-aged men, consisting of landwehr and landsturm troops, are conspicuous in all the lists of Prussian, Bavarian, Wurtemberg and Saxon contingents."

Information Reaches Rome That British Troops are Occupying Bagdad

"Idea Nazionale" of Rome Regards the Occupation as of Serious Consequences in Final Issue.

Special to the Evening News.

Rome, Nov. 9.—The Idea Nazionale publishes a telegram from Sofia stating that relations between Bulgaria and Greece are becoming more intimate daily. It is believed it is certain that Greece and Bulgaria will conclude an agreement for the dismemberment of Serbia and Albania.

Bulgaria has renounced her claims to Kavalla in exchange for support of Greece in obtaining Durazzo. The King has made a speech announcing that Bulgaria is about to become a great power and have command in three seas.

British Occupation of Bagdad.

Commenting on information that the British have occupied Bagdad the Tribuna says:

"Such an event is, perhaps the most important of the present war. The occupation of Bagdad will certainly produce an enormous echo in the Moslem world, which considers this city the moral capital of Mohammedanism more than Constantinople or Mecca. The occupation of Bagdad may have serious consequences on the issue of the European war."

The Corriere Della Sera learns from Saloniki that the Russians have landed 80,000 men on the Bulgarian coast. Another 200,000 are to arrive by land, if Roumania does not oppose.

Landing of Allied troops at Saloniki continues. The total now reaches 220,000.

MAJOR M'GEE TO LEAD BATTALION

McGill C.O.T.C. Officer May
Head New Unit

Another battalion of infantry for overseas will be raised in Montreal and the work of organization is likely to be entrusted to Major A. A. Magee, of the McGill C.O.T.C. While no official intimation has been received, it is understood that Major Magee will accept the appointment. General Wilson expressed his appreciation of the appointment and had every confidence in Major Magee to raise as good a battalion as that of the Highlanders or the Grenadiers. Recruiting will not commence until after the Grenadier Guards are complete. Then Major Magee will select his officers, and start a class for N.C.O.'s.

Lieut.-Col. J. T. Ostell, of the 65th Battalion, denies the report that he is to raise and command another French-Canadian battalion for overseas service. But he has been in communication with Ottawa, requesting permission to raise another French-Canadian battalion which will be in command of Major Hercule Barre, who will bring to the aid of the battalion the value of all his wide experience at the front.

TO KILL CAPTIVES IF FOOD IS SHORT

Amazing Proposal Is Advanced
Seriously by German
Politician

Berlin, via Amsterdam, November 30.—Peace talk continues in Germany, and has been taken up by the press throughout the empire. In a significant statement, Dr. Solf, the Imperial Colonial Secretary, says that Germany asks "no more than the honorable peace with the guarantees of a happy future." This view meets with general approval. The most violent war organs are joining in this kind of comment, although they insist that Germany seeks peace "only for reasons of humanity."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "We gladly associate ourselves with the honest aspiration for a speedy peace to which the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung recently gave expression on behalf of the Government. This, however, was an expression, not of weakness, but of the humane sentiments of a strong nation."

"Woe to our enemies if they attempt to exploit further this noble aspiration of our people. On their heads will be the blood they shed."

"We will gladly tread the path that leads to the end of the war, but our enemies deceive themselves if they think they can force upon us the path of penitence. The hallucination under which they are laboring, that Germany is daily growing feebler, may cost them thousands of lives without the ultimate ends being in the slightest degree affected."

"Whoever inspired those really beneficent intentions toward our people should therefore make it his immediate task to enlighten us that they are the real requirements of the situation and the only means to end the struggle."

Drastic threats are contained in the tenth issue of the Deutsche Kriegsschriften, which publishes an article by Dr. Heinz Pothoff, leader of the Progressive party in the Rhine province and a former member of the Reichstag.

"There is no doubt," says this article, "that the German General Staff is determined to resort to extreme measures. If Germany should ever be brought to the verge of actual starvation, it is certain that the General Staff will do anything rather than allow the victorious German armies to be called home from France, Russia and Belgium, owing to the lack of food."

"The Staff will adopt the severest measures rather than submit to a peace dictated by starvation. Extreme reprisals are within our reach. If necessary we must expel all inhabitants of the territories occupied by our armies and drive them to our enemies' lines."

"If necessary we must kill hundreds of thousands of prisoners now consuming our supplies. It would be frightful, but it is inevitable if there is no other way of holding out."

ASQUITH REPLIES TO CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION

Premier Regrets That Action Will
Not be Reconsidered

NO PLACE ON NEW
COUNCIL FOR CHURCHILL

Although His Knowledge of Nava
Affairs Might be
Utilized

By Canadian Press.

London, Nov. 13.—Premier Asquith in his reply to Hon. Winston Churchill's letter of resignation expresses regret that Mr. Churchill would not reconsider his resignation. Under the circumstances it will be impossible to include Mr. Churchill in the war council which naturally is headed by the Premier and of necessity includes David Lloyd-George as Minister of Munitions and Reginald McKenna as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Thus there are remaining only two seats in the council. One of these had to go to Arthur J. Balfour as head of the Admiralty and to make the political division somewhat more equal, Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Unionists, was given the fifth seat. Upon his return from the Orient Lord Kitchener must be included so that one of the present members will have to give way unless the council is enlarged.

Can Call Other Members

Other members of the cabinet can be called in consultation when their departments are concerned but Mr. Churchill, as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, could not expect as the incumbent of that office to be called into council, although his knowledge of naval affairs might be taken advantage of at times. As one who has taken a prominent part in the conduct of the war he is supposed to have felt his place in the cabinet had become a sinecure with the responsibility placed upon the committee of five.

Mr. Churchill has been a member of the ministry since the Liberals came into power in 1905, although he was not taken into the cabinet until he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1908.

Churchill Will Explain.

By Canadian Press.

London, Nov. 13.—Winston Spencer Churchill, whose retirement from the cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was officially announced last night, intends to explain the reason for his resignation at the sitting of the House of Commons on Monday. According to the Times' parliamentary correspondent Mr. Churchill will review the war operations of the Admiralty during his term as First Lord and will justify the expeditions to Antwerp and the Dardanelles.

The Times takes the view that although Mr. Churchill's action recalls the equally dramatic resignation of his father it is not likely to close his political career as it did in his father's case.

"Mr. Churchill's great gifts and vivid imagination," the newspaper says, "have been amply demonstrated in his time of office and there are few who would venture to predict his permanent withdrawal from public life."

73rd Highlanders Drilling Behind Mountain To-day

The 73rd Highlanders left the barracks early this morning for a long route march around the two mountains and out into the country of about twelve miles. The men lined up at the barracks at 8.30 o'clock, and little time was lost before the start on the long march was made. The men were in full marching order.

When the recruiting books of the Grenadier Guards are closed to-night the officers expect to have seven hundred and fifty men sworn in. One hundred and sixty men have enlisted with the unit this week, and of this number half were Montrealers.

The recruiting route march through Renfrew and surrounding towns proved a great success, and there is a large number of men at North Bay waiting to enlist with the battalion, so that next week is expected to be the biggest recruiting week since the unit commenced recruiting. The first detachment of men is due to leave for the barracks at St. Johns at the beginning of next week.

Both of the battalions quartered in the barracks at Guy street are working hard. Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, C.O. of the 73rd, has a very sore throat, and so he will not take part in the arrangements of the battalion for a couple of days.

KAISER'S TRIP TO VIENNA AROUSES SPECULATION

Opinion is Ventured That Move
Indicates Attempts at
Peace

ITALY'S ATTITUDE
LEND ENCOURAGEMENT

Because of Her Seeming Diffi-
dence About the Balkan
Campaign

By Canadian Press.

London, Nov. 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette, associating Emperor William's visit to Vienna with reports that Germany is willing to enter upon peace negotiations, ventures the opinion that, as already suggested, the Emperor's trip to the Austrian capital may represent a fresh attempt to bring about conclusion of a separate peace between Austria and Italy. It says:

"Some features of Italy's attitude may lend encouragement to such an enterprise. The Government at Rome for reasons never disclosed, has refrained from declaring war on Germany and has shown no particular eagerness to co-operate with the Allies in restoring the situation in the Balkans.

"If it is believed in Berlin that Italy can definitely be squared by a liberal surrender of territory wherein she claims a national interest, great pressure may be employed at Vienna to bring about such a sacrifice and thus liberate Austrian troops for other regions."

MISS CAVELL'S DEATH BITTER AND SHAMEFUL MEMORY FOR GERMANS

Worse Than a Crime, an Amazing Blunder From the Military Point of View Is One Comment — Another New York Paper Declares That Germany Might Better Have Lost a Whole Army Corps Than to Have Slaughtered This Little Englishwoman in the Dead of Night With all the Accompaniments of Savage Barbarity—Whole American Press Reveals Horror of Nation at Unredeemed Brutality of German Military Rule

New York, October 23.—The execution of Edith Cavell by the Germans is denounced this morning by every English language paper in New York save "The American." That paper is editorially silent on the case. So also is the "Staats-Zeitung."

"Worse Than a Crime" is the heading under which the "World" says in part: "It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder," said Fouché of Napoleon's summary execution of the young Duc d'Enghien. The action of the German military authorities in Belgium who executed Edith Cavell, an English nurse, belongs likewise to the class of blunders that are worse than crimes. Everybody who is not a German knows that the Germans might better have lost an army corps than to have shot this woman for the comparatively trivial offence that she committed. Her blood will blot the honor of the German army and the German government for generations to come. It is one of these stains that cannot be erased, and centuries hence German historians will be apologizing for the ruthlessness of a military commander who was unable to see that common sense is mightier than the letter of military law."

Bitter, Shameful Memory For Any Honest Germans Left

Von Bissing can never be a hero to the rank and file of the German army, is the opinion of the Sun. Nothing is more pathetic in the Cavell case than the unfortunate woman's realization that mercy was not to be expected from the military governor of Brussels, says the Sun. She admitted her offence, the aiding of wounded British, French and Belgian soldiers to escape; concealed nothing, equivocated nothing, disdained to show weakness in the presence of her judges, and met her fate without faltering.

To all Germans who have not been corrupted by Prussian militarism the hurried, stealthy shooting of hapless Miss Cavell in the dead of night behind prison walls will always be a bitter memory. More than all the counts in the Bryce report of atrocities in Belgium it will weigh in the

scale of judgment, for it has struck the world with horror.

Miss Cavell's execution, in the opinion of the Times, has done Germany immeasurable harm. "Germany," says the Times, "has brought herself into a position where the world turns from her in horror and dreads nothing so much as the success of her arms. The executioners of Edith Cavell but carried out the spirit and purpose of the Imperial military policy. They did their part in the working of the brutal, monstrous engine. It is because of this spirit, of these purposes, of such deeds as that at Brussels, that Germany has lost her standing among civilized nations devoted to the ideals of humanity and of progress; it is because of these things that the prayer goes up in all the peaceful countries of the earth that her enemies may triumph, to the end that such a ruthless rule may not be established in power upon the earth."

Her Courage Rouses Admir

The Tribune: "Americans will feel a deeper sympathy for Miss Cavell because an American minister's own words certify to the enormity of German inhumanity. For us there is a plain case, testified to by one of our own countrymen. The facts lie clear, the facts, be it said, not of illegality but of inhumanity, surpassing brutality, unbelievable stupidity."

"Looking at the courage, the heroism of a British woman, is it possible to believe that British men will fail where their women have succeeded gloriously? Something there is of enduring grandeur in this woman's sacrifice. It is an act that mobilizes all that is real, enduring, noble in a race. The results will be found in all the days hereafter, until the great day, when Europe at last frees herself from a tyranny which is both brutal and stupid, and in its stupidity has sealed its doom."

The Herald: sees a direct snub to the United States in the way the case was handled.

There might as well have been no American legation in Brussels, says the Herald. It will be noted that the German Government subsequently sent a despatch to the Spanish Government stating that the carrying out of the death sentence in the case of two French women for whom the Spanish Minister was pleading jointly with the American legation, had been deferred. There is no record that it sent any communication to any one connected with the Government of the United States.

Count Reventlow has given the explanation. Judging from the general tone of the German press, this country is to be judged as a friend or foe of Germany entirely by its dealings with Great Britain. It is to be expected that resentment will be shown in other ways, even perhaps to the extent of reviving the "Friends of Peace" and the German-American Alliance on American soil.

That the press of the United States is unanimous in condemning the German rules of Belgium for their killing of Edith Cavell is shown by the following editorials:

Boston Transcript: "It was an atrocious exhibition of the barbarism of the German military law and of the savagery of the German military character. The handling of the case and the treatment of the pleas of the Am-

the World Over

erican and Spanish ministers for clemency in Miss Cavell's case show the utmost contempt not only for these gentlemen and their governments, but for the humane sentiment of the civilized world. The deed explains, as Louvain and the Lusitania had explained before it, why America condemns and hates German militarism.

"In the light of the full and clear statement of Minister Whitlock and Secretary Gibson, this shocking affair brings forward into the light not only a brutal piece of woman killing, but a positive affront to the United States in the person of a diplomatic representative, Mr. Whitlock, whose disinterested service for humanity has been as the shadow of a great rock in a weary blood stained land. Will President Wilson have something to say about this affront?"

King Improves Slowly, Suffers Pain From Muscles Injured in Fall

London, November 5.—King George is recovering slowly from the effects of the fall from his horse in France last week. The following official bulletin was issued to-day:—

"The King had a somewhat better night. His appetite is improving, but he still has some pain, especially on attempting any movement."

In a letter to his father, published in the Daily Mail, Corporal Fred Clarke tells of the accident as follows:—

"The King was out here Thursday inspecting the troops just behind the firing line. He met with a serious accident. I was within twenty yards of him when it happened. He was inspecting certain regiments, and when he had finished the men gave him a cheer, and the King's horse reared up and came over with him. The horse started kicking when the King was on the ground. Several staff officers ran to his assistance, got the horse off him, picked the King up and then laid him down."

A military policeman has written to his father this description of the accident:—

After the fall, he writes, the King's horse started kicking. Staff officers ran and got the animal off the King and one of them sent the writer of the letter for a doctor.

Ford's Peace Pilgrims Swelled Their Ranks With Many Notable Characters

Old Dr. Pease, the Terror of Tobacconists, Dr. Moses, Philadelphia's Perennial Mayoralty Candidate, Annette Hazleton, Arch Enemy of Tobacco, Included Among Those Who Will Help Pull the Soldiers from the Trenches.

By Canadian Press.

New York, Nov. 30.—The Tribune says: Old Dr. Pease, the Terror of Tobacconists; Richard Bartholdt, the hyphenated United States representative from Missouri and Dr. Moses Stern, the perennial candidate for mayor in Philadelphia, all enlisted under the Ford banner of peace yesterday. Others who accepted swell the list of passengers on the Oscar II. to not more than forty. Reservations were made yesterday on the Frederick VIII. another Scandinavian-American liner, to take care of the overflow of peace pilgrims who will not be able to find berths on the Oscar II, which has room for 400. The peace ship sails on Saturday.

Thick With Mystery.

Mystery was thick as London fog in the nest of the peace dove at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday concerning the presence of the dread name of Dr. Charles G. Pease, the Billy Sunday of nicotine, on the list of the Christmas crusaders. No one seemed to know how it got there. It is rumored that Annette Hazleton, that mysterious person who some time ago wrote a letter in praise of Dr. Pease to "The Evening Sun" in handwriting suspiciously like the worthy doctor's, had herself nominated the arch enemy of tobacco.

On January 8, Mr. Bartholdt, whose wife will aid him in bringing peace to Europe, inscribed himself in a letter which he then made public as "wishing for a decisive victory over perfidious Albion." It may be that Mr. Ford will assign him the task of get-

ting the English boys out of the trenches on Christmas Day.

A Lieutenant-Governor Going.

Judge and Mrs. Ben Lindsay also accepted yesterday the invitation to become part of the Oscar II's personnel. Although the far-flung call to arms against arms has netted Mr. Ford nary a governor so far, a sure-enough Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew J. Bethea, of South Carolina, yesterday announced his intention of becoming an Emptier of Trenches. Inez Milholland Boissevain will also be of the party.

While Mr. Ford was laboring in Detroit in the interest of peace and his secretary, Louis P. Lochner, was seeking converts in Philadelphia, his office force in the suite at the Biltmore was kept busy answering telephone calls and interviewing in person the legions of uninvited but earnest workers for peace who were willing to make the sacrifice of taking a free ocean voyage in order to ask the soldiers to stop fighting. From all over the country messages are coming from eager pacifists who would just as soon as not sail on the Oscar II, even if they have not been asked.

At present the plans of campaign against the embattled nations begins with the departure of the Oscar II on December 4. The vessel will sail northwest under cover of a curtain of Marconigrams, "Out of the Trenches on Christmas, Never to Return." These messages will rake the hostile territory as soon as it comes within range.

PTE. COX KILLED.



Pte. George Cox, whom the mid-night casualty list reports having been killed in action. Pte. Cox, who was in his 33rd year, was born in Montreal and has lived here all his life. He leaves a widow and three young children who reside at 2662 Waverly street. Mrs. Cox was quite sick at the time the telegram came announcing her husband's death, and the news has made her condition decidedly serious.

73RD AT HIS MAJESTY'S Highlanders Will Parade to Theatre Tonight

Lt.-Col. Davidson has made arrangements whereby 700 men of the 73rd Highlanders will attend the opening performance tonight of "Polly of the Circus" at His Majesty's by Mr. Driscoll's Players. The battalion will parade to the theatre with pipe and bugle bands, and will occupy the first gallery, while they will introduce several special features during the evening. During the present week there will be three matinees, on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. After each of these a children's pony riding competition will be held in the circus ring on the stage.



"COMRADES." BY JAMES P. BEADLE.
From the picture exhibited at the Royal Academy, reproduced by permission of the Artist.



"WOUNDED: LONDON HOSPITAL, 1915." BY JOHN LAVERY, A.R.A.

Reproduced from the coloured plate, after the original, published by the Fine Art Society, New Bond Street, W., owners of the copyright.



CAPT. E. A. WHITEHEAD.



Montreal officer in Fourteenth Battalion whose promotion is announced.

CALLS FOR FORMATION OF NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT

By Canadian Press.

New York, December 11.—A London cable to the Tribune says:—

The Morning Post calls for the formation of a new government. The coalition government, it says, has been found wanting, not only on account of its failure, but because of its spirit, and for these two reasons it asserts that it is urgently necessary to look around for an alternative government.

"Unless an alternative government be provided—a government not only capable of carrying on the war to a successful issue, but of inspiring the nation with trust in its abilities and its regard for the national interests—there is very grave danger, not only to our success in the war, but to our domestic peace," it says.

The Morning Post is confident that such a government, composed of resolute and capable men, may be found, and suggests Lord Milner and Sir Edward Carson as two on whom the King might lean.

DIED.

MASSEY—On November 26th, 1915, at Cheltenham, England, entered into rest, William Moreton Massey, formerly of Montreal, New York, and London, eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Massey, of this city.

WILGESS—Killed in action, November 28th, 1915, in his twenty-first year, Lieut. George Kortright Kesteren Wilgess, 21st Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, dearly beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Wilgess Brockville, Ont.

FOURTEEN NEW SUPER- DREADNOUGHTS BUILT

Special to the Evening News.

London, Nov. 13.—The Daily Express this morning announces that it is authorized to state that since the beginning of the war fourteen battleships and battle cruisers, all super-dreadnoughts, have been added to the British fleet, as well as a large number of minor warships designed to meet the demands developed during the course of the great conflict.

Wilgess was an old St Alban's boy who was there at the same time as Ted. He was captain of the football team, and was a great runner and all-round athlete. He was a great sport and popular with all.

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ANADIANS MADE DARING ATTACK ON THE GERMAN LINE

Witness Tells of Bold Invasion of German Trenches by Small Party Which Made its Way Into Enemy's Line, Took Prisoners and Returned, Losing Only Two Men

Ottawa, November 22.—The Minister of Militia, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, last night received the following communique from Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian record officer now serving with the Canadian army corps in France:—

Canadian General Headquarters in France, November 20.—During the week, November 12th to 19th, the general situation on the Canadian front remained unchanged. Weather conditions showed an improvement over the preceding week. The temperature was generally lower, with occasional frosts at night. Heavy rainstorms were less frequent.

Good progress has been made by our working parties in the improvement and drainage of our trenches, and, profiting by recent experience, measures are being taken to guard against any further flooding of sections of our lines owing to abnormal rains.

The enemy does not yet appear to have completed repairs to his trenches, and sounds of pumping and baling continue to be heard. His working parties on several occasions have been dispersed by the fire of our artillery and machine-gun batteries.

Owing to the poor state of his communicating trenches, the enemy has been forced to show himself in the open more frequently than usual. Full advantage has been taken of this condition by our snipers, with good results. Retaliation by the enemy snipers has been generally ineffective.

Much Big Gun Firing.

There has been considerable artillery activity on the part of the enemy during the period, but on each occasion prompt retaliation by our artillery with its superior weight of fire has reduced the hostile battalions to silence.

A bright moon and the marshy condition of the land between the opposing trenches have added to the difficulties of night patrol work. The enemy has displayed little inclination to leave his trenches and our patrols have been hampered in their work by prevailing conditions.

In order to gain information, a minor operation was undertaken by our second brigade on the night of November 16-17 against two points on the enemy's front line. Small parties of our Fifth Western Canada and Seventh British Columbia battalions were selected for the enterprise and for several days previously underwent special training and preparation. On the afternoon of November 16 our ar-

tillery cut the German wire opposite the points of attack. Trees interfered somewhat with the wire-cutting operations in front of our Seventh Battalion, and scouts were sent forward after dark to complete the work. These scouts, under command of Lieut. W. Holmes, 7th Battalion, remained out for several hours and succeeded in cutting three lanes through the German wire.

Daring Move Successful.

Punctually at 2.30 on the morning of November 17 the two parties moved forward. The 5th Battalion party under command of Lieutenants J. E. Purslow and K. T. Campbell was checked in front of the enemy's parapet by a ditch twelve feet wide. Both officers entered the ditch, which was shoulder high with water, and found the bottom entangled with barbed wire. Efforts were made to overcome this obstacle, but without success.

The German trenches were then bombed from positions close to the ditch, causing casualties among the enemy. The party returned safely to our trenches. The Seventh Battalion party, consisting of brigade bombers under Captain C. T. Costigan and riflemen under Lieutenants Wrightson and MacIlray, reached the enemy's parapet unobserved under cover of a heavy rainstorm and entered his trenches. A telephone was carried with the party, and touch was maintained throughout with Lieutenant-Colonel Odium, in our front trenches. The party bombed its way down German trenches and communicating trenches. Many Germans were bayoneted or killed by bombs in their dugouts. Twelve prisoners were taken.

Lost Only Two Men.

This objective having been achieved, our party was then recalled by pre-arranged signals, and returned to its trenches with its prisoners. Our casualties were one accidentally killed and one wounded.

During the above operation our artillery prevented the enemy in adjoining trenches from rendering assistance at the point of attack. On the return of our party, our artillery shelled heavily the German front line trenches and all roads, tracks and communicating trenches along which reinforcements might be sent.

Retaliation by the enemy's artillery was weak. The prisoners taken afforded useful information as to the composition of the forces opposing us.

Field-Marshal Sir John French sent a message congratulating our troops on the success of this enterprise.

The health and spirits of our troops remain excellent.

CANADIAN BUGLER BLOWN INTO AIR DROPS DOWN ALIVE

Breaks His Arm, But Expresses Desire to Obtain Munitions

GERMAN OBJECTS END IN FAILURE

Canadians Have Lively Times When Mine Explodes

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE
17 Cockspur street, London, Nov. 3.—Principal Lloyd, of Saskatoon, who is now in London, has shown your representative interesting letters just received from his two sons, who are now at the front with the Canadian contingent.

One letter describes vividly the behavior of the Canadian battalion under a German mine attack. It says:

"The Germans succeeded in undermining a corner of our position which juts out in D-shape within thirty-five yards of their line. Numbers 15 and 16 platoons and part of D company and a bomb section occupied this piece of trench. Two mines went off simultaneously, leaving two deep craters, one of which was sixty feet deep. Seventy or eighty yards of our front trench was blown completely away, and a large portion of the support trench collapsed.

"The Germans evidently thought we would make for the reserve trenches. They leapt over on to our parapet, ready to take possession. However, there was nothing doing. The two platoons on our left and right flanks opened rapid fire. Also I do not think they quite liked the look of so much cold steel sticking up over the parapet. Anyway they beat for home faster than they came.

"We had just received orders to stand to when the mine went off, so our front trench was lined with men ready

GALLANT BUGLER BOY.

"One little bugler standing beside his officer was blown up in the air. When he came down he shouted, 'All right, sir, I can't use my rifle because my arm is broken, but I can get munitions.' Six of our bombers were buried in one place. When an officer came up he found two of our boys, under machine-gun fire and shrapnel, paying no attention to it whatever, but digging like mad. They got the six bombers out all alive. One of the two diggers is being recommended for the D.C.M."

"One bombing officer was fine. After being helped to unearth himself, he crawled all over part of the blown-up position under fire and made a reconnaissance of the situation. He placed us all in good positions, so that if old Fritz intended breaking our line he would have received a warm reception from our bombs. The officer was in charge of No. 14 platoon on our right. He soon had his men under complete control, and lined them up behind the ridge where they put in cover fire on our front."

"It took over three days to build up our trenches again. The boys are all feeling fit and well and ready to go back again."

HAPPY IN DUGOUTS.

The other letter, dated October 17, gives an intimate picture of Canadians' endurance of the somewhat depressing weather now prevailing at the front. It says: "It is raining hard. You look around to find a dugout. This is what you often see: A small dugout with a sack on the door, an oil tin as a fireplace, a big fire burning with the smoke getting out wherever it can, and the place crowded with boys. Very often in the centre is a big parcel containing everything just arrived from home. You could travel all over the world, but not find a happier party than that. It is exactly the same with those very nice parcels you have been sending. Word soon gets around that you have a parcel. Then we have a congregation. The parcel is guarded by every member so you see your parcels don't only make E—and me have a good time, but probably a dozen others besides."

"It is true we get hard times, but we also get fun once in a while. This occurred during our second turn in the trenches. The sausage-eaters opposite thought that, having a little gunpowder to throw away, they could best use it by setting a mine off underneath us. The mine went off all right, and got some of our company, but if they thought they could make us run they were mistaken. All our men were on the job and worked like mules."

"I have never seen, nor want to see, another explosion like that. As soon as it went off they opened up with dozens of machine-guns and we had half an hour of hell on earth. Anyway, they did not gain their object."

CANADIAN BIG GUNS TORE AND RIPPED HUN TRENCHES UP

Eye-witness Tells of Overpowering Force of Canadian Artillery Which Dominated German Big Guns and Terrorized Foe—Some Daring Work by Dominion's Fighters is Reported

Ottawa, November 29.—Major-General Sir Samuel Hughes, minister of militia, last night received the following communique from Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian general representative in France:

Canadian General Headquarters France, November 28.—During the period November 19-26, there has been no material change in the situation along the Canadian front. The weather has been cold and at times very foggy. Little rain has fallen.

Our working parties have been continuously employed and the condition of our trenches has been considerably improved.

Advantage was taken of foggy days to carry out careful reconnaissance within our lines of ground normally exposed to the enemy's view. Additional routes to the front trenches were laid out.

Certain sections of the enemy trenches and communicating trenches still appear to be in poor condition and causing him a lot of trouble. Pumping and baling are being continually carried on. Enemy working parties have been unusually numerous. Fog interfered with observations, but on several occasions they were interrupted or dispersed by the fire of our artillery and machine guns.

During clear weather at the commencement of the period, enemy aircraft were exceptionally active. One day twenty-one hostile machines flew over our area. Little signalling was observed and they were probably reconnoitring for movements of troops.

Captured Hun Aeroplane.

About dusk on the afternoon of November 19, a German biplane landed in our lines about one and one-half miles behind our front trenches. The machine overturned, but was only slightly damaged. The two occupants, a captain and a sergeant, escaped injury and were made prisoners by one of our signalling officers and two linesmen who were working in the vicinity. The machine had been engaged in a long-distance trial flight. The pilot lost his way owing to thick clouds, and under the impression that he was still behind the German lines descended to earth to secure his bearings. The machine was successfully salvaged.

The use by our troops of an increased

number of rifle grenades and bombs was effective in checking the enemy's activity on our front. Rifle and machine-gun fire was normal during the period. Enemy snipers were slightly more active than usual, but our snipers retaliated with good results. Enemy patrols displayed little activity. Our patrols took advantage of the fog to examine various sections of the enemy's wire entanglements. Useful information was secured. The activity of our patrols at night was well maintained. One of our patrols discovered an unexploded 15.5 shell between the front trenches. The shell was placed under the enemy's wire and detonated with a slab of gun cotton, causing considerable

In the early morning of November 20, a German who was throwing bombs into our trenches from an old mine crater between the lines was shot by one of our sentries. After daylight it was seen that this man had crawled from the crater to within 25 yards of the enemy's parapets. Privates J. J. Milne and A. Bonner, of the 27th City of Winnipeg Battalion, volunteered to investigate, and later in the day, although under heavy fire, succeeded in reaching the body. Various articles of value for identification purposes were secured and brought in.

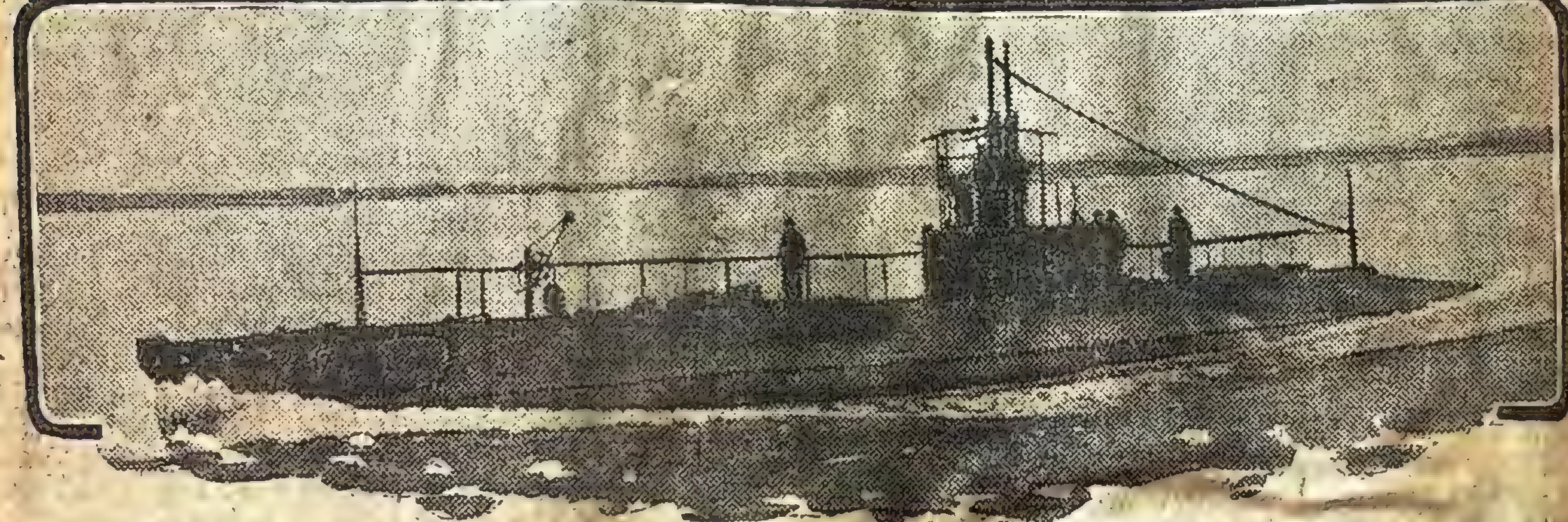
Artillery Demoralized Enemy.

During the period, our artillery appreciably overbalanced that of the enemy. On November 24, with a view to damaging the enemy's defensive works and causing him alarm, a systematic artillery bombardment was undertaken on our front. The bombardment lasted two hours. A large number of shells of all descriptions were used. The firing was exceptionally good, and severely damaged sections of the enemy's trenches, as well as many of his fortified places. The wire was cut in order to produce the impression of an impending attack. The bombardment appears to have considerably demoralized the enemy, who in one or two instances bolted from his trenches, only to be caught in the open by our shrapnel and machine-gun fire.

In one place, apparently under the belief that an assault had taken place, the German artillery opened fire on their own front line trenches and practically destroyed one of their own strong positions. A considerable portion of the enemy's front line was evacuated during the bombardment, and only reoccupied after dusk with great precaution. During the bombardment the flying corps co-operated with our artillery, directing the fire of our heavy guns and dropping bombs over the German lines. The enemy's retaliation was very weak and ineffectual.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUILT SUBMARINES INTERNED.

64



Ten completed submarines of the "H" class, embodying the very latest features of under-water craft have been completed by the Fore River Company of Quincy, Mass., for delivery after the war to Britain. The ships are interned under United States Government orders at Boston Navy Yard for protection from enemy spies and to prevent their delivery, which would violate American neutrality. Lower picture shows one undergoing a test.

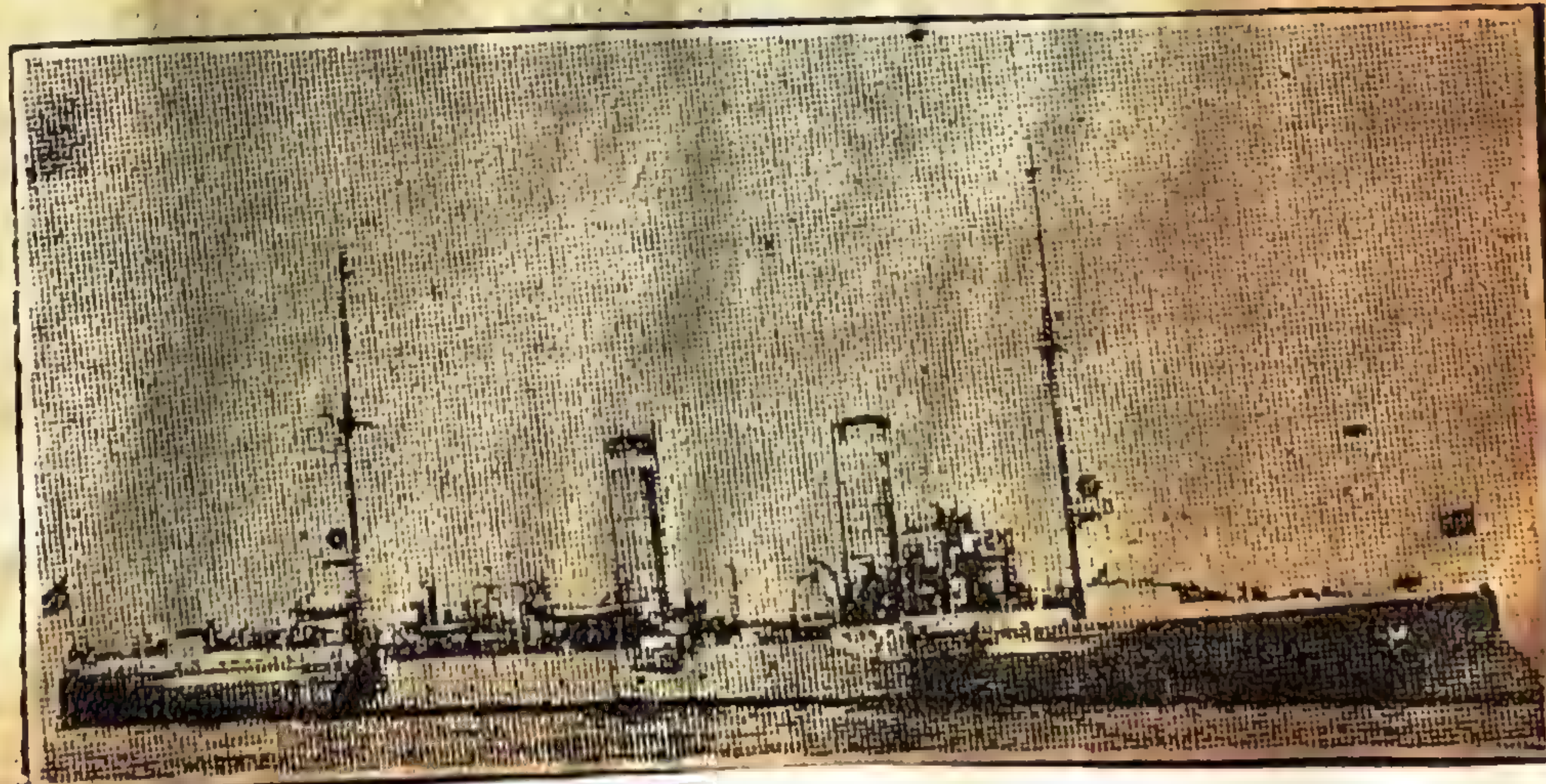
GERMAN FLEET MOVING?

25 Torpedoboats and Cruisers Rush Past Helsingborg

London, November 17.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, dated Wednesday, gives a report that a flotilla of 25 German torpedo-boats and a big cruiser passed Helsingborg, on the southwest coast of Sweden, at six o'clock in the morning proceeding at high speed northward.

Helsingborg is at the northern entrance to the Sound, which separates Sweden and Denmark. Vessels passing Helsingborg and proceeding north would enter the Cattegat, which leads by way of the Skagerrak into the North Sea.

GERMAN CRUISER UNDINE SUNK IN THE BALTIC





A BRITISH BIPLANE BRINGING DOWN A GERMAN TAUBE. BY CYRUS CUNEO.

ITALIAN GUNS' WORK AWFUL, SAYS GERMAN

Karl Von Wiegand With the Austrian Army on the Italian Front Sends Graphic Description of Appalling Scenes as Italy's Cannon Rip and Smash the Austrian Trenches to Fragments Around Gorizia--Worse Than Anything the German Artillery Did Against the Russians, He Says -- Is This Hint in Preparation for News of Austrian Defeat There?

New York, November 19.—The New York World this morning publishes the following copyright despatch from Karl von Wiegand:

"With the Austrian army on the Isonzo, Doberdo Plateau Corps, Headquarters of Archduke Joseph, Nov. 15.—(By courier to Vienna, via Amsterdam, November 18.—The fourth great battle for Gorizia and the commanding heights of the Doberdo plateau, still in the hands of the Austro-Hungarian army under General Borojevic, commenced two days ago, and is now on in full force, and under weather conditions probably unexampled in any other of the numerous theatres of war.

The day and night cannonade of the concentrated Italian artillery, splendidly served, surpasses anything I saw during the June and September offensives on the western front, while at Tarnow and Gerlice, where the Germans and Austrians smashed through the Russian lines by weight of iron, and started the Russian steam roller moving backward until it disappeared in the centre of the vast Muscovite empire, is declared by those who were there, but are now here, as having been child's play in comparison.

Grim Name, "The Hell."

"The Doberdo plateau and a portion of Mount Podgora are called 'The Hell.' They justify the name. Nothing else could give a vague idea of the fighting, and the conditions under which it is taking place.

"With the third battle on the Isonzo river lasting over three weeks of almost uninterrupted fighting from Monfalcone, on the Adriatic, to Tolmino, above Gorizia, having brought the Italians no appreciable results, Count Cadorna, the Italian generalissimo, two days ago began a fourth attack against the Doberdo plateau and Goeritz.

This time, instead of a general attack upon General Borojevic's front of

eighty kilometres (forty-nine miles) along the Isonzo from the Adriatic to Tolmino, General Cadorna is concentrating the greater portion of his (estimated) 1,500,000 guns, and throwing the full weight of his army against the Doberdo plateau and the heights around Goeritz on a front not exceeding ten or twelve miles.

Rains Shells Day and Night.

"For two weeks it has rained in torrents. It has rained, with but brief interruptions, for the three days I have been on this front so far.

"In the low places along the Isonzo is a sea of mud. The men of the Austro-Hungarian army in the front trenches are fighting in water and mud that at times reaches the hips, while the trenches, cut, drilled and blasted through the rock over the steep heights during the heaviest downpour are veritable mountain torrents.

"Into this mess the Italian heavy batteries, which include 30, 35 and 38-centimetre (11.8, 13.7 and 14.8 inch) mortars, and ship guns, from the flats beyond the Isonzo pour a hail of big shells and shrapnel that give the heights and trenches the appearance of volcanoes.

Most Significant Statement.

"The bravery and unbelievable endurance of the troops under the indescribable conditions, as I have seen them here, are almost incredible. Certainly the idea, so widespread abroad, that Austrians and Hungarians do not fight their best, unless Germans are among them, has to be revised here. So far I have not seen a German, not even an officer or observer, and I have particularly kept my eyes open for them.

"The importance of the Austro-Italian conflict in the series of world wars appears to be greatly underestimated generally, especially the possible developments and bearing on the general situation of the Central Powers should General Cadorna succeed in breaking through the Austrian front and take Gorizia and Trieste."

LIKENS KITCHENER TO WELLINGTON

Berliner Tageblatt Discusses War Lord's Mission to Near East

Special to the Evening News.

Rotterdam, Nov. 16.—The Berliner Tageblatt, discussing Kitchener's mission to the Near East, says:

"We suppose that he is going, not merely with a definite mission, but that he also carries plenipotentiary powers. He is a typical representative of English militarism, of the same stamp as Wellington.

"Like Wellington, Kitchener is completely oblivious to moral values and determines his acts on the ground of practicability only.

"What interests Kitchener first is the security of Egypt, second, the security of India. He will press into service unmercifully all the people there necessary to ensure this security.

\$50,000 Towards Establishing Anglo-Russian Hospital

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, December 9.—The offer by the Canadian Government of \$50,000 towards the establishment of an Anglo-Russian hospital has been accepted, a cable to that effect having been received from Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the executive committee in London. The money has been forwarded.

The offer of the Canadian Government reads as follows: "My ministers understand that provision is being made in Great Britain, under patronage of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, for an Anglo-Russian hospital. They learn that equipment and maintenance of one bed for one year is estimated at one hundred pounds. My Government, desiring to assist therein and thus to express Canadian appreciation of the valor and heroism of the Russian armies, hope you will inform the Government of Russia and Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the committee, that Canada will contribute ten thousand pounds for the purpose which, according to the committee's estimate, will equip and maintain one hundred beds for one year."

Queen Alexandra, on being informed of the gift, caused the following letter to be sent to General Lord Cheylesmore: "I have shown your letter of yesterday to Queen Alexandra and Her Majesty is much gratified to hear of the splendid contribution of ten thousand pounds from the Canadian Government to the Anglo-Russian hospital. Her Majesty knows how pleased her sister, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, will be to hear of this generous help from the people of Canada."

ALL UNITE IN WAR TO FINISH, SAYS CARSON

Quit Cabinet Because he Disagreed
With Govt's Methods,
Not Its Aims

NO PERSONAL DIFFERENCE

Conscientiously and Patriotic-
ally Reached Conclusion He
Was Source of Weakness at
a Time Requiring Great
Strength and Consistency

London, October 20.—Coming direct from Buckingham Palace, where he handed to King George the seals of his office on his resignation from the cabinet, Sir Edward Carson appeared in the House of Commons this afternoon and set at rest all conjecture regarding the reasons for his retirement.

Rising from his old seat on the front Opposition bench, the former attorney-general, in a few words, made the House conversant with the cause of the ministerial crisis, which, he said, was due entirely to the fact that he found himself in complete variance with the cabinet on questions of the Near Eastern policy. He felt, therefore, that his presence in the cabinet would be a source of weakness and not of strength.

Sir Edward added that he never had had the slightest personal differences with any of his colleagues.

After expressing regret at the absence of Premier Asquith and stating that for this reason he would give a briefer explanation than he had intended, Sir Edward Carson said:

"I am well aware of the difficulties under the existing circumstances of making any full statement or of saying anything that might be taken hold of as showing any signs of weakness or divergence in the main object we have in view—of carrying the war at all sacrifices to a final and conclusive issue. I need hardly say that upon that issue there is not and never has been either in the cabinet or in this House or in the country any disagreement or divergence of opinion.

"The real unity which the country wants is that steadfast unity of purpose to defeat our enemies and to save our country, and I entirely deny that the fact of holding a divergent view as to the best policy and methods to adopt in the various war theatres in order to bring it to a successful conclusion is in any sense an element of disunion.

"I have seen criticisms of myself and reasons for my resignation of a very petty and malicious character, attributing the motives to a party and political nature. I do not desire to deal with these ridiculous assertions except to say now, in the presence of many of my late colleagues, that since I entered the cabinet I never heard a word of discussion or dispute on those party questions which divided us before the war. In every cabinet meeting I attended we all devoted our energies wholly and solely to the discussion of questions which arose with reference to the prosecution of the war.

DIFFICULTIES LOST SIGHT OF.

"I also desire to say that during the whole time I have been in the cabinet I never have had any personal difference either with the Prime Minister, whose unvarying courtesy I desire to acknowledge, or with any one of my late colleagues. May I also add that no one realizes more than I the great difficulties under which we labor owing to the fact that our policy and methods must at all times be adopted in concert and co-ordination with our various allies, and must also very frequently be framed with a view to consulting sentiments and feelings in those neutral countries with whom we remain on friendly terms. This often has been lost sight of by critics of our actions who cannot possibly know the difficulties which arise from time to time.

"Difficulties which have arisen in the eastern war theatres have created a situation which, to my mind, must necessarily lead to far-reaching results.

"At the time I entered the cabinet we already were committed to what may be called the operations in Gallipoli. It is not, of course, my intention to deal either with the inception or the carrying out of these operations, but it must be plain to any observer that the new war theatre in the Balkans created a situation which could not be divorced from our position on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the statement made in this House by the foreign minister, with the sanction of the cabinet appeared to me to be an announcement of a policy of the highest importance with regard to our obligations in the Balkans involving our prestige and honor.

"That situation with all its complications necessitated, in my opinion, a clearly defined, well-thought-of and decisive policy on the part of the Government, and, finding myself unable to agree in any respect with what I understood to be laid down as a policy approved by the Government, I felt that my presence in the cabinet could not be of any use in the critical situation in which we were involved.

"I need hardly say I am not suggesting that my views could possibly be compared with those who have much more experience and greater wisdom in dealing with such situations, but at the same time I held, and hold, the views I have expressed very

strongly, and I hope the House will believe, conscientiously, and patriotically, I did not think that in the circumstances I could be anything but a source of weakness at a time requiring great strength and consistency.

"That is all I can say and I ask the House to believe that in the course I have taken I have been actuated by no personal party motive, but that I have acted to the best of my ability solely in the interests of my country."

Sir Edward Carson's speech was punctuated with cheers and was concluded amid loud cheers.

AGAINST ZEPP. REPRISALS.

Cabinet ministers again were bombarded with war questions, but for the most part they managed to escape an intended frontal attack. In the course of the replies it developed that the officer who commanded the landing of British troops at Suvla Bay, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, has been shelved and that he holds no command in the army at present, but Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, declined to give further information on the ground that it would be against the public interest.

The suggestion made by William Joynson-Hicks, Unionist member for the Brentford Division of Middlesex, of a policy of reprisals as a deterrent to Zeppelin raids was frowned upon by the War Office. Mr. Tennant remarked that such a policy always had been the subject of considerable controversy.

"The Royal Flying Corps," he said, "is a military organization in England for military operations. The dastardly raids by the enemy on undefended towns and defenseless people should not be allowed to divert the energies of this fighting force from its primary military purpose."

COLORED MEN ARE ACCEPTED FOR SERVICE

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes Speaks
Emphatically on the
Point

Ottawa, Nov. 19—"The question having been raised as to whether colored men are accepted for Overseas Service, I wish to say that most assuredly they are and have been since the beginning of the war," said General Sir Sam Hughes.

"There are scores of them in the various regiments throughout the country to-day, but the Minister of Militia will not lend himself to the fad of allowing them to have a regiment to themselves any more than he would for one-eyed men or men with yellow moustaches or red hair."

General Hughes added that one of the best sergeants in one of the Toronto battalions was a colored man.

BULGARIANS THREATEN PRILEP FROM THE NORTHWEST



Shaded Area of Serbia - Held by BULGARIANS
 ——— ALLIES - - - - - SERBIANS

Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50

While the Serbian troops are barring the way to the Bulgarians advancing toward Prilep, through the Babuna Pass, south of Veles, the latter are making an attempt to turn the mountain passes on the northwest. They advanced to Tetovo (Kalkandelen), which they captured, but which the Serbians recaptured and where fighting is still proceeding. The French, Berlin despatches say, crossed the Cerna (Karassu) River, near its junction with the Vardar, but were compelled to retire to the eastern bank. Other accounts say the Bulgarian attempt to pierce the French centre in this region was repulsed.

GERMANS LOOKING AHEAD

Buying Heavily in Holland for Delivery After War

(Special Cable Service.)

Amsterdam, November 8. — The presence in Holland of large numbers of Germans than have been seen in a long time past is causing much speculation. The Germans are buying very large quantities of goods, both eatables and other merchandise, but mostly such commodities as are not allowed by the Dutch Government to be exported. German buyers seem to show no inclination as hitherto to try to get their purchases over the frontier. Instead they are making arrangements for the goods to remain in Dutch warehouses for the time being.

Many Netherlanders regard these proceedings as indicating the approach of some sort of armistice, during which the export problems might temporarily be removed. Others even suggest that the enterprise may mean peace, and that preparations are already being made to cope with the tremendous rush to buy foodstuffs, which would arise in such an event. In any case the circumstances are unusual and the Dutch are convinced that something is in the wind. Other and more sinister deductions are possible.



WOMAN FOLLOWED HUSBAND TO FRONT

Failed to Find Him and Followed Him Back to Canada

HUSBAND HIT AT YPRES

Man Who Lost Leg and Damaged the Other Had Big Breakfast at Khaki League

An unusual visitor at the Khaki League yesterday was Mrs. Walker, of Bardsley, Yorkshire, who came in from the front with her two sons, both of the two future soldiers being clothed in khaki, and as keen on military work as their father, who had been wounded at Ypres.

Mrs. Walker had had the unusual experience for a woman of getting near the front. She said that her husband, who had been with one of the Yorkshire regiments, as a reservist, from Western Canada, had been wounded at Ypres. When she heard of this she went over to France, and managed to get passes that admitted her almost up to the fighting lines.

"I went as close as any woman ever got to the front and hunted all over for my husband," said Mrs. Walker, "but I could not find him. The means of handling wounded men were much quicker than I, and he was hurried off to hospital before I could even get track of him. Finally I located him in a hospital at Shorncliffe, only to find that he had been returned to Canada, so I came after him here."

Mrs. Walker left yesterday morning for London, Ont., where her husband is. She was accompanied by her two boys, one of whom proudly announced that he had been the mascot of the Bardsley Football team, and that when he grew up he was going to be a soldier like his daddy.

Another man who had experienced a good deal of what war meant, arrived at the Khaki League quarters on Saturday night. He was in pretty bad shape, having suffered sixteen shrapnel wounds in his legs. He was just able to walk with the aid of a pair of crutches, and dropped in to the Khaki League for dinner and a rest before going through west.

Like all the other men who have rested at the Khaki League, this man, who did not register, was most grateful. "Good-bye," he said as he went, "and God bless the ladies of Montreal for what they have done for me and the rest of us. I wish I could stay and thank them, but I must hurry off to my home in the west and see my wife and children."

Five other men who had been victims of German gas at Ypres came in yesterday morning. They came in on the train from Quebec, and had just time to get a good breakfast and catch the outgoing train for the west.

They were all fairly well pounded up, but very cheerful, and had wonderful appetites.

One of the party, who had been gassed badly, and then shot by shrapnel so that he had had one leg amputated and almost lost the use of the other, came in on his crutches. He was feeling pretty badly when he arrived at the Khaki League quarters, and was in a very nervous condition. But he managed to get away with four poached eggs and toast and some stewed kidneys for breakfast, and when he sat back after it all and lighted up he remarked in a broad Lancashire accent that the Khaki League was the greatest place he had met in years.

The other four were not wounded, but were suffering badly from gassing at Ypres. The quintette left on the morning train for the west. It is expected that on Wednesday evening the first big detachment of the wounded men now at Quebec will arrive here. Many of these are going direct through to the west without stopping off here.

BRITAIN TO HAVE FOUR MILLION MEN READY BY MARCH

And Be Prepared to Arm Six Million Russians By Then

Paris, November 24.—Earl Kitchener, the British secretary of war, in conversation with Greek officials on his recent visit to Athens, is reported to have declared that Britain will have by next March four million soldiers under arms, and will be in a position to arm and provision six million Russians, and that, consequently, it would show great stupidity to think

the war could end otherwise than in complete defeat for Germany.

This information is contained in an Athens despatch to the Havas Agency, which adds that Lord Kitchener admitted that the declaration of war found the Entente Powers insufficiently prepared for so long a campaign, but said that the Allies had known how to utilize the time that has since elapsed to complete their military preparations.

"A technical school for instructions in various trench warfare appliances has been started by our brigade. Grenade schools are working well throughout.

"Our 42nd and 49th Battalions were in trenches during the period.

"Much work has been performed throughout our line in improvement and drainage of trenches. At several points out line has been straightened by the construction of new trenches.

"The health of the troops continues excellent."

CANADIANS ARE BUSY AS BEAVERS ON FIRING LINE

Though no Big Battles are Taking Place Fine Patrol Work Goes on

BRAVE MEN GATHER IMPORTANT FACT

Dangerous and Trying Duties Well Performed Told of by Eyewitness

By Canadian Press.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The Minister Militia this afternoon gave out the following official communication just received at the Department from the Canadian general representative at the front:

"There has been no material change in the general situation during the period from October 15 to 22. For the first half of the period fog prevailed, and the enemy's artillery was unusually quiet. During the latter half the weather cleared and the enemy artillery displayed considerable activity.

"About fifteen hundred shells were fired in our area. Our artillery replied with good effect against the enemy lines. The enemy has been daily engaged repairing the damage to parapets and trenches caused by our bombardment of Oct. 13, and on several occasions at the commencement of the period his working parties were dispersed by our fire.

"The enemy has displayed no enterprise in patrolling. Our patrols have been very active and on the afternoon of October 17 a patrol of our Fifth Battalion found the body of a German in an enemy sap opposite our trenches. On the night of the 18th a patrol of our 7th Battalion consisting of Lieut. Owen, Sergts. Ashby and Meierstein, Corp. Babcock and Private Berry, cut through German wire and worked its way up the enemy parapet until it was able to locate the enemy machine gun emplacement and trench mortars which had been causing considerable damage to our front line.

"These localities were successfully bombarded by us on October 20 and Lieutenants Allen and MacLaren, our 16th Battalion, carried out a reconnaissance of a house close to the enemy's lines. This house was found to have been fortified by the enemy.

"On the night of October 21 the house was blown up by our engine under the direction of Lieut. C. grave.

Lieut. MacLaren, of the 16th Battalion, and Lieut. Price, of the 15th Battalion, covered the operation with a party of bombers and riflemen of the 15th Battalion. No casualties were suffered.

"In a special reconnaissance of ground conducted by Lieut. Sutcliffe and Private Mellard, of the Battalion, much useful information was gained. On October 21 we exploded a mine on our front with good effect.

WHEN ROUMANIA MOVES.

Events seem to point to the early participation of Roumania in the war on the side of the Allies. The indications to this end are already said to be contributing to the marked feeling of optimism now pervading London and Paris. There would seem to be every reason for believing that if Roumania does decide to act on the side of the Allies her entry into the conflict will mark the beginning of the final and decisive phase of the war.

From the very first it has been known that Roumania was not with the adversaries of the Entente. This knowledge made possible Russian action in Galicia and Bukovina. Thus it may be said that Roumania has already rendered considerable service to the allied cause. Towards Serbia Roumania has always entertained the warmest friendship, and it is certain that no country is following the developments as affecting Serbia more eagerly and anxiously than Roumania.

In the earlier stages of the war Roumania's action was hampered by the fact that she had been swindled out of ammunition. After the late Balkan war, she decided to lay in ample stock of ammunition to enable her to act with decision when necessary. Orders for this ammunition were placed in Germany and Austria. But these two countries, already secretly planning war, delayed deliveries, and when war broke out flatly declined to forward any war material. Since then Roumania has repaired the defect, and she now has half a million soldiers, well drilled and amply provided with munitions, ready for what may prove the most dramatic moment of the war. Combined action by Russia and Roumania would deal a final blow to Austria and the Hapsburg dynasty, and thus immeasurably shorten hostilities.

GRAND TRUNK MAN ADDRESSED 73RD

A. W. Smithers Spoke to High-landers on the McGill Campus Yesterday

A. W. Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Board of directors, London, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the 73rd Highlanders, on the McGill campus yesterday afternoon. The speaker referred to the indignation which was aroused all over the world when the Huns invaded the little Kingdom of Belgium in defiance of the treaty to which she was a party and contemptuously referred to as a "scrap of paper." He also referred to the brutal atrocities committed on helpless men, women and children in that unhappy land, the truth of which is vouched for by Lord Bryce, the late ambassador of England to the United States.

The speaker declared that this awful fight must be fought to a finish. He was given a great reception by the men and officers of the Highlanders present.

CANADA WILL NEVER NEED CONSCRIPTION

Spirit of Loyalty and Patriotism Too Strong for That, Says Rogers

Vancouver, November 16.—Conscription will never be put into effect in Canada, according to a statement made by Hon. Robert Rogers in an address before the Canadian Club today.

"If there is one thing of which we in Canada are more proud than another," said the minister, "it is the utter and complete lack of necessity for conscription within the borders of this Dominion. Our men have shown and are showing that they are ready and willing at all times, and we are proud that the day will never come in Canada when it will be necessary to have conscription."

"We have the spirit of loyalty and patriotism everywhere that will win victory for our flag without our ever resorting to force or compulsion, conscription, or call it what you will, for the purpose of securing men for the service of the King and Empire. We will not stop at the 100,000 men now being recruited, but, if necessary, we will continue to recruit just as long as there is an able-bodied man in the country who is willing to volunteer his services to his country and just as long as we have a dollar or can raise a dollar to equip him and send him across the ocean."

During the luncheon a silent toast was drunk to the memory of the late Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Rogers left for the East tonight.

DURABLE PEACE TERMS? Only Socialist of New U.S. Congress Has Scheme

(Special to The Gazette.)
Washington, November 24.—Representative Meyer London, of New York, the only Socialist member of the new Congress, announced here today that his first official act would be to introduce a joint resolution calling on the President to invite the non-belligerent nations to convene a neutral congress, which shall appeal to the belligerents to terminate the present war. The resolution will broadly outline the terms of a durable peace. These terms include:

Huns Impregnated Zepp. Bombs With Germs Of A Most Deadly Disease

Death Rate Among Victims, Five Times as High as That Among Soldiers Wounded in Action, Led to Investigation Which Describes Latest Evidence of the Barbarity of the Germans.

By Canadian Press.

London, Nov. 19.—The high rate of mortality among persons injured by bombs thrown from Zeppelins at first caused the belief that these bombs contained poisons, now, according to the Daily Mail, surgeons suspect that the bombs are impregnated with disease germs.

The Daily Mail quotes an unnamed surgeon at a hospital where 40 persons seriously injured in the last raid were treated as saying the death rate was at least five times as high as would be expected among patients wounded equally severely in battle or accidentally.

"In practically all the cases," the surgeon continues, "a germ causing rapidly fatal gangrene, which is very

rarely met with in ordinary hospital practice, has been discovered by the hospital bacteriologists. Patients who have received the best treatment afforded by a modern hospital within ten minutes after being injured, have suffered a much higher death rate than soldiers, who after receiving wounds of the same severity, have had to wait 24 hours before being treated.

Enquiries are being made to determine whether Italian bacteriologists have found the same germ in the wounds of those injured in the recent raid on Verona. If this gangrene germ is found there also it will be pretty strong evidence that the gas bombs were deliberately impregnated with one of the deadliest varieties of disease germs known.

GREEKS SAY GREECE IS ACTING DISHONORABLY

Attitude in Balkan crisis Prompts
Petition to King From His
Subjects in Switzerland

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 20.—The Journal de Geneve publishes the text of a petition sent to the King of Greece by Greeks living in Switzerland, with respect to the attitude of Greece in the Balkan crisis. It is as follows: The abandonment of Serbia by Greece at a most critical moment for both these countries, in spite of the formal alliance and the evident interest of Greece, is considered by the civilized world as well as by the large majority of the Greek people as a dishonorable act, and a failure to realize the best interests of the country. There cannot be the least doubt that Greece by facilitating the victory of the Germans and the Bulgarians, is at the same time ruining her future, preparing for her dismemberment and enslavement. We are ashamed of being Greeks when we see official Greece spurning a sacred treaty obligation, inspired by barbarians, by those very same barbarians who are working for the systematic destruction of Hellenism in Turkey and who are marching toward the city of the great Constantine with the help of our greatest enemies, the Bulgarians. That the Germans and the Germanophiles who have done so much harm in Athens should have been able to bring this about is the greatest blot on our national history.

Revised 1919

HIGHLANDERS AT SERVICE

73rd Battalion at First Presbyterian Church Yesterday Morning

At the invitation of Rev. Malcolm Campbell the 73rd Highlanders yesterday morning attended divine service at the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Prince Arthur and Mance streets. The battalion turned out 750 strong, under Major Sparling, in the absence of Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson, who is suffering from laryngitis. They fell in at 9 o'clock at the Guy street barracks, and, accompanied by the pipe and bugle bands, marched to the church, where they arrived at 9.40.

The battalion marched in, being given the main floor of the church, while the galleries were opened to the congregation, and so many people attended that many had to stand throughout the service.

A special service was held, printed forms being furnished the men, with hymns and prayers suitable to a military service. The sermon was preached by Rev. Malcolm Campbell, who chose as his text Christ's saying: "After ye have done all these things say 'We are unprofitable servants, we have done that which was our duty to do.'"

From this Rev. Mr. Campbell preached a sermon on the duty of a soldier, pointing out that they had their duty to do, and that they must do it, and, having done their duty, they should not boast of it, but rather take it as a matter of course that they as British soldiers should do their duty.

At the same time the preacher pointed out that there was a glory in doing one's duty, either in the field or in civil life, which would be recognized and honored by both God and man, and he was sure that the 73rd Highlanders, both now and when their time came to meet the enemy, would earn this honor of doing their full duty and not boasting of it.

Rev. Mr. Campbell is acting as chaplain of the 73rd Highlanders during the illness of their chaplain, Capt. McCaskill, who is laid up at the Royal Victoria Hospital with typhoid.

John Redmond Taken As A Prisoner to Visit Albert, King of the Belgians

Sentry Refused to Recognize Papers and Irish M.P. was Placed Under Arrest at His Own Suggestion.

By Canadian Press.

London, Nov. 25.—It develops from special despatches from the British headquarters in France that John Redmond, Nationalist member of Parliament, was taken as a prisoner to visit King Albert. The last day of his trip was allotted to an inspection of the Belgian lines. When Mr. Redmond's automobile containing himself and his son arrived at the junction of the Belgian lines a sentry refused to allow it to pass on the ground that Mr. Redmond's papers were not in order. Mr. Redmond protested vainly.

Finally, the difficulty was solved by Mr. Redmond suggesting that he be put under arrest, and escorted by an armed soldier sitting behind the driver, to headquarters. Once at headquarters, Mr. Redmond's difficulties were at an end. He held a long and earnest conversation with King Albert and assured him, as has been previously stated, that the Irish people never would entertain a thought of peace until Belgium was liberated.

JOHN REDMOND, M.P.



Who, as a prisoner, visited the Belgian lines and saw King Albert.

Later Mr. Redmond visited Nieuport and several shell-devastated towns along the Belgian front.

PROMOTIONS FOR MONTREAL MEN

In Thirteenth and Eighteenth
Battalions Lieutenants are
Made Captains

[Canadian Associated Press.]

London, Nov. 23.—To-night's Gazette contains the following Canadian promotions and appointments: C.A.M.C., Majors J. A. Gunn and R. P. Wright, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains F. C. Bell, G. L. Boyce and J. J. Fraser to be majors; Canadian Engineers, Capt. L. W. Malcolm to be major; Lieut. D. S. Ellis to be captain; 19th Alberta Dragoons: Lieut. J. W. Tipton to be captain; 4th Battalion: Lieut. G. S. Day to be paymaster, H. W. B. Locke to be lieutenant; Fifth, Capt. J. F. Page is promoted to be major, and the following lieutenants become captains, L. P. O. Tudor, C. K. L. Pyman, G. A. Bellamy, R. F. L. Hill, E. C. Jackson, and Ptes. D. A. Cockrill, G. B. Roberts, O. P. Hertzog, and T. D. Leonard become lieutenants; Seventh: Lieuts. W. K. Barton and W. L. Ford, captains; Lieut. W. F. Orr to paymastership and Ptes. F. W. Skinner and A. Gairdell, lieutenants; Eighth: Lt. J. P. MacKenzie and C. Blake to captaincies, the former to remain seconded; Tenth: Lieut. A. T. Thomson to be captain and Pte. N. L. Sheppard to be lieutenant; Thirteenth: Lieuts. H. D. Ives, I. M. E. Sinclair and M. Greenshields become captains; Pte. A. G. C. MacDermot to be lieutenant; Fourteenth: Lieuts. J. F. Adams, E. A. Whitehead, promoted to captains; J. K. Nesbitt, R. G. Marion to be lieutenants; Fifteenth: R. M. Chester to be lieutenant; Eighteenth: Lt. A. B. Laing, captain; Nineteenth: A. W. Ellis, lieutenant; Forty-second: Lt. W. A. Crafftey to captaincy.

COL SMART TO RAISE NEW FORCE

Returning From the Front to
Organize Battalion in
Durham County

Special Staff Correspondence

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—Colonel Smart is returning from the front, where he went with the 39th Battalion from Port Hope. He will raise a new battalion in Durham County.

Colonel Kelly will raise the new battalion in Lambton County. Ex-Mayor Graham, of London, has been offered the command of the new London regiment. He has had considerable military experience.

7TH CANADIANS THREW BOMBS AND USED BAYONETS

Made Successful Night Sortie
Described in Sir John
French's Report

MAJ.-GEN CURRIE ON LEAVE

Men at Front Appreciate the
Gazette Tobacco Fund—
Tribute Paid to 42nd
Battalion

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident
Staff Correspondent.

London, Nov. 21.—The night sortie from the trenches, reported in Field Marshal French's despatch, published on Friday, was carried out by Canadians. On the night of Nov. 16-17 a small party from the 7th (British Columbia) Battalion forced an entrance to the enemy's front trench in the vicinity of Messines. After bombing left and right, the Canadians bayoneted thirty Germans and took twelve prisoners, their own losses being one killed and one wounded.

Major-Gen. Currie on Leave

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident
Staff Correspondent.

London, Nov. 21. — Major-General A. W. Currie, commanding the First Division, is in London on ten days' leave. He states that within a short time all the men at the front will have had their turn at leave. He strongly favors leave being granted, as it freshens the men and renders them more fit for renewed warfare. Leave for eight or ten days every third month is being arranged as far as possible. Major-General Currie spoke highly of the spirit and discipline of his division being unbroken after several months on the field. He also paid a fine tribute to the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, which so far has been rendering general help, and he expressed his conviction that it would acquit itself well when called upon. The trenches, said Major-General Currie, were getting into bad condition again owing to the lack of material, though much good constructive work had been done to mitigate the former flooding. Asked what the men would appreciate most as Christmas gifts, he suggested puddings, cakes, chocolates, beef extract for hot drinks, and tobacco and cigarettes. In regard to the two last-named commodities, he was certain that the men at the front appreciated The Gazette Tobacco Fund.

NEW PROJECTILE SWEEPS GERMAN SUBS FROM SEAS

How Britain Has Been Able to
Squelch von Tirpitz
Scheme

CONAN FUSE THE SALIENT FEATURE

Invention of an Irishman—Facts
Published for the First
Time

By Canadian Press.

New York, Nov. 9.—The New York World this morning publishes the following copyright special correspondence:

Paris, October 30.—A diving projectile, as effectively destructive under the water as the shell of a six inch field gun is on land, has swept the seas clear of German submarines for Great Britain and her allies. For at least two months, and probably longer, the British Admiralty, by means of war craft and sea planes especially equipped to hurl this new engine of death, has hunted the U boats to their lairs or to the bottom of the North Sea.

In revealing the existence of this invention the World provides the first authoritative explanation of the failure of Admiral von Tirpitz's much-vaunted blockade of the British Isles. The Conan fuse, as it is termed officially, is the Admiralty's most precious asset today and its most closely-guarded secret.

How the facts, now published for the first time reached the World correspondent obviously cannot be fully disclosed. Suffice that all the data I have received have been confirmed by an American naval authority who has more complete knowledge of the matter than any civilian outside the British Admiralty.

Conan Fuse Main Factor

The salient features of the Conan fuse are as follows:

It was invented three years ago by an Irishman named Walter Conan, whose home is in Dublin.

It may be fixed to a shell fired from a rifled gun or howitzer, or to a bomb dropped from an aeroplane.

In striking the water, the projectile, of which the Conan apparatus forms part, dives and explodes at any predetermined depth up to thirty feet below the surface.

It explodes within fifty feet of the point at which it is aimed.

Discharged from a six inch gun the shock of its explosion under water is sufficient to sink a submarine (usually by making it turn turtle), shatter a ship's propeller, puncture an armor belt, or blow up a mine field within a radius of 100 feet.

Principle of the Invention

The principle on which Conan evolved his fuse is that by the projection of a wire into the tube water may be induced to flow freely through a very narrow tube through which it would not pass otherwise. Capillary action apparently aids the water to follow the wire through the tube.

It is understood that Conan has taken out a patent in the United States for pipes feeding gasoline to motor or aeroplane engines on this principle, the value of such a patent being the avoidance of air locks.

The Conan fuse is used in conjunction with the British apparatus for detecting the presence of submarines by means of sound waves. Once the presence of a submarine is known an aeroplane can be sent up to locate the underseas' boat and drop a bomb or signal to a surface vessel. Submarines under the surface are plainly visible from aeroplanes.

NEW HOSPITAL IN FRANCE NOW IN IDEAL QUARTERS

Eleven Wards are Named
After Canadian Provinces and Capital

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
from our own Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, London, Nov. 5. Col. Shillington, who is now on a business visit to London from France, gives your representative an interesting account of the new quarters of No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital. Its old quarters at Le Toquet, among the illimitable sand dunes of the Pas de Calais Department, were not found suitable for the large numbers of patients.

The new quarters are at Outreau, a suburb on the heights above Boulogne. The building was formerly a large girls' school. Huts are now being added making the total accommodation 250 and occupying eleven wards, named respectively

Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and Ottawa. The residence of the staff doctors and nurses, who are entirely Canadian, will be adjacent to the hospital.

FEW PATIENTS DIED.

Col. Shillington and his staff take especial pride in the fact that though 8,000 patients has passed through their hands, only forty-four died. Only 500 out of 8,000 were Canadians. There was practically no sickness, almost all the cases being war wounds.

It is curious to note that no case has yet arisen where both limbs have been amputated, though often a leg and eye, or an arm and eye have been the subject of an operation.

Col. Shillington himself says nothing on the subject, but other hospital experts consider the hospitals generally in France, including the Canadian, much overstaffed. One authority says:

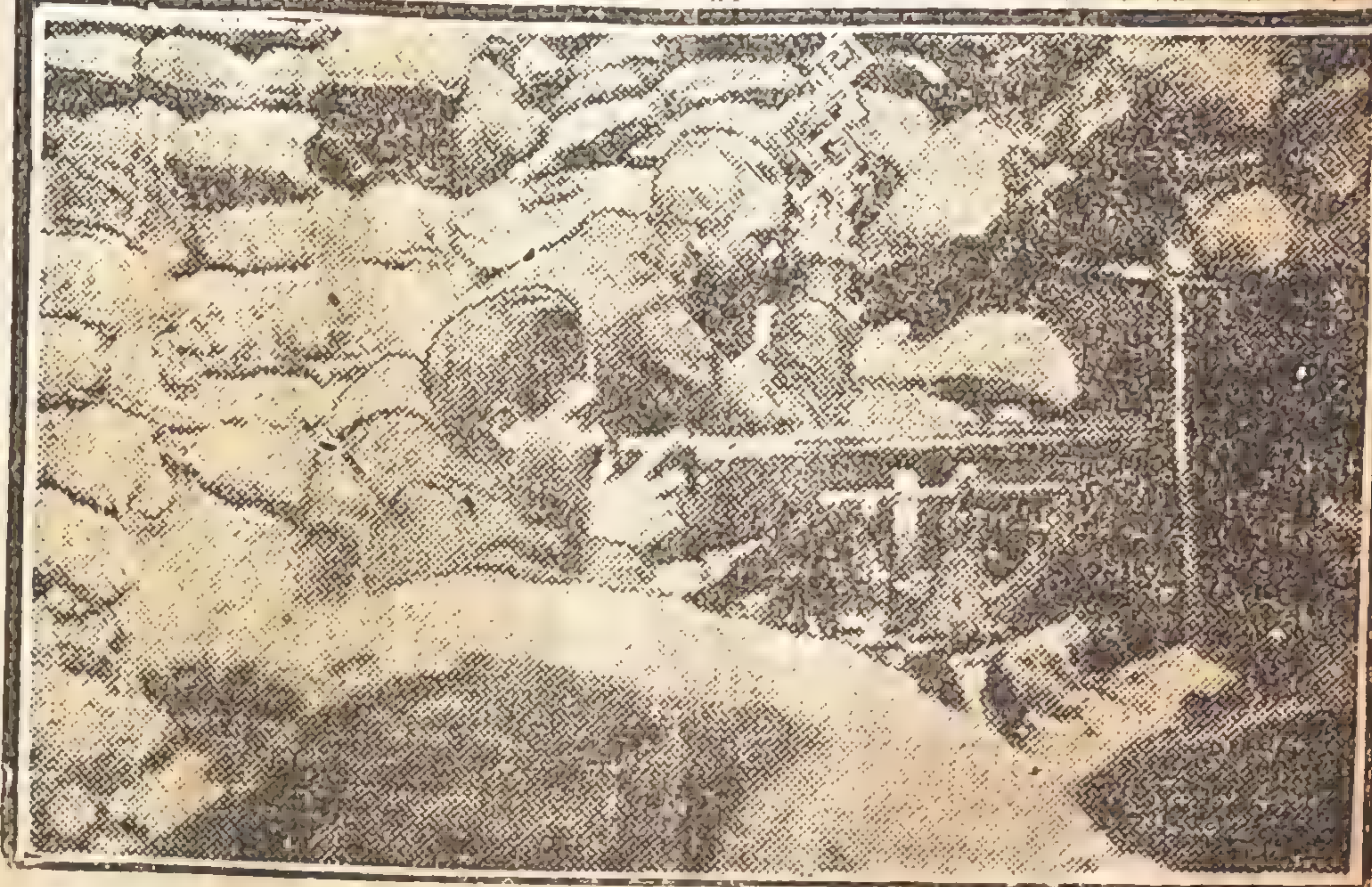
"Our doctors, nurses and staff are enough to deal with twice the number of patients sent us."

BANTAM BATTALION

British Columbia Offers to Raise One for Overseas

Ottawa, November 21.—An offer of a "Bantam," battalion, that is, of men all under the regulation height of five feet four inches, has been accepted by General Hughes. It will come from British Columbia.

SNAPSHOTS FROM THE VERY FRONT.



Pictures are snapshots forwarded by a comrade of Lance Corporal H. H. Swann who was killed on November 18th. In both pictures he is shown, in the lower he is the man behind the machine gun. Lower picture shows a Canadian machine gun in action peppering the Germans just beyond the parapet. Upper picture shows a mine crater on opening which was the means of entrance and exit for British sappers and miners. The German trench was only 15 yards away.

That our Canadian boys would like nothing better than a chance to come to grips with the Germans, is borne out by a letter received by Bernard Rose, of the firm of Morrison and Rose, of this city, from his brother, Sergeant-Instructor James Rose, of the 24th Battalion.

In his last letter, dated Nov. 19, from "somewhere in Flanders," he says:

"Your letter of Nov. 1 received O.K. and was glad to hear from you.

"We are still kicking away at the gas fiends. The weather here is very bad and we are all wearing long rubber boots in the trenches. This is necessary as the mud and water is waist deep. But thank goodness I have all my bombers fixed up with pretty good dug-outs. We have just finished a twenty-four hour stand to, without a wink of sleep. This was owing to our expecting a little scrap—but no chance, they did not come,

where we are only forty yards from the German lines.

"After making my tour around the different sections of trenches where I had our bombers posted, I gave the order about 4 a.m. yesterday morning for one of our machine guns to open fire on a German working party and saw them all mowed down; so I guess that we accounted for a few that time. We will all welcome the day when we can get at them with our bayonets and bombs, as this waiting game is a bit too cold just now.

"You might kindly tell Col. H. Lydon (Rose previous to leaving with the 24th, was a captain in the Highland Cadets Battalion, as well as a qualified commissioned officer) for me, that all the cadets with the regiment are doing fine, and one of them went over to a German trench and dropped some bombs on them. He got quite a few as we heard them whistle quite lively for stretcher bear-

Britain Has Built In Year a Fleet as Large as U.S. Navy

Could lose as Many Warships as Germany has at Present and Still be Mistress of the Seas—A Leading United States Newspaper Reviews Wonderful Progress Made by Great Britain Since War Started, in Strengthening Navy—Comparison With Germany and United States.

The St. Louis (Mis.) Globe-Democrat publishes an important communication from London, in which it is stated that the late Admiral Mahon of the United States recognized that sea-power is the most vital thing in the world to a nation. He showed that without it there can be no victory, that with it, in sufficient quantity, defeat is impossible.

It proceeds to say it is difficult to see how Germany and Austria can ever triumph over England, Russia and France, and the great British forces assisting them, may be battered and trampled on land, but Britannia will ever rule the waves in this war, for there is now taking place, and has been since the beginning of this great war, a feat in naval expansion such as the world has never seen.

Two hundred ships of war, at least, not counting converted merchantmen, from patrol boats to super-dreadnaughts, have been added to the British navy since the commencement of war. Scores of others are on the stocks.

GREAT LENGTH AND SPEED OF BRITAIN'S NEWEST SHIP

This new craft will be 800 feet long which is 150 feet longer than the Queen Elizabeth, that wonderful floating fortress which to-day stands as the premier battleship of the world. She will be nearly 200 feet longer than the greatest American battleships. Her speed will be well over 30 knots, possibly 35. It is the speed of an express train, it is knots and knots faster than many of the torpedo boat destroyers of the American or any other navy. The "super-dreadnaught destroyer" will not carry great armament nor will she be nearly so heavily armored as many of her younger sisters. She will have only four or six—the number is unknown—

15-inch guns. The Queen Elizabeth carries eight. It will be her speed that will make her formidable. With her great guns, with greater range than any others in the world save those on ships of her own fleet, and with her great speed she will be able to stand well off and send in blow after blow against almost any ship afloat. It will be like two men fighting, one with a reach 10 inches longer than the other, like Jess Willard holding off some bantam weight at a point where he cannot even reach his antagonist, and with his long hands beating him down.

The tonnage of this new monster will be over 30,000, but it will not be tremendously greater than that of many of the super-dreadnaughts of to-day. She will have greater bulk and tonnage will be kept down through less armor and armament. Her vast interiors will be given over to engines and boilers, from which to obtain her great speed. She will burn oil as will all naval vessels of the future.

Speed Counted When German Cruiser Blucher Was Sunk.

Some months ago there was a notable engagement in the North Sea. A squadron of German battle cruisers came to raid the east coast of England. They did their work and started homeward, pursued by a British fleet. The German battleship, or battle cruiser, Blucher, was sunk by the pursuing British battle cruisers. The Blucher was traveling at something like twenty-five knots an hour, possibly more, but the great and fast British boats overtook her. The Blucher was sunk because she was slow, yet there isn't a battleship in the American navy, with the exception of the very latest types, that can make the speed the Blucher made when she was overtaken and sunk.

What a squadron of four ships of this new type could do to the ordinary fleet of the day can easily be imagined. Ideas of battleship construction will now have to be recast. The super-dreadnaught of to-day will soon become obsolete, as did the dreadnaught of yesterday, and just about as speedily.

At the outbreak of the war England had building a number of battleships of various classifications, but all super-dreadnaughts. There were also being constructed in this country two battleships for Chile and two for Turkey. These were taken over by the British navy. It is difficult to say just how many ships have been placed in commission the last fourteen months, but it is a conservative estimate that from twelve to fifteen are now on active service. The others will be out, it is safe conservatively to estimate, by January 1, 1916.

ADDITIONS TO BRITISH NAVY EQUAL TO WHOLE U. S. NAVY

To put it in its most striking form this sentence sums up what has happened in England since the first of August, 1914, when England was on the verge of participating in the war:

There have been added to the British fleet new ships, counting no vessel which was in commission prior to the outbreak of hostilities, which constitute a fleet equal in battle-power to the whole fleet of the United States which has taken years to build. It consists of super-dreadnaughts, light cruisers, monitors, destroyers and submarines, a perfectly balanced fleet in itself.

Imagine a Great Naval Conflict Between British and German Fleets

Another way of putting it is to imagine a great naval conflict between the British and German fleets. The British fleet is able to bring to bear nearly two ships to one and victory is in the opinion of all experts, assured. If all the resources of the two navies became involved in this one great battle, and considering the fight only from the point of view of sheer weight and gun power, with questions of personnel, efficiency and morale left out, it could be imagined that the British or the Germans would lose ship for ship.

Thus, supposing that twenty German dreadnaughts steamed forth from Kiel, surrounded by submarines and destroyers, convoyed by Zeppelins and aeroplanes, and an engagement ensues, the British bring their whole power to bear. The two fleets lose equal numbers of ships. The twenty German super-dreadnaughts are sunk. An equal number of British super-dreadnaughts

are destroyed. Other craft suffer in like proportions. And then, with the great loss involved in this battle, the British fleet will still be of the two-power standard, it will be equal in strength to any two other fleets of the world. Such is the manner in which England's navy is being increased. It is almost unbelievable. Every shipyard in the United Kingdom is engaged in constructing ships of war—super-dreadnaughts, cruisers, destroyers, monitors, submarines.

Of these ships building there is a battleship of a new type. The details of this wonderful new craft are still obscure, but it will constitute a revolution in battleship construction which will find counterparts only in the advent of the ironclads and the coming of the first dreadnaught. England will again, as in the case of the dreadnaught, set the pace in battleship construction. She will produce a new engine of marine warfare that will make it necessary for every nation in the world to revise naval theories and ideas, theories and ideas, indeed, which have not been fully developed.

FIFTEEN NEW BATTLESHIPS IN 17 MONTHS

This means that between August 1, 1914, which was just before the actual outbreak of war, and January 1, 1916, seventeen months. England will have placed into commission new, and not counting a single ship of the preponderating fleet which she had in commission before then, a fleet which was equal to any two others of the world, at least fifteen great modern battleships.

Of course these ships have not all been built within that period. Nearly all were laid down before the beginning of the war, some were well on their way toward completion. But none was in service before, so it constitutes a new fleet. The figures are amazing. They show that in the seventeen months mentioned the British will produce 450,000 tons of the finest battleships in the world. Tonnage is one way of estimating the strength of a fleet. Armament is another. On these ships of war there will be emplaced no fewer than eighty of the magnificent 15-inch guns, the largest any navy uses, twenty 14-inch, twenty-eight 13-5 inch, ten 13-inch, fourteen 12-inch, 236 6-inch and sixteen 4-inch, along with sixty-five torpedo tubes.

Today the fleet of the United States consists of eight battleships of the first line in commission. Shortly two others, the Oklahoma and Nevada, will also be out, but those first eight show a tonnage of 189,650. Then there are building, counting the Oklahoma and Nevada, seven of these first line ships, which means super-dreadnaughts. Their tonnage will be 223,800. The two combined will not equal the new British fleet. Then, on the

American active list follows nineteen battleships, all of the pre-superdreadnought era, all completely outclassed not only by the newer British types, but also by the first line ships of the American navy. They are small vessels, comparatively, slow, and without great hitting power in an engagement. A Queen Elizabeth could care for two or three of them without much difficulty. Their total tonnage is 283,000.

With the exception of two of the first line ships now in commission, no ship of the American navy has larger than 12-inch, while of the new vessels being turned out in England,

HAVE DOGS TO WORRY BRITISH PRISONERS

Ambassador Gerard Obtains Very Unwholesome Impression of Camp in Prussia

London, November 21.—The British Press Bureau has published the reports of James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, and members of the embassy staff in Berlin, relative to the condition of British prisoners of war in the camp at Wittenborg, Prussia.

Lithgow Osborne reported that his whole impression of the camp authorities was utterly unlike that which he had received in every other camp he visited. Instead of regarding their charges as honorable prisoners of war, he stated, they apparently regarded them as criminals, whom a regime of fear alone sufficed to keep in obedience.

"All evidence of kindly human feeling between the authorities and the prisoners was lacking," said Mr. Osborne, "and in no other camp have I found signs of fear on the part of the prisoners that what they might say to me would result in suffering afterwards."

The following extracts are taken from Ambassador Gerard's report:

"I regret to state that after a careful examination of the camp and long conversations with the prisoners, my impression is even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect.

"Upon my arrival at the camp I was not received by the general who acts as commandant but by a major.

"There are over four thousand prisoners in the camp, of whom 278 are British. Among these I found only sixteen overcoats. The men, on the whole, are insufficiently clothed.

"The men told me that one of the British medical officers in the camp recently was struck by a German non-commissioned officer and this fact proved to be true.

"Many prisoners complain that dogs were brought in by German soldiers at night, and that in certain cases prisoners had had their clothes torn by these dogs. I asked the authorities whether they considered dogs necessary for the preservation of order, saying that at no other camps had I seen dogs used for this purpose, and they informed me that they considered it absolutely necessary, and that dogs were needed to protect the German soldiers on duty. I was then shown half a dozen of these dogs, which were of the usual police type.

"Two prisoners informed me that the conditions in the camp had unquestionably improved greatly in the last few months; that last year, when an epidemic of spotted typhus existed, the camp conditions had been indescribably bad. They said that they then implored the German authorities to put the British soldiers in barracks by themselves, as this was the only way to prevent an outbreak of the epidemic which had been brought to the camp by Russians. This request was refused on the ground that the British should learn to know their Allies better. Largely because of this fifty British military prisoners and nine civilians died of the disease.

"The attitude towards the British prisoners seems to be based on suspicion. They have no opportunities for playing games or for exercise except walking. I am sending a cheque for 2,000 marks to Captain Vidal to be spent for immediate relief."

Sir Edward Grey, after commenting severely on the facts mentioned, says that he much appreciates Ambassador Gerard's action in visiting the camp personally, and asks Walter Pines Page, the American ambassador to Great Britain, to convey to Mr. Gerard his cordial thanks for the reports.

Ministers in Ottawa Monday

WHY BIG DRIVE DID NOT GO FURTHER

Philip Gibbs Hints That Operation Did Not Work Out as Planned

London, Monday, October 25.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this despatch from the British headquarters in France, written by its correspondent, Philip Gibbs:

"There is, I think, a sense of perplexity in the minds of people at home as to the exact meaning of what is happening and of what is failing to happen here on the western front since the great attack of September 25. Exaggerated hopes of the end of trench warfare and of a continuous advance over the German positions have led to the inevitable disappointment and despondency which finds expression in newspapers and speeches and the gossip of clubs.

"Part of that disappointment is justified. If all the elements had been

with us, if every part of the plan of operation had been worked out precisely as intended; if we had been able to bring up more forces against the enemy's lines at the crucial moment, there is no doubt that we should have gained more ground and better ground than is now ours.

"But, whatever hopes we had of doing more, the enemy has been rudely shocked and seriously disturbed in all his plans of our success. It is not a mere journalistic phrase to say that a sense of panic was created in the German command when, on the morning of September 25, the news came to it that Loos had fallen; that our men were sweeping up to Hill 70; and we were forcing our way from Hulloch and the French were storming the heights of Vimy.

"They were already heavily engaged by the great French offensive in Champagne, and the success of the British at the same time on their right, put an enormous drain upon their offensive organization. What hurt them most was that the initiative had fallen into our hands, thereby upsetting all their plans and internal disposition of troops.

"Yet it is well that people at home should look at all the facts without flinching, and realize that, even when no great actions are in progress, the wasting of our troops goes on increasingly and our very success is a source of a most terrible toll in life.

"The positions we have to maintain along the new lines of Hill 70, and the chalk pit to the Hohenzollern redoubt, are under continual shell fire. The enemy's artillery is formidable, and their supplies of every kind of ammunition apparently inexhaustible."

Italy's Stand Creates Profound Impression Among Entente Allies

London Critics Enthusiastic Over the Solemn Declaration of Baron Sonnino that Italy Will Adhere to the Compact of London and Not Make Peace Till Central Empires Are Beaten in the Dust.

By Canadian Press.

New York, Dec. 3.—A cable to the Herald this morning from London says:

Papers, led by the Daily Telegraph, exult this morning over Baron Sonnino's solemn declaration that Italy will adhere to the compact of London and not make peace until the Central Empires are beaten into the dust. They are even more enthusiastic over the pledge of Italy to furnish supplies and munitions to Serbia and to send

an army to her rescue when the hour for vengeance strikes. The statement that Italy will not consider terms of peace until ravished Belgium and Serbia not only are avenged but made greater than ever has touched a responsive chord here.

"By this pronouncement," says the Daily Telegraph, "the Quadruple Entente becomes a Quintuple Alliance, whose troops will not cease to fight until the power of German militarism is broken and the forces of freedom triumph."

LAPLAND ARRIVES SAFELY IN ENGLAND

By Canadian Press.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the troopship Lapland, which sailed from Canada on November 28, has arrived safely in England. She had on board the following troops: The 37th Toronto Battalion, 40 officers, 1104 men; No. 2 Siege Battery, 7 officers, 273 men; drafts, field artillery from Winnipeg, 2 officers, 102 men; infantry from Toronto, 5 officers, 250 men; Officers Training Corps for Princess Patricia's C.L.I., 5 officers, 250 men; Cyclists, 1 officer, 30 men; Army Service Corps, 5 officers, 190 men; Royal Flying Corps, 20 officers. Total troops on board 2,294.

DARING FEAT AT THE DARDANELLES.

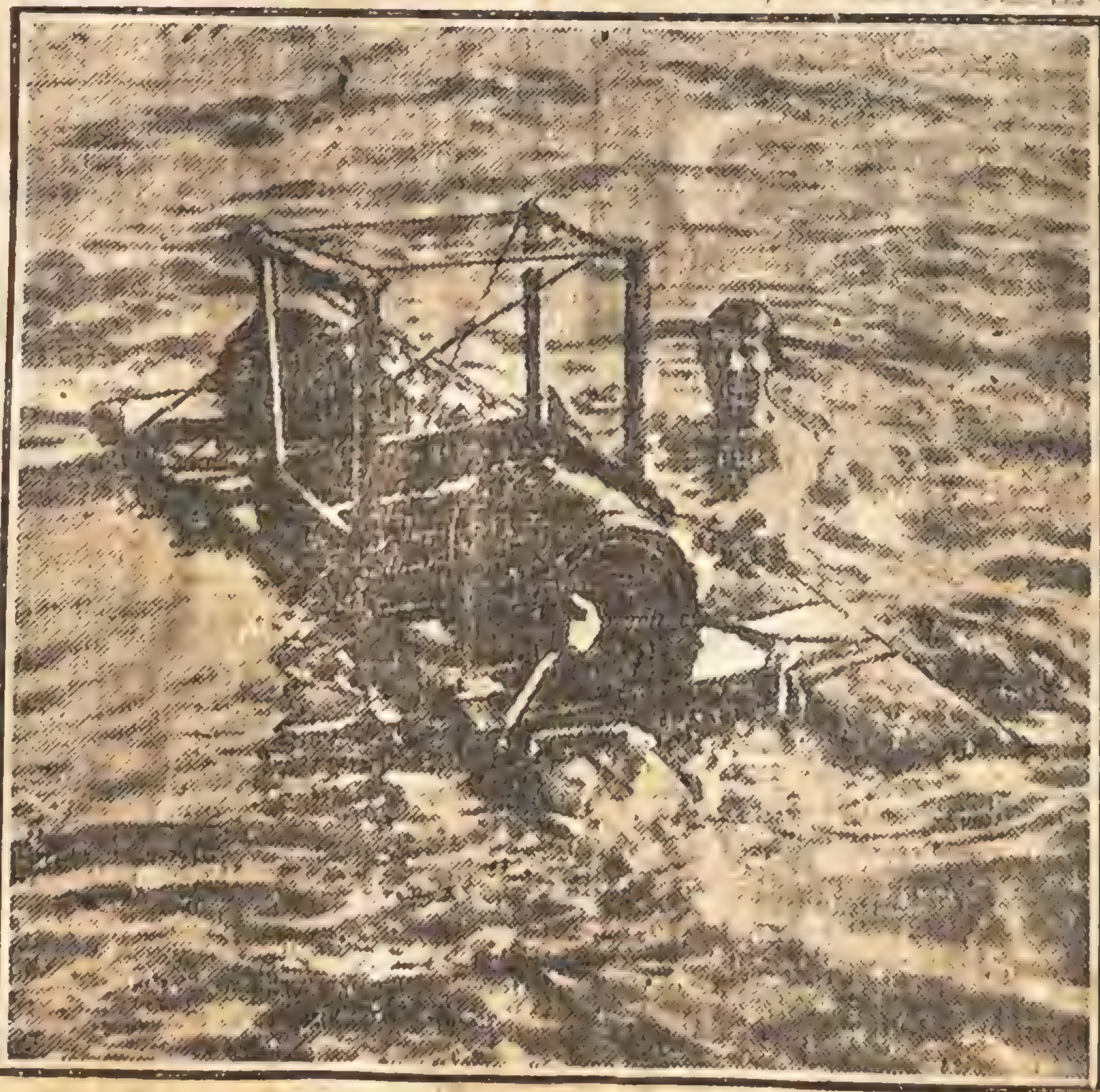


Photo shows Lieut. Guy D'Oyly Hughes with a raft bearing explosives, and arms with which he severely damaged a Turkish railway line skirting the shore, after swimming from a British warship in the Dardanelles.

TOLD GERMANS KAISER WATCHED THEIR BATTLE

Bogus Inspiration for Troops in
Counter Attack Offensive in
Champagne

MOVEMENT FOLLOWED
BY MEAGRE RESULTS

Although Plentiful Use Was
Made of Suffocating
Gases

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Emperor William was not a spectator of the recent German counter-offensive in the Champagne, but it was announced to the troops attacking around Tahure hill that he was at Sedan awaiting news of the recapture of the ground lost in this fighting zone by the Germans in October, according to prisoners captured by the French at Tahure.

The meagre results obtained in the German counter-offensive have raised the question among military experts in France as to why and how the action was fought. From the most reliable sources available, such as the statements of eye-witnesses and of soldiers made prisoners during the fighting, it appears that the Germans had three objects in view: To repair the blow to the prestige of the staff resulting from the lack of success of the counter-attack in October; to raise the spirit of the troops, discouraged by defeat, and to retain on the western front the greatest possible number of French troops during the Teutonic advance against Serbia.

Decided on Wide Offensive.

The staff, according to information from the sources alluded to, decided upon an offensive over a notably wide front, directly after the affair of the Courtine works on October 29 in which the French advanced 150 yards, took 267 prisoners and put 400 men, killed or wounded, out of action, while the French losses totalled three killed and thirty wounded.

Passive assistance in the face of such successes, it is declared, was having an increasingly demoralizing effect, so an offensive over a front of several miles was ordered, with the usual preliminary bombardment, in which, however, it is asserted that there was an unusually liberal use of bombs producing suffocating gas and eye irritants.

French Suffered From Gas

The French suffered from the effects of the gas, the accounts state, with peculiar severity at the summit of Tahure Hill and that was the only point where the Germans succeeded in penetrating the French line, they being repulsed everywhere else with heavy losses.

The attack applied to this position on October 30 with another impetuous rush like that of La Courtine and took 356 prisoners. There has been no resumption of the German counter-offensive at that point since.

Among the troops in these attacks, it is stated, was an entire division brought back from the Russian front, a large proportion of landstrum troops, and many units of youthful soldiers. Of the prisoners from the 49th regiment, the figures given show that 136 were of the landstrum, 80 of the contingent of 1915, 38 of the contingent of 1914, while only 12 were from the active army.

BRITISH RETREAT IN MESOPOTAMIA

By Canadian Press.

Berlin, via Tuckerton, Nov. 30. — Official advices received here today from Constantinople that the British forces in Mesopotamia are continuing to retreat, following the battle on November 25 which is said to have resulted in a victory for the Turks. Among the British losses is a cavalry commander, who was killed in the battle.

SERBIAN MINISTERS REACH SCUTARI

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The arrival of Premier Pachitch and other members of the Serbian government at Scutari, Albania, is announced in an official statement by the Montenegrin War Office, under to-day's date, received here. The statement says:

"On November 28 the enemy succeeded in re-taking Foftcha Metelka and Priepoll. In the course of the combat we took 54 prisoners, of whom one was an officer. There is no change on the other fronts.

"Premier Pachitch and members of the Serbian cabinet arrived on November 28 at Scutari, which will be the seat of government."

BRITISH BOMBARDED ZEEBRUGGE POSITION

By Canadian Press.

London, Nov. 30.—German positions on the Belgian coast from Zebruge to Ostend were bombarded for two hours this morning by a British squadron, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

BRITAIN'S NAVY WILL DECIDE THE FATE OF NATIONS

So Writes Churchill in Navy
League's Symposium on
Trafalgar Day

GERMANY'S AIMS DOOMED

Ambition for World Domina-
tion Will Be Blasted by
British Fleet, Asserts
First Lord Balfour

London, October 20.—"Germany aims at world domination and against world domination the British fleet from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day has always been found the surest and most effectual protection," is the contribution of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Navy League's symposium in connection with tomorrow's observance of Trafalgar Day.

Winston Spencer Churchill, ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, and at present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, writes in part:

"For six months no hostile flag has flown outside the Baltic. We are stronger than ever and incomparably better adapted for war conditions. The great strategic conclusions upon which our naval disposition is based have been vindicated. From its shrouded throne amid northern storms, the grand fleet dominates and will finally decide the fate of the warring nations and by that formidable combination, strength and patience, will secure the victory of our just cause.

"On land good days have not yet come. The valiant Russian front wears thin, the French and British offensive in the west has pierced, but has not ruptured, the German fortified lines. Through our long delays the enemy has seized a new initiative in the Near East and the Oriental inclination in his war policy raises new perils of peculiar significance to us. A hazardous struggle, vast expense and hard privation lie before us.

"Courage. All's well with the fleet. The destruction of German military manhood is irreplaceable. Under the sure shield of the navy every mistake can be retrieved; every neglect can be repaired.

"The choice to save or to lose the freedom of the world rests still with the British people and their leaders. The spirit of Nelson and the memory of Trafalgar should rouse us now to sustain unwearyingly the darkening conflict, and by proceeding to all necessary extremes and by laying aside every impediment, to rescue Britain from dishonor and Europe from ruin."

M'GILL C.O.T.C. SCALED MOUNTAIN IN NIGHT ATTACK

73rd Highlanders Out on a Forced March to Fit For Overseas

The most successful manoeuvres yet undertaken by the McGill C.O.T.C., were held last night on the mountain side under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robert A. Starke, O.C. The regiment left the High School barracks a few minutes after eight o'clock accompanied by the band and "Lance Corporal" Nigger, the mascot of the Overseas Universities companies. At Pine avenue the band was left behind and the climb to the mountain top was begun. The men of the crack unit are now so used to climbing the mountain that it was with little effort they reached the top, near the lookout. Through the woods on the top and the side of the mountain the battalion worked its way in four companies. Communication was kept all the way through the woods between the four companies. When the Park slide was reached the men spread out in extended order into four lines. Gradually they crept along the roadway and fields until about fifty yards from the enemy's position, then the signal was given and the men jumped up and charged. Lieut.-Col. Starke was very pleased with the manoeuvres, and declared they were the best yet undertaken by the battalion.

A forced march was held yesterday afternoon by the 73rd, and this time the men carried a little extra weight. Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson is holding a series of forced marches for the 73rd to get the men ready for what they will probably have to go through on the other side. Each man carried a haversack which was filled with a sweater coat and mess tins. Overcoats were rolled and water bottles were carried. The roads were in good condition and twelve miles was covered in a little over four hours. The battalion will hold night operations on Mount Royal.

The battalion, officers and men were entertained last night at the Central Y.M.C.A. and all enjoyed the reception.

MIX-UP IN BOOTS

HOLDS UP TRIAL

NEW ALLIED LINES IN SOUTH SERBIA.



Map shows the line north of the Greek border to which Allies have been driven in the Serbian campaign. Here Serb troops have been allowed to rejoin the Anglo-French troops which are holding a definite stand.

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CHAPLAIN R. BRUCE TAYLOR ARRIVING HOME TO-MORROW

"We Have the Upper Hand
on Western Front Now,"
His Message

Back from his six months with the 42nd Highlanders at the front, Major the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, M.A., pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, will arrive home to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. He reached St. John, N. B., yesterday on the C. P. R. liner Miss-anable.

"There is no doubt about it, we have the upper hand on the western front now," he said when seen on the dock there. "For every shell they send over we shoot across a dozen without fail. You can't see much of the western front nor get much of an impression of it in the trenches. You see six hundred yards of mud, and it is mud. I can tell you. A fortnight ago Friday there was practically a truce declared. We had had a steady downpour of rain for eight days. The front trenches caved in. There was nothing to it but get out in front and build them up. The Germans opposite had to do the same. All the afternoon they worked there in open sight of one another and not a single shot was fired by either side until the trenches were repaired.

"The morale of the men is excellent at the front. Everyone is cheery and there is not a dissatisfied man in the bunch. In our billets we were never out of range of the shells. A few days ago they sent forty-eight shells into our billet and did further damage to the ruins which we occupied. There was a Belgian woman in the room adjacent to mine. As soon as the shells began to scream she took her three children and made off down the road to hide in a ditch until the shelling was over.

"They are fighting in conjunction with the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, and I tell you those Frenchmen are some fighters. They are full of fight and both those battalions make a great team to hold any front.

In telling about the mud, he said: "One afternoon we were going into the trenches. The kilts of the Royal Scots were dragging behind them in the mud. Suddenly one little fellow slipped off the board walk at the bottom of the trench. He happened to be the smallest man in the regiment. Down he sank with his kit, ammunition, big Ross rifle, and all, to his shoulders, and we rescued him, or else he might have been drowned. That is what the mud is like on the western front to-day."

82

God sent me
the nose of a
German Krupps shell
which he picked up
in a field. Dr. Bruce Taylor
brought it for me.

No. 1. Section ends
here. I am afraid a
few of the dates are
a little mixed.
This section was
collected almost
entirely by mother
while I was at
school.

Y 8

Here starts Part II
This is collected personally from Montreal Star
and Ottawa Papers. 83



ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicOE.

From the portrait by W. H. Caffyn, reproduced by permission of the Graphic Photo Engraving Co., Great Eastern Street E.C., publishers of the large plate.



"CHRISTMAS MORNING IN WAR-TIME." BY SEPTIMUS E. SCOTT.

ALLIES' DUTY TO SERBIA IS BEING DONE TO UTMOST

Russian Troops to Fight Besides Others in Serbia.

Premier Viviani of France Gives Review of Situation.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—In response to resolutions adopted by the finance committee and the Socialist group, urging the necessity of a complete and immediate explanation on the part of the government, Premier Viviani in the chamber of deputies yesterday outlined the situation with respect to the Balkan states.

"The country owing to the grave events now taking place," said the Premier, "must be informed, and the government takes this opportunity to make a declaration of the situation and its policy.

"The Balkanic question was raised at the outset of the war, even before it came to the attention of the world. The Bucharest treaty had left in Bulgaria profound heart burnings. Neither King nor people were resigned to the loss of the fruits of their efforts and sacrifices and to the consequences of the unjustifiable war they had waged upon their former allies. From the first day the allied governments took into account the dangers of such a situation and sought a means to remedy it. Their policy has proceeded in the spirit of justice and generosity which has characterized the attitude of Great Britain, Russia, and Italy as well as France.

Insincere Bulgaria.

"We have attempted to re-establish the union of the Balkan peoples and in accord with them, seek the realization of their principal national aspirations. The equilibrium thus obtained by mutual sacrifices really made by each would have been the best guarantee of future peace. Despite constant efforts, in which Rumania, Greece, and Serbia lent their assistance, we have been unable to obtain the sincere collaboration of the Bulgarian government. The difficulties respecting the negotiations were always at Sofia.

"Bulgaria made claims upon her four frontiers at the expense of her four neighbors. We had hoped that Rumania, Greece, and Serbia, to whom magnificent perspectives opened elsewhere, would consent to the sacrifices, in exchange for which they would receive large compensa-

"As to Turkey, which had thrown herself into the arms of Germany, there was no need for further consideration.

"Our efforts with Rumania were partially successful. Rumania, the people of which country frequently manifested French sympathies, was not unfavorable to the re-establishment of the Balkan alliance. Her partial mobilization permitted her to repulse any threatened aggression—defend herself against all German pressure and observe with the closest attention events along the frontier, both Austrian and Bulgarian.

"Rumania, knew, moreover, that only victory on the part of the quadruple entente could assure her independence and satisfy her national aspirations.

Serbia's Sacrifice

"In their considerate desire to give the Bulgarian people satisfaction in their aspirations, the powers of the quadruple entente did not hesitate to ask valiant Serbia to make heavy concessions. Despite the cruelty of such a sacrifice, and desirous of proving their attachment to the allies which were combating for their common independence, the Serbian people made this extraordinary effort and resigned themselves, hoping for compensations that the victory of the quadruple powers would be able to give Serbia elsewhere.

"The equivocal attitude of the Bulgarian government led the Greek government to maintain a waiting policy. Our diverse proposals received tardy response from the Bulgarian government, which asked for additional details and at the same time carried on parallel negotiations with our enemies. Finally, at the moment when the quadruple entente informed Bulgaria of the important concessions was ready to make, King Ferdinand signed an accord with Turkey and engaged himself definitely with Germany.

"To our friendly question as to his intention, the response was Bulgarian mobilization, in connection with which the concentration of Austro-German troops on the Danube indicated united action against Serbia.

"In the presence of this attitude we immediately declared null and void the advantages and guarantees that we had announced we were ready to offer Bulgaria, and we have resumed with the other Balkan states our liberty of action toward them. On its side, heroic Serbia, whose three successive glorious wars have not had the effect of diminishing its courage, silently prepared to meet upon two fronts the concerted attacks of Berlin, Vienna and Sofia.

"From a moral standpoint and from the standpoint of military consequences we could not accept the isolation of Serbia and the rupture of our communications with our ally and friend.

Energetic Action

"Our action must be energetic in order to meet the efforts of our enemies, who are dominated at the western front, checked on the east-

in front, and who now try to obtain on a new front with the aid of Bulgaria, a success thus far impossible to realize either in France or Russia.

"In order to succor the Serbians, we must go through Saloniki, and from the outset of the Bulgarian mobilization we have conducted negotiations toward that end with the president of the council at Athens. These negotiations are most natural in view of the definite treaty concluded between Serbia and Greece after the second Balkan war, in the event of Bulgarian aggression.

A Stupid Assertion

"They say," continued M. Viviani, sarcastically, "that we are violating the neutrality of Greece, and they even dare to compare our action to that of Germany in violating the neutrality of Belgium, perjurying her signature and plunging that noble country into fire and bloodshed. The condition under which we went to Saloniki; the conditions under which we debarked; the welcome we received, suffice to demonstrate the stupidity of these accusations.

"This energetic action Great Britain and France, in accord with their allies, have undertaken. They have weighed the difficulties. Our principal pre-occupation is the defence of our front, the liberation of our territory by mighty efforts, to which we owe the victories already won upon our soil with the valorous support of our heroic allies, with our forces, sacrifices, and our blood. No government could do otherwise in a duty so tragic, but so simple.

Russia To Help Too.

"But without weakening our front, we have the further task of fulfilling duties which our interest and our honor impose upon us. We are in full accord with the general-in-chief of the allied armies. The understanding between the governments of Great Britain and France is complete and I cannot better express it than in the following form, namely: From now France and England, in accord with their allies, are completely agreed to go to the aid of Serbia to the extent she has asked our aid, and to assure to the profit of Serbia, Greece and Rumania respect for the treaty of Buchar-

est, of which we are the guarantors. The British government and the French government are in accord upon the importance of effectives conforming to the advice of their military authorities. Russia has decided to join with her allies to help the Serbian people and tomorrow her troops will fight alongside of ours.

"Gentlemen, we have done our duty toward our ally," said the Premier in conclusion. "Never has an accord been more direct and more complete between allies, and never have we had greater confidence in a common victory."

M. Viviani spoke for just twenty minutes, applause frequently interrupting his periods. The Russian and Italian ambassadors joined in the applause. The moment the Premier concluded, M. Klotz, ex-minister of the interior, in behalf of numerous deputies, asked for an adjournment of the sitting until tomorrow so that the members might study the government's explanations and policy. This was agreed to and the chamber adjourned.

New Rumor That Jap Soldiers Will Fight in Europe's Battles

TOKIO, Oct. 13.—Bulgaria's participation in the war and advices received here from London that British opinion, in some quarters at least, favors the despatch of Japanese troops to the Balkans, have suddenly reopened the question in Tokio of what Japan's future course will be.

There is a strong impression here that the return from Paris today of Baron Kikujirō Ishii, the recently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and previously ambassador to France, is likely to be followed by a full reconsideration of the international situation with special refer-

ence to Japan's policy for the preservation of her own permanent interests.

Another factor in arousing discussion on this subject is the arrival of Hugues Le Roux, editor of the Paris Matin, who, although without official mission, comes, it is understood, with introductions from and the approbation of M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, to discuss military questions with prominent Japanese, with a view to determining whether the latest developments justify a change in Japan's decision not to send an army to aid her allies.

FRENCH FRONT AGAIN SCENE OF VIOLENT FIGHTS

In All Their Efforts the Teutons Only Made One Gain and Lost Part of This.

FRENCH GET TRENCHES IN TRAPEZE DISTRICT

Two Big Air Squadrons Again Bombard German Supply Railways and on Bodies of Troops Going to the Front.

Special Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The war office bulletin this afternoon reports further violent fighting, both artillery and infantry, on various sectors of the French front. Following a heavy bombardment, the Germans again made very determined infantry attacks against the new French positions northeast of Souchez, but everywhere they were "completely repulsed" and unable to retake any of their lost ground.

At the other end of the French line the enemy, despite the serious checks he has been subjected to during the past few days, resumed his infantry attacks after the expenditure of large quantities of big gun ammunition. At only one point did he make any headway, and this was the occupation of a trench 80 yards long. Part of even this slight gain he was subsequently forced to relinquish.

In the Champagne the Germans continued their heavy bombardment, but while this was going on, with an effective reply from the French guns, the French infantry at another point were engaged in hand to hand combat, fighting their way from trench to trench around the German earthwork known as "The Trapeze." Great activity by the French aeroplanes is also reported. Two squadrons, one of 19 machines and the other of 18 machines, dropped a large number of shells on the enemy's supply railways at important junctions. At Bazancourt they dropped bombs on bodies of troops that were being brought up to the front.

NEW WAR FRONT CREATES NEED FOR MORE MEN

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News asserts that the conscriptionist members of the cabinet, headed by Winston Churchill and Earl Curzon, will make a renewal attempt at today's cabinet meeting to force the issue and obtain a definite ruling for or against conscription.

The conscriptionist members believe, the News continues, that Earl Kitchener is more inclined to their view than he was a month ago, and they also believe that if the British government should announce the adoption of conscription at the present juncture, when a new war is beginning in the Balkans, it would have a striking effect on the military situation.

KAISER'S TEARS OR POOR FRANCE CROCODILE KIND

Says He Is Sincerely Sorry
for Fate of That
Nation.

Adds That French Method
of Warfare Most Terri-
fying Kind.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 12—(Dispatch to the London Morning Post).—The newspapers here relate a story of Emperor William which comes, they say, from a socialist member of the Reichstag.

In the course of a conversation the Emperor, with tears in his eyes, is alleged to have said that France was the greatest disappointment of his life and that he was sincerely sorry for that country which he thought was destined to ruin.

The Emperor is also quoted as saying: "The French method of warfare is one of a terrifying nature, brutal and inhuman, the details of which will only be known after the war."

The deputy says that the Emperor actually cried when he said that France was condemned to death.

"The aim of this war," added the Emperor, "is that Germany, in its great unity, should become the heart of Europe, and lead in the work of civilization and humanity."

The Hungarian papers give great prominence to the interview.

HUN FINANCE CAN'T LAST MUCH LONGER SAYS EXPERT

F. W. Hirst, Editor of Economist, Adds That Artificial
Pessimism May Lead to Political Developments.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. — A cable to the Tribune from London, credited to Francis W. Hirst, editor of The Economist, says: The chief topic of the moment is the Northcliffe press attack on the foreign office over the alleged failure of our Balkan diplomacy. It commenced on Friday last and now is developing into a general attack upon the government and upon the press censorship. The only minister so far specially excepted from blame is Mr. Lloyd George. Much wrath is expressed here at the Daily Mail's war map. The newspaper press is falling afoul of censorship.

Sir John Simons' letter shows the real responsibility to be so much distributed that no particular person can be fairly blamed for all the mistakes that are made.

The present wave of pessimism, though largely artificial, may lead to political developments at home. The London press critics are violent and too much disinclined to shake the government to their clamor for

dangerous and unpopular measures. The northern provincial press keeps a clear head, and the financial and economic situation is now coming to be better understood.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN WAR FINANCE CANNOT LAST MUCH LONGER, AND OUR POLICY SHOULD THEREFORE BE TO LIMIT OUR OBLIGATIONS BY THE PRACTICE OF THE SEVEREST ECONOMY BOTH IN PUBLIC AND IN PRIVATE EXPENDITURE.

Economy is difficult for military officers, also for individuals who are making money fast, and for workmen earning high wages. The war profits tax will, however, have a salutary effect upon the private expenditures of war contractors whom it obliges to think of future taxes as well as present profits.

Far sighted critics continue to urge further taxation upon luxuries of all kinds because the floating of new loans before new money has been saved must mean an inflation of prices. LUCKILY FOR THE WORKING CLASSES THE WORLD'S HARVEST STATISTICS POINT TO CHEAPER BREAD. The embargo on cotton goods indicates the official belief here that Germany lacks clothing.

BULGARS START WAR ON SERBIA AFTER INVASION

Enemy Troops Were in Ser-
bia 24 Hours Before
Declaration.

WHAT WILL THE
GREEKS DO NOW?

There Is Doubt Whether
Terms of Treaty Will
Bring Them in.

GERMAN REPORT ON THE SERBIAN INVASION.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, via London, 3:35 p.m.—The Austro-German invasion of Serbia is making progress, the war office announced today, although the Serbians by their resistance are interfering to some extent with the advance. A village and other positions south of Belgrade have been captured.

The war office communication in regard to the Balkan campaign follows:

"The resistance of the Serbians was sufficient to hold up only slightly our forward movement. South of Belgrade the village of Zaleznik and the heights east of the village, on both sides of Topelderska, were stormed.

"Attacks upon Pozarevac are continuing most favorably. The Pozarevac-Gradiste road has been crossed in a southerly direction."

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

BULGARIAN TREACHERY
WILL BE MET BY THE



DINNER

...to the...

BOY SCOUTS OF OTTAWA

tendered by

SIR HENRY K. EGAN

Member of the Canadian General Council
of the Boy Scouts Association

in recognition of the Scouts' services on
"OUR DAY," THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1915

...for the...

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN

"Chateau Laurier"

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1915

88
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Greece's Waiting Policy.

"The equivocal attitude of the
Bulgarian government led the Greek

we owe the victories already won
upon our soil with the valorous sup-
port of our heroic allies, with our
forces, sacrifices, and our blood. No
government could do otherwise in a
duty so tragic, but so simple.

Complete Understanding.

"But without weakening our front, we have the further task of fulfilling duties which our interest and our honor impose upon us. We are in full accord with the general-in-chief of the allies armies. The understanding between the governments of Great Britain and France is complete and I cannot better express it than in the following form namely: From now France and England, in accord with their allies are completely agreed to go to the aid of Serbia and to the extent she has asked our aid, and to assure to the profit of Serbia, Greece and Roumania respect for the treaty of Buch-

arest, of which we are the guarantor. The British government and the French government are in accord upon the importance of effectives conforming to the advice of their military authorities. RUSSIA HAS DECIDED TO JOIN WITH HER ALLIES TO HELP THE SERBIAN PEOPLE AND TOMORROW HER TROOPS WILL FIGHT ALONGSIDE OF OURS.

"Gentlemen, we have done our duty toward our ally," said the premier in conclusion. "Never has an accord been more direct and more complete between allies, and never have we had greater confidence in a common victory."

FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS ALSO CRITICIZED

Writer Says Premier Viviani's Statement to Parliament Leaves Much to be Explained.

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Oct. 13.—"What will Greece do now?" is a question which is being asked on all sides here. Her treaty with Serbia expressly stipulates that if one of the contracting parties, already engaged in war against a third power, is attacked by Bulgaria, as well, the allied general staffs of Greece and Serbia must consult with a view of immediate action.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by French editorial writers with the general handling of the Balkan situation. Stephen Pichon asks to what extent Russia will help or whether France and Great Britain must stand virtually alone in going to the aid of Serbia, although Russia's interests in the Balkans are greater than those of France and Italy. He affirms also that the statement of Premier Viviani with reference to the Balkan situation is not sufficiently explicit to satisfy parliament. He maintains that the statement does not explain the failure of negotiations with Roumania or the triumph of "Bulgarian duplicity."

Italian Gun Hidden From the Enemy



How the Italians hide their "75's" and house the gun crews.

WILL JAPANESE SEND TROOPS TO EUROPE?

Arrival of French Editor at Tokio Taken to Mean a Change of Policy.

By Canadian Press.

Tokio, Oct. 13.—Bulgaria's participation in the war and advice received here from London that British opinion in some quarters, at least, favors the despatch of Japanese troops to the Balkans have suddenly re-opened the question in Tokio of what Japan's future course will be. There is a strong impression here that the return from today of Baron Kikujiro Ishii, the recently appointed minister of foreign affairs, and previously ambassador to France, is likely to be followed by a full reconsideration of the international situation with special reference to Japan's policy for the preservation of her own permanent

Another factor in arousing speculation on this subject is the arrival of Hugues Le Roux, editor of the Paris *Matin*, who, although without official mission, comes, it is understood, with introductions from and the approbation of M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, to discuss military questions with prominent Japanese, with a view to determining whether the latest developments justify a change in Japan's decision not to send an army to aid her allies, and the likelihood of despatching troops to the Balkan theatre.

BRITISH GAINS ABOUT LOOS



FRENCH GUNNERS MAKE EFFECTIVE REPLY TO ENEMY

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 11, 2:35 p.m. — The only news of the night, according to the French official announcement made this morning, is that of fairly severe bombardments on the part of the Germans near La Scarpe, in the Champagne district, and in the region of Souain. The French batteries everywhere replied effectively.

Later information confirmed previous reports that the German counter-attacks of recent days in front of Loos have resulted only in a serious and costly check. The Germans lost a number of dead in front of the allied lines, which is estimated at between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

The text of the communication follows: "There has been reported during the night nothing more than fairly severe bombardment on the part of the artillery of the enemy at a point to the north of La Scarpe and in the Champagne district against positions to the rear of our line, as well as in the region of Souain. Everywhere our batteries made efficient reply."

Further information confirms previous reports that the violent counterattacks delivered by the Germans during the past few days against the British and French fronts in front of Loos and to the north of this point have resulted only in a severe and costly check.

"The principal assault was delivered by an effective force of between three and four divisions, which were completely repulsed and dispersed."

"The number of dead left by the enemy on the ground in front of the lines of the allies is estimated at a total of between 7,000 and 8,000 men."

CANADIAN CORPS TROOPS ARE NOW AT BATTLE FRONT

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—The Canadian Corps troops are now at the front. They crossed over from England on Saturday, according to an official announcement here today.

This is the organization which is commanded by Major-Gen. Mercer and is over and above the regular Canadian divisions. It comprises a cavalry brigade under Lieut.-Col. Smart, of Montreal, the 42nd Regiment of Montreal, under Col. Cantile, the 49th, of Edmonton, under Col. Griesbach, the Royal Canadian regiment under Col. MacDonnell and the Princess Patricia's under Col. Buller. The brigade made up of these four infantry regiments is commanded by Lord Brooke.

Counting the newly arrived Corps troops, Canada has now about fifty thousand men right up in the firing line and about twenty-five thousand more at Shorncliffe to serve as reserves.

BULGARIANS NEARING IMPORTANT RAILWAY

Are Only Fifteen Miles From Road That Will Carry Anglo-French Expedition.

Special Cable to The Journal by International News.

London, Oct. 13.—Bulgaria opened war against Serbia on Monday, the Serbian legation announced today. At the same time the legation gave out an official despatch from Nish stating that the Bulgar attacks are being made along the Vlasina river. All the attacks have thus far been repulsed. Hard fighting is in progress about the town of Vlasina, sixty miles southeast of Nish and only fifteen miles east of the Nish-Saloniki Railway, which is the only railroad that can be used for the transportation of the Anglo-French expedition northward.

Gen. SIR IAN HAMILTON



Most recent portrait of the British Commander-in-Chief at the Dardanelles.

REGARD BULGARIA'S WAR ENTRANCE AS DIPLOMATIC VICTORY

Special Cable by Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.
BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Oct. 11.—"Bulgaria's entrance into the war is our greatest diplomatic victory."

Such was the opening declaration by Count Julius Andressy, the influential Austro-Hungarian Opposition leader, son of a former co-worker with Bismarck, in an interview granted me today.

"Greece," he continued, "will remain neutral; also Roumania."

"The addition of Bulgaria to our ranks will bring victory to us sooner and hasten the war's end."

Berlin Claims a Bridge Destroyed

An Amsterdam dispatch to The Observer quotes from the Berlin Vossische Zeitung the statement that according to reports from Saloniki the railway bridge near Demir-Kapu, on the Salonika-Uskub line, has been blown up by Bulgarians.

Demir-Kapu is about half way between Saloniki and Uskub, and a little more than quarter way on the railway from the Greek port to Nish, the Serbian capital. It is in Southern Serbia, the territory acquired from Turkey, after the recent war, and is barely six miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

The railway follows the Vardar River closely for a long distance, both north and south of Demir-Kapu, and it may well be that the bridge, reported destroyed, was one over that stream.

Such an attempt to block the railway is obviously a Bulgarian design to halt the northward movement of the Allied troops from Saloniki.

CABINET CHANGES SURPRISE.

Announcement of changes in the Russian Cabinet came as a surprise. Alexander Samarin, who has been relieved of the post of Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, was only recently appointed. He enjoyed a well-deserved reputation for integrity, devoutness and energy, and it was expected that his term of office would be a period of much needed ecclesiastical reform. Only last week the Moscow Nobles' Assembly, of which M. Samarin is a member, enthusiastically congratulated him on his appointment.

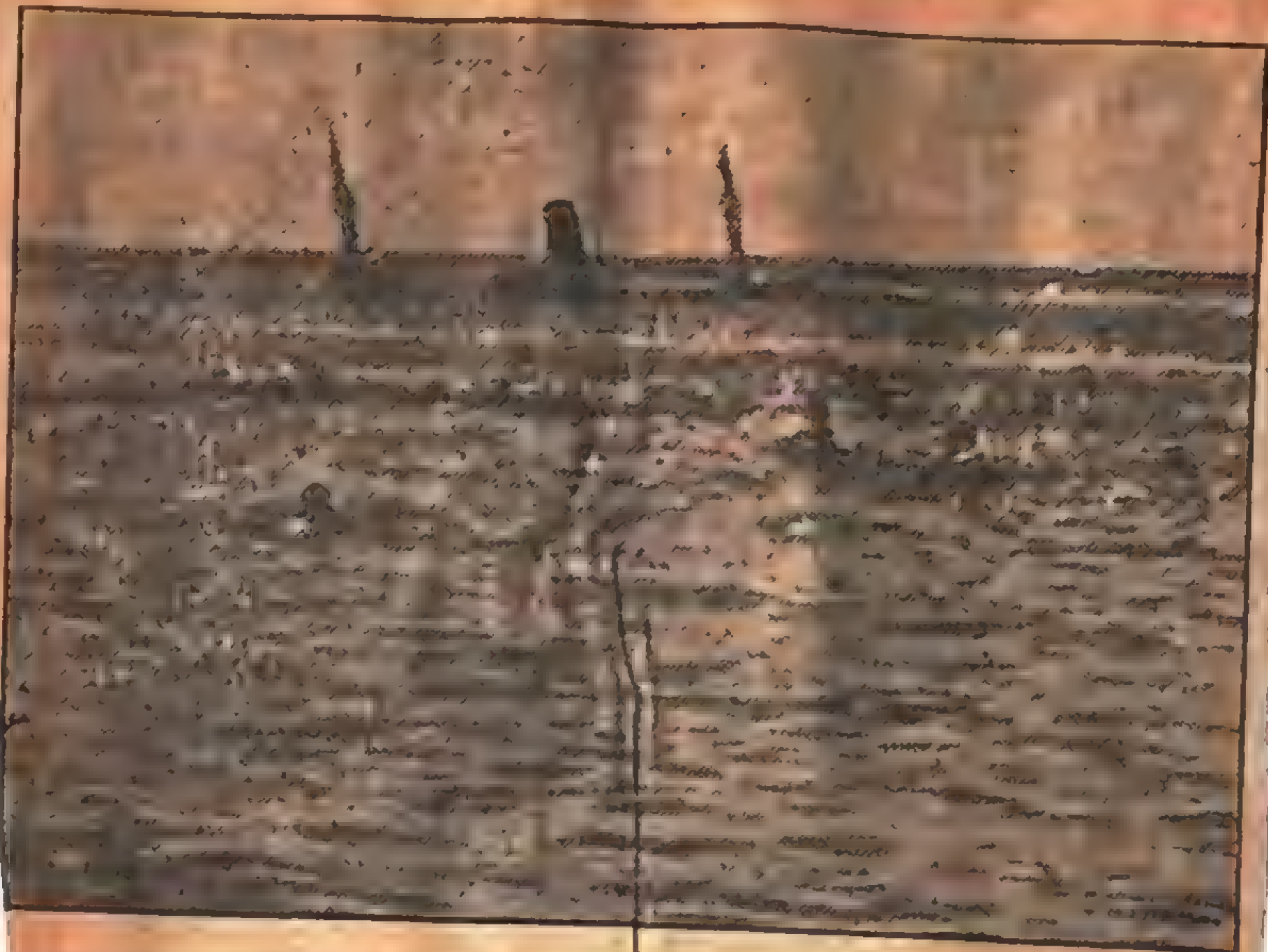
The Synod has lately had trouble with the Bishop of Tobolsk, who not only canonized on his responsibility, a deceased ecclesiastical of local reputation, but refused to give the synod an explanation when it was demanded of him. The incident may or may not have some connection with Samarin's retirement.

The resignation of Prince Cherbatoff from the Ministry of the Interior had been expected for some time.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS AND MEN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—British casualties reported since October amount to more than 21,000. The week-end casualty list published today gives 200 officers and 4,300 men. This brings up the total casualties published in the London papers since the first of the month to 981 officers and 20,351 men.

HOW THE PIRATES WORK



The last of a British vessel, the name withheld, sunk by a German submarine in the Dardanelles. Note the survivors swimming about in the sea.

RUSSIA HOLDING BACK OWN DESPITE STEADY PRESSURE BY TEUTONS

Scattered Positions About Dvinsk Given Up,
But Germans Elsewhere Driven Back—Tor-
pedo Boats Sink Many Turkish Supply Vessels
Off Anatolian Coast

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A heavy bombardment progressed today on the Franco-German front in Champagne. Both sides claimed small gains. It is not believed here that there have been important changes.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.—Two Russian torpedo boats have destroyed nineteen Turkish sailing ships off the Anatolian coast since Thursday, the Admiralty announced today.

The Turkish vessels, it was stated, were laden with supplies for the Sultan's troops.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Germans under von Hindenburg, continued today to wrest scattering positions from the Russians in the Dvinsk region Petrograd advices stated.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.—The stubbornness of the troops of Gen. Ruzsky is still a match for the attempts of the Germans under von Buelow to secure Dvinsk and the way to the Dvina. A new German offensive is noted northward at Gornovakha, where, in order to protect the approach to the river, the Russians met the Germans with machine-gun fire of such terrific violence that whole columns were flung back, unable to stand against the assault.

Similar fruitless attacks were made in the Smorgon region, 100 miles south of Dvinsk. These attacks were all repulsed. Heavy fighting is continuing here.

After a fortnight's halt, the Russians have renewed the offensive in the region of the Styr to the South. Infantry forces by an energetic attack dislodged the enemy from the right bank of the Styr and occupied their position at Koshitschl.

More important still is the Russian offensive in the direction of Lutsk. On both sides of the Rovno-Kovel Railway the enemy was thrown back a distance of twenty miles. Near Lutsk the Russians captured 2,500 men, besides numerous trophies.

Successful aeroplane raids have been made against the railway at Czernowitz. This station has always played an important part in German offensive operations. In the north, large masses of troops and armaments have been brought there. Reliable reports state that the raid caused extremely heavy damage and serious disorganization.

TEXT OF OFFICIAL REPORT.

The War Office yesterday (Sunday) made public the following official communication:

"South of the Pripiet river, enemy detachments have occupied the village of Berezhnaya Voina, near Proskur. The enemy, near Novo Sulki, and on the Styr, near Chertorisk, succeeded in crossing the right bank of the Styr. Fighting continues near Milschew, south-west of Koki. An enemy counter-attack near the village of Geraltsewki, south-east of Milschew, was repulsed.

"In Bukowina, east of Buczacz, the enemy's attack was repulsed by an attack of our cavalry, which, charging like an avalanche, put the enemy to flight and took 150 prisoners.

"On the Caucasus front in the coast region along the Arkhava river, south of the village of Khopy, there were some minor engagements. In the valley of the same river there is an artillery duel. South-east of Lake Tortum Turkish scouts were driven off.

"In the region of Riga the enemy displayed no activity. A German aeroplane dropped some bombs on the railway station at Nitzel, north of Dvinsk. In an action near the village of Pochiline we took 150 prisoners and captured some machine guns."

The following official statement concerning the progress of hostilities was given out by the War Office on Saturday:

"There is a lull in the Riga region. German aeroplanes threw some bombs on Shlok. An attempted German advance in the Milsch region on the railway east of Mitau, was stopped.

"During actions yesterday on the Rostoki-Montovo front, in the Novo Dextnetz region, our troops at different points captured 1,173 prisoners, two trench mortars and eight machine guns."

"Our aeroplanes raided the station at Czernowitz, and dropped bombs on trains and ammunition depots. A column of smoke and flame immediately was seen to rise from above the station. An enemy aeroplane rose to engage our machines, but quickly descended on meeting their fire.

Enemy submarines have appeared near the Cretan coast. Our destroyers are pursuing them. There have been secondary actions on the Caucasus front, where the general situation is unchanged."

He had the best intentions, but found himself unable to cope with the exceptional difficulties of the position.

About the new Minister of the Interior, Alexei Khvostoff, formerly Court Chamberlain, who is a relative of the minister of justice, it is hard to say anything definite. He is a member of the Duma and has been the lead of the extreme right, that is to say, one of the few parties that had not joined progressive bloc.

Formerly as Governor of Nishni Novogorod, he was reputed to be a reactionary, but in the Duma he has repeatedly expressed strong opposition sentiments. It was on his initiative that the Duma appointed a commission to devise measures for combating the excess influence of Germans in Russian public life.

Khvostoff's attacks on the Government have been chiefly against the ministers of finance and industry whom he accuses of favoring banks and syndicates at the expense of the consumer.

Perhaps it is hoped he will be able by administrative measures to check the abnormal rise in prices in towns, but it must be admitted for the present the real significance of his appointment remains obscure.

Large German Forces Enmeshed in Pinsk Marshes

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Important German detachments are enmeshed in the marshes of Pinsk in the Russian Province of Minsk, where the rivers have overflowed owing to daily torrential rains, says a despatch from Petrograd to the Havas News Agency.

The Pinsk marshes cover an area of more than 1,000 square miles in the basins of Pripiet, Strumen, Styr and Goryn Rivers, which flow through them.

Hundreds of Germans are reported to have been lost in the bogs, with their artillery, automobiles and convoys. Many deserters are said to be roving about the country in bands.

A landed proprietor, named Sabounevicz, has organized a powerful detachment of partisans, among them many Circassians, who are hunting down the German bands.

Sabounevicz's men, mounted on small horses, are said to be operating with extraordinary rashness. Sweeping down upon a village where the General Staff of a German division was quartered, the despatch adds, the officers were dispersed panic-stricken.

These "marsh wolves" as the Germans call them, have thus far overpowered the two squadrons of Hussars which have been assigned to capture them.

TEUTONS TAKE BELGRADE AND PRESS ONWARD

Advance Towards Mountains Reported by Serbian Government Now — Full Bulgarian Plans are Completed—The Greek Attitude Uncertain

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Austro-Germans are now in full possession of Belgrade and the heights surrounding the city, and have begun an advance eastward towards the mountains, which the Serbians last so stubbornly defended against the Austrians.

The capture of the old capital of Serbia was announced on Saturday by the German War Office, and confirmed in an official communication from Nish, the new capital, yesterday, as follows:

"Belgrade has fallen into the hands of the Germans, after a desperate resistance.

"Fighting continues all along the Danube and Save fronts. The purpose of the enemy is to advance through the Moravia Valley, separating Kostolac (thirty-eight miles southeast of Belgrade), from Dubravatza (on the Danube (thirty-five miles east of Belgrade), where his chief efforts are concentrated.

"The enemy suffered enormous losses in making unsuccessful attacks on the Lower Drina. The enemy has been thrown back on an island he occupied before opening preparations."

CITY'S CAPTURE DISCOUNTED.

The capture of Belgrade had been expected, as it was not thought that the Serbians would make a serious attempt to defend the city, which lies on a point of land at the junction of the Save and Danube, jutting toward Austria, and could be attacked from three sides.

The real test of strength will come when the invaders reach the main Serbian position in the mountains, where the Austrians were so severely defeated in December. The present, however, is a more formidable attack, a new army group having been organized under command of Field Marshal von Mackensen for that purpose. Its strength is not exactly known, but it is supposed that it is composed chiefly of Austro-Hungarians, with a stiffening of Germans, and is largely commanded by German officers.

The Bulgarians, acting in concert with their new allies, are advancing from Sofia toward Pirot, on the Serbian frontier, the fortress which covers the road to Nish, the Serbian war capital.

Bulgaria has completed her dispositions and is now ready with half a million men to enter the war at a moment's notice.

According to a military authority, eleven Bulgarian divisions will form three armies, under the supreme command of Crown Prince Boris. The first army, under Gen. Bogatichoff, will invade Serbia and be directed

toward Uskub in order to cut the Nish-Salonika railway.

By this stroke, Serbia, it is hoped, will be isolated, and the attempt of the Allies to relieve Serbia will be blocked. The second army, under Gen. Toucheff, will fight against Greece. The third army, under Gen. Theodoroff, will be charged with watching Roumania's movements.

No definite information is available yet as to the campaign plans of the Serbian commanders, but a Rome dispatch quotes the Military Attache of the Serbian Legation there as saying that the Serbians would take the offensive against the Austro-German forces as soon as the Entente Allies' reinforcements came up.

Even without the Allied reinforcements, he asserted, the Serbians were quite able to meet the Austro-German invasion.

The French and British are now landing troops at the rate of 14,000 daily at Salonika to send by railway to the assistance of Serbia.

Greece's attitude is still somewhat obscure. The Greek Minister at Paris on Saturday reiterated that Greece's neutrality would continue to be one of benevolence toward the Entente Powers. But more than that was expected, and the allied capitals are awaiting a definite statement from the new Greek Cabinet.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria, through her Premier, is reported to have warned Greece that she cannot continue to be regarded as neutral if she permits the landing of Allied troops of Salonika. On the other hand, the Allied envoys at Athens are said to have told the Greek King that the landing of troops would go on.

BULGARIA WAS BOUGHT.

It is learned from an authoritative diplomatic source that the representatives of the Quadruple Entente have advised Greece that Bulgaria's present attitude results from a written agreement signed by Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg on July 17, then Acting German Ambassador to Turkey.

This agreement, made on behalf of Austria and Germany provided for cession to Bulgaria of Serbian and Greek Macedonia, including the Greek ports of Salonika and Kavala; of Kastoria, in northern Greece, near the Albanian border; and all Albania. The representatives of the Entente Powers assert they have proof that this agreement was made.

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Private W. de Rosier commissioned a lieutenant.

AIR BATTLE AS INCIDENT IN CHAMPAGNE

*French Pilot and Observer Cool Under Difficulties
—Lieutenant Destroys German Captive Balloon
of "Sausage" Type*

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A battle between a French aeroplane loaded with ninety millimetre bombs and a fast double-engined German plane was one of the incidents of the battle in the Champagne when the allied offensive was at its height.

The French machine had just set out to destroy a line of railroad at the back of the German lines when the German craft emerged from a cloud.

The air battle began immediately. Almost as soon as it started the machine-gun on the French aeroplane jammed.

"Dive, dive," shouted the observer to the pilot.

HAMPERED BY WEIGHT.

The machine plunged in a swift curve, but the German, no less prompt, dived, too, and continued to fly around the French machine, which was hampered by the weight of the bombs it carried. After firing his carbine until his supply of cartridges was exhausted, it occurred to the French observer that an abrupt landing would be fatal to him and to his pilot unless the fuses were removed from the bombs.

He coolly set about taking out the fuses and had just finished the task when a bullet struck him in the back and a moment later another shattered one wrist.

The pilot was hit in the eye by a piece of the propeller which had been knocked off by a bullet. Again he was wounded in the abdomen and fainted. Then the observer seized the

levers and guided the machine in the French trenches.

Both the observer and pilot have survived their wounds and the names of both have been proposed for the Legion of Honor.

A BRILLIANT FEAT.

The destruction by a lieutenant of the aviation corps in the Champagne of a German captive balloon of the type known as "Sausage," which has been mentioned in a French official statement, is declared to have been a particularly brilliant and difficult feat, for these balloons always are carefully guarded.

Determined to get rid of this particular balloon, by means of which the Germans had been enabled to obtain valuable information regarding the movements of French troops, the lieutenant experimented for two months with fire balls.

When he was convinced that he had an explosive which met all his requirements, he started out for the attack on the balloon.

The aeroplanes guarding the balloon, moored fifteen miles behind the German lines, were so vigilant that the lieutenant had to try four times before he could rise above it. On the fourth attempt he swooped down in a giddy flight from a height of 10,000 feet and placed his missiles accurately before the balloon could be hauled down.

In dropping his fire bombs the Frenchman came near enough the earth to be in full range of German anti-aircraft guns, but he managed to rise safely and escaped from a perfect hurricane of bursting shrapnel.

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WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Ostend's fall to Germany threatened, London and Paris admitted, Havre, France, was made Belgian Government headquarters and Ostend's populace hurried in boats to England.

French advances were reported at Berry-au-Bac, French centre with slight advances in the Meuse and Argonne regions and the loss of Lille to the Germans.

Germany reported violent Argonne fighting, repulse of French Solissons attacks and the taking of Hazebrouck and Ypres. Allied Woevre victories claimed, were denied.

Russia said Przemyśl withdrawal was "strategic." Germany claimed to hold all western Russian Poland except Warsaw. A Russian-Austro-German Vistula battle was predicted.

A Kiao-Chau, a Japanese-German armistice was declared while the dead were buried. German feeling caused martial law to be declared in the Union of South Africa.

Hot Fights on the Austro-Italian Front

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Oct. 11, via Paris, Oct. 12.—The following official statement was issued today from the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

"In the zone between the Adige valley and Brenta, notably at the head of Valdassa, detachments of our troops made bold dashes against enemy positions. Breaches were made in barbed entanglements, some defen-

Prince Dies in Russian Hospital

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Prince Frederic of Thurn and Taxis died in a Russian base hospital, according to a Petrograd despatch to the Post, after being severely wounded in an encounter with Russian raiders in the Vilna salient.

A despatch from Amsterdam September 24 said the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger had announced that Prince Frederic had been killed while fighting in the Dniester region.

INDUCE ALBANIANS TO ATTACK SERBIA

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Oct. 12. — German and Austrian agents are trying to induce the Albanians to attack Serbia, according to Bari advices today. Prince William of Wied, for a short time King of Albania, is with the Germans on the Serbian frontier, was stated.

"In the Champagne one French battle biplane was shot down near Somme-Py, another on the heights of the Meuse, west of Hamonchatel. We lost an observation aeroplane south of the Forest of La Pretre."

The announcement respecting operations in the Balkan theatre is as follows:

"Further battles developed in the Drina, in the front between Sabav and Grand Isle. The crossing of the Danube has been completed.

"South of Belgrade the heights between Zarkowo and Mirijewo have been captured. Further south the attack is proceeding.

"The Anatem, a position in the bend of the Danube at Ram, has been stormed. Further down the Danube, near Orzova, local artillery fighting is taking place.

"Thus far German troops have taken prisoner fourteen officers and 1,542 men. They have captured seventeen cannon, including several heavy ones, and five machine guns.

BULGARIA STRIKES AT SERBIA BUT ATTACKS HAVE BEEN REPULSED

Balkan Situation Grows Clearer as Bulgars Show Their Hand—Serbs Are Keeping Teutons Busy in All Directions—British and French Artillery Aiding

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Bulgaria's long awaited thrust at Serbia has been begun. News dispatches telling of the start of the Bulgarian drive were confirmed this morning by an official announcement telegraphed from Nish to London, as follows.—

"Last night Bulgarians began an attack in the direction of Vlasina.

"All attacks up to the present have been repulsed decisively. The Bulgarian movement is designed to take the Serbians on the flank while the powerful Teutonic armies of invasion are battering on the Serbian defences from the north.

ROUMANIA WILL AID ALLIES

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Premier Bratiano, of Roumania, has given the Italian Government to understand that Roumania co-operates on the side of the Entente may be considered certain, says a special despatch from Rome. The Roumanian Government, however, will choose its own time for taking the field against the Austro-Germans.

BULGAR INVASION BEGAN MONDAY

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, via London, 3:25 p.m.—The Serbian city of Semendria, on the Danube east of Belgrade, has been captured by the Bulgarians, an official report claims.

The War Office announced today that both the town and the fortress of Semendria were captured yesterday. The Austro-German forward movement over the whole Serbian front is making good progress, it is reported.

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LONDON, Oct. 12.—Bulgaria's attack on Serbia has begun, according to an Athens despatch received by the London Times today.

The Bulgarians crossed the frontier, said the Times' message, at Gariboghar, near the Serbian city of Kniazhevatz on Monday.

The Bulgarians had been concentrating for several days on their own side of the international boundary close to this point.

Kniazhevatz is about thirty miles from Nish, Serbia's temporary capital, which is on the railroad. The Allies must traverse from Salonika if they are to help the Serbians to resist the Austro-Germans advance.

Two Bulgarian divisions are engaged in the attack, according to an Athens message received by the Star today.

BULGARIAN STRATEGIC AIM.

Thus the Bulgarians are striking both at the Serbian Governmental headquarters and at the Allies' line of communication for heading off the Teutonic forces' drive on Constantinople. Gen von Mackensen's Austro-German army, about 150,000 strong, is still endeavoring to push forward, at latest accounts received here, to the south-eastward, also in the direction of Nish and a junction with the Bulgarian invaders. The Serbians are reported to be resisting this advance, but it is believed they are trying only to delay, not to stop it, in the hope of making it so slow the Allies will have time to come to the rescue.

Opening of hostilities against Serbia has been a foregone conclusion since the rupture between Bulgaria and the Allies. In fact, the Bulgarian Government issued a manifesto to the nation last week, proclaiming its decision to espouse the cause of Germany, Austria and Turkey.

BLOW AT RAILWAY EXPECTED.

Military experts have assumed that when Bulgaria struck she would attempt to seize the railroad running from Belgrade to Constantinople by way of Nish. Another line runs direct from Nish to Salonika, and is the only one over which the Allied troops now being landed at the Greek port could be transported north to the aid of the Serbians.

Kniaschevatz, near which point the Bulgarians are reported to have invaded Serbia, is on a branch line railroad running from Nish to Seajacar, a fortified town on the Serbian frontier, and near to the Danube.

Kniaschevatz is twenty-five miles north-east of Nish, which has been the capital of Serbia since the Austrian occupation of Belgrade early in the war. It is an equal distance east of Alexinatz, a station on the Nish-Belgrade railroad, located on the Morava river. At Alexinatz the Serbs were defeated by the Turks in 1876.

HUN INVADERS HURLED BACK. Special Star Cable by United Press.

NISH, Serbia, via London, Oct. 12.—Hurled back at many points along the Danube, Save and Drina rivers, the Austro-German forces were making progress today with their attempted Serbian invasion, except in Belgrade and its immediate vicinity.

Along the Danube the Serbians repulsed all attacks between the town of Flava and the Morava river mouth. In this section, assuming a violent counter-offensive, the Serbian troops drove the enemy's forces

E SEMENDRIA

which had already crossed the Danube back to the Hungarian side and captured four Howitzers and four Maxim guns.

Another attempted crossing between Smederevo and Godomins was repulsed, except for a small Austro-German detachment which reached Smederevo, only to be annihilated or chased back in such haste that the men threw themselves into the Danube in their flight.

Dedijonte, which the invaders captured, was retaken by the Servians with heavy losses to the enemy.

All Austro-German attacks along the Save and Drina rivers were repulsed.

Even in Belgrade's neighborhood the invaders are meeting hot resistance. The suburb of Great Vatchar remains in Serbian hands, despite repeated heavy Austro-German attacks.

FIGHTING AROUND BELGRADE.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Although Belgrade had been evacuated, the Matin's correspondent at Nish, in a despatch filed on Sunday, said the fighting continued stubbornly on the hills surrounding the city, some of which had been taken and retaken several times.

"Artillery on both sides," the despatch says, "has been firing without respite for three days. The Serbs gained the advantage again this morning, when they captured excellent positions near Topcler and drove the Germans back to a suburb of Belgrade called Great Vatchar, where a fierce struggle is going on."

"The invaders throw over 50,000 shells on Belgrade, sparing neither hospitals nor churches. Synagogues were destroyed and many Jewish families who had taken refuge there were buried in the ruins."

"French artillery took part in the defence of the city, while the British, with several heavy guns, inflicted great losses on the Germans and sank two monitors in the Danube."

"Near Ram on the Danube, the Germans were driven back with the loss of four howitzers and several machine guns."

BERLIN CHARGES ALLIES VIOLATE SOIL OF GREECE

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press, Staff Correspondent. (Copyright, 1915, by the United Press, Copyrighted in Great Britain.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Answering the United Press interview with Herr von Jagow, in which the German Foreign Minister denounced the Allies' landing on Greek soil, a statement from British official sources was given me today, asserting that "at no time have the Allies taken action in Greek territory that would be unwelcome to Greece," and going into questions of neutrality which promise to figure finally as the big issues of the European war. The statement follows:

"The German Government maintains that the despatch of Allied troops to Salonika is on a par with the German violation of Belgian neutrality."

"What are the facts?" "Germany was solemnly pledged, together with other Powers, to respect the neutrality of Belgium. The Allied Powers had no intention of violating that neutrality. In reply to inquiries by Great Britain, France gave a definite pledge on this point. But Germany refused to do so, and violated Belgian neutrality deliberately, on the plea of military necessity."

"Belgium had not entered into any agreement with the Allied Powers either to attack Germany or to allow the passage of Allied troops. The Germans attempt to justify their action on the ground that the French were on the point of attacking them through Belgium. This is totally untrue, and is sufficiently disproved by the fact that at the commencement of hostilities, the French armies were concentrated on the eastern frontier of France."

"The Germans, on the other hand, had concentrated the bulk of their forces on the Belgian frontier, and as soon as war broke out, their main blow, which evidently had been planned long in advance, was delivered through Belgium."

"It should be noted that at the beginning of the war, the German Chancellor admitted that the violation of Belgian neutrality was wrong, but claimed it was justified by military necessity. It was only subsequently, when the German Government realized the feeling which had been aroused throughout the civilized world by their unprovoked attack on Belgium, that they attempted to justify it on the ground that they had information of an intended attack by France through Belgium."

"Herr von Jagow states that the German Government made to the Belgian Government the most liberal offers to spare that country the horrors of war. The world knows what those horrors were. They were inflicted upon an innocent country for maintaining its neutrality, as it was bound to do by its international treaty obligations."

"In the case of Greece there is no question of a violation of treaty obligations, since the neutrality of Greece is not guaranteed by any of the Powers."

Special Star Cable by Carl W. Ackerman, of the United Press. (Copyright, 1915, by The United Press, Copyrighted in Great Britain.)

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—"The world's storm of indignation against Germany for invading Belgium is 'capt' or 'schwindel,'" declared the Foreign Minister, von Jagow, today, in an interview given to The United Press regarding the action of the Allies in landing troops at Salonika in Greece. "I had asked the Foreign Office if the Chancellor would give out Germany's position regarding the landing of troops in Greece. The Foreign Minister, von Jagow, received me, the Chancellor being absent, and at the conclusion of his statement, I asked if the final decision of the Balkans had brought about another psychological peace movement."

He replied: "You must ask Germany's enemies."

The Foreign Minister's statement regarding the landing of allied troops in Greece follows:

"English newspapers are taking the greatest pains to demonstrate that there is not the least analogy between Germany's entry of Belgium and the landing of English and French troops at Salonika under Gen. Hamilton. They emphasize the point that the Greek Government and Parliament forewent the right to protest against the Entente's procedure with armed force; that the Allies never had in view any action upon Greek territory which would be unwelcome to Greece."

"This latest assertion is inaccurate for the Greek Government protested vigorously against the landing. If Greece refrained from resisting by armed force, that does not mitigate England's and France's blame."

"Certainly the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany and that of Greece by England and France cannot be compared, for in the first instance the question resolves itself around the threatening French advance through Belgium against the existence of the German Empire."

"The landing of Entente troops at Salonika was not founded on any such distressing emergency. It was based entirely upon the ground of political and military opportunity."

"As we were forced to enter Belgium, we repeated to the Belgian Government most liberal offers to spare that country from war's horrors. Incited by England and fettered to England by secret military conventions, the Belgian Government plunged the country into war."

"It has not been announced whether the Entente Powers offered the same guarantee for the security of Greece which Germany made to Belgium. It appears, however, that such is not the case. Instead, England and France violated Greek neutrality in the most brutal manner."

"Therefore, this explains the articles in the French and English newspapers which threatened that a new Greek Government would be formed after the resignation of Premier Venizelos, with violence on land, if the wishes of the Entente were not pliantly accepted."



The despatch of allied troops to Greece was for the purpose of helping Serbia, the ally of Greece, against an unprovoked attack from Bulgaria, an eventuality in which Greece herself was bound, by treaty, to come to the aid of Serbia.



"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME." BY SEPTIMUS E. SCOTT.

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"A. S. Maria ha. Now just learned how England pretends to confer freedom upon little States."

"In England's press this appears in true British manner of thinking, the viewpoint that because English interests required Belgian resistance to the German invasion, the whole world was made indignant over Germany's act. In the case of Greece, the world is silent, because English interests are served by silence."

"In Belgium's case, that country was asked to offer the country's honor for English opinion and for England's interest."

Now Greece must sacrifice its honor because it corresponds with England's interests to do so.

SOME QUEER CITATIONS.

"Above all, it is interesting to note how the viewpoint of England's statesmen and English public opinion have changed over Belgian neutrality. I read recently a despatch from former Ambassador Hatzfeld at London, dated February 4, 1887. The Ambassador reported that an anonymous letter was printed in the Stand-

ard, which it was pointed out that although England had taken over the guarantee of Belgian neutrality, yet circumstances had changed, and it lay to the interests of English politicians to grant Germany, if necessary, the right to pass through Belgium, provided Germany did not touch Belgian integrity after the war.

The Standard, then known as a Conservative party organ, shared this viewpoint in a leading editorial. The Pall Mall Gazette, on the same day, designated the Standard's assertion as an invitation to Germany, in case of military necessity, not to regard Belgian neutrality; that for England, above all, there existed no obligation to intercede for Belgian neutrality.

"As you see by its example, as now clearly demonstrated by England's procedure in Greece, the whole English storm of indignation at the German violation of Belgian neutrality is nothing more than what is called in English 'cant,' an expression for which there is no possible German translation. I think 'Schwind' comes nearest."

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

France reported Allied advance on Franco-Belgian frontier and entrenched line gains at Lens, Arras, Verdun and St. Mihiel. The German advance on Ostend continued past Thielt. Eight German army corps reported by Germany victorious in East Prussia. Germany claimed the repulse of eight Russian corps in Poland.

A Galician Russian column, Petrograd said, defeated Germans south of Przemyel.

Sinking of the German liner Markomania and capture of the Greek steamer Pontoporos by the British cruiser Yarmouth, near Sumatra, was reported.

Rome reported an Austrian dreadnought damaged by fire in Trieste arsenal.

Turkey was reported to face demobilization if money was not obtained.

BRITISH NAVAL GUN IN SERBIA



The picture above shows British marines and Serbian artillerymen unloading a big British naval gun "Somewhere in Serbia."

TRUMP CARD IN DARDANELLES TO BE PLAYED SOON

That the trump card is yet to be played in the Dardanelles and that the Allies will shortly play it with complete confusion to the Turks was the strong belief in Alexandria when the steamer Fernley left a few weeks ago. On her arrival here this morning, one of her officers stated that though the secret of the Dardanelles operations was still withheld, Alexandria, by reason of the wounded going there, was usually accurately informed regarding operations on the Gallipoli peninsula.

"The great secret lies at the bottom of the optimism which is found there in all the hospitals and in the streets and cafes," he added. "We did not know what sudden movement might be made to force the passage, but there was no question about the confidence which reigned in Alexandria."

CANADIANS THERE.

In addition to Australians, Gurkhas, French and British soldiers, Canadian units are also to be found at the Egyptian base which supplies the Dardanelles forces.

Chief Engineer Boyd was positive on this point.

"There were lots of Canadian soldiers in Alexandria when we left," he added.

Both the Fernley and the Nubia, which is also here from the Mediterranean, belittled the submarine invasion of the Austrians and Germans in southern waters.

"They have been potting them and netting them in the Aegean Sea right and left," said a Fernley officer, "but the Admiralty has not said a word. Enemy submarines have lost very heavily in the Mediterranean."

The White Star liner Welshman arrived at Liverpool yesterday from Montreal. Her sister ship, the Irishman is expected in Liverpool at noon today.

BRITISH SUBMARINES SINK 17 GRESHIPS OF GERMANS IN BALTIC

**Three Teuton Army Divisions Shattered by
Russian Victories—Petrograd Reports Further
Successes All Along Eastern Battle-Line—
Fate Germans on West Trembling in Balance**

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Seventeen German ore steamers which ply in the Baltic Sea are missing, according to a Stockholm despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, and are believed to have been sunk by British submarines.

Special Star Cable.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.—Russian General Army Staff circles estimate that about three Teuton army divisions—120,000 men—were shattered by the Russian success on the Strypa in Eastern Galicia. The army which suffered this blow is under Gen. von Linsingen, and includes German and Austrian corps.

CRISIS IMPENDING ON WEST

Special Star Cable.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 14.—Heavy and continuous fighting is in progress on the western line from the coast to Arras.

According to information from the frontier, events are happening on the issue of which hangs the fate of the Germans in Belgium and, perhaps, also in northern France. Their whole present position is endangered by the Allied successes between Ypres and Arras.

A decision is trembling in the balance and the Germans are making tremendous efforts to relieve the desperate situation, while, at the same time, preparing for the possibility of retreat.

At Ghent, Courtrai, Bruges and Charleroi passenger trains are standing ready in case of retreat by the army.

SERBIANS HOLD THEIR OWN.
Special Star Cable by United Press.

NISH, Serbia, via Athens and London, Oct. 14.—The Serbians are still holding their enemies at bay, according to an official statement issued here today.

North of Pojarevatz two attacks on the Serbian line were repulsed with great loss on Sunday night. It was stated, and the recapture was announced of a village the enemy had taken in the Semendria district. Two night attacks on the Serbians were repulsed.

The statement included details of how the Serbians charged, especially masked, through a sea of asphyxiating gas near Zabrez on Sunday, with the repulse of the invaders, in part completely across the Save river. This force, it was said, made a fresh attack later, but was again beaten back to its trenches, losing a number of prisoners.

NISH PREPARED FOR DEFENCE.
Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Oct. 14.—Though Serbian official reports declare the Bulgarian invasion was repulsed, Nish advices today state preparations had been completed for defending the threatened city against the invaders.

General Sarrail, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the Orient, who arrived in Salonika yesterday, will take command of the expeditionary army.

A declaration of martial law was made at Salonika on Tuesday.

General Moschomowlos, who is in command of the Greek forces there ordered his troops to salute the French and British officers. The commander of the Allied troops will issue a similar order.

By royal decree Prince Nicholas, brother of King Constantine, has been nominated military governor of the interior zone.

WATCHING THE ROUMANIANS.
Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, via London, Oct. 14.—Bulgarian cavalry and German and Austrian troops were concentrated today at Vidin, on the Bulgarian bank of the Danube opposite Roumania, apparently ready for an offensive or defensive against Roumania, or possibly to meet Russian forces reported on their way across Roumania to help the Serbians.

Trench Fighting is Very Violent Near Famous Hill No. 140

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 14, 2:50 p.m.—There has been a particularly violent artillery engagement in the Artols district, north-west of Hill No. 140, in which both sides took part, according to the statement given out this afternoon.

There has been also active trench fighting in the vicinity of Lihons.

In the Champagne district the Germans have been throwing asphyxiating bombs on the French rear lines.

A German attack to the west of Tahure has been repulsed by the French fire.

In the Lorraine district the cannonading between the antagonists has been almost continuous.

The text of the communication follows:

"In the Artols district the artillery fighting continued last night, both sides taking part. This fire was particularly violent to the north-west of Hill No. 140, between Souchez and Glivency. The fighting from trench to trench with bombs and torpedoes has continued with great activity in the region of Lisons.

"In the Champagne district the enemy has directed a fire with asphyxiating bombs against our rear lines. To this our batteries everywhere made reply.

"A German attack in the forest to the west of Tahure has been checked by our fire. There has been a reciprocal and almost continuous cannonading in the Lorraine district in the vicinity of Reillon and Lelme."

TWENTY-HOUR BOMBARDMENT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN via London, Oct. 14.—Correspondents of Berlin newspapers report that the fighting on Monday in the districts around Loos and Souchez was most bitter.

An intense bombardment of twenty hours preceded the French attack which began on Monday morning.

directed against the hill near...

LONDON LIGHTING RULES PRODUCE FUNEREAL HUE

*Well Known Streets Lose Distinctive Features —
As Baffling to the Foreigner as the Traditional
London Fog*

Canadian Press Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 1. — London's new lighting regulations went into force today, and a city of blinded windows, screened skylights, shrouded street lamps and generally subdued and smothered appearance has taken on an even darker hue.

Londoners have grown accustomed to this funereal aspect of the city, but it is none the less strange and disquieting to the foreigners. In vain one looks for the blaze of light which used to flood Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square, and unless he is an adept in finding his way around the city at night, he is likely to become lost in an obscurity as complete and baffling as that of the traditional London fog.

Well-known streets have lost their principal features and become merged into a sort of negative resemblance to all other streets. They begin and end in darkness, and their fantastic aspect is increased by dim statues and monuments and once familiar arcades which have lost their identity.

The appearance of the buses, with

red lights under the stairs, shining on the passengers as they pass in and out, is another detail which makes the scene weird and unreal.

The stricter regulations recently issued are now in effect over an area which comprises nearly 700 square miles, with a population of about 7,000,000 persons. According to the notice, bright lights in premises of all descriptions must be shaded or windows must be screened.

No bright light may be cast "in any direction" in railway carriages, "which are provided with blinds," those blinds must be lowered except when the train is at a standstill at a station. The theatres have reduced their outside lighting to a minimum. Only a few small blue shaded lamps remain to indicate where a theatre may be found.

Shopkeepers are much interested in the new order. Yesterday shopkeepers were able to enjoy full light until 7:30 p.m. Under the new order, window lighting must be reduced at six o'clock. It is estimated that the street lighting in London has already been reduced to twenty per cent of the normal.

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Russians Continue Their Pursuit of Teutons' Forces

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.—Continued Russian successes all along the German and Austrian lines, from the Dvinsk region into Galicia, were announced by the War Office here today.

All German attacks west of Illukst, in the Dvinsk territory, have been repulsed, said the statement. The Czar's forces have occupied the heights northwest of Illutsk and have beaten back a German attempt to recapture them.

From the country south of the Pripet River, on the left bank of the Stry and north of Rafalovka the Germans have been driven in disorder, it was stated. Reference was made to the capture of several villages, with several hundred German prisoners and a number of guns.

Following up earlier Galician successes, the Russians have occupied various important positions and are driving the Austrians before them. The latter were described as "fighting irregularly."

The report mentioned especially a hot engagement between a Russian cavalry regiment and a force of the enemy whom the horsemen chased across three lines of Austrian trenches, cutting them down with their sabres as they fled, from the direction of Chajvoronka to the west of the Sereth River.

KING GEORGE ADDRESSES WOUNDED HEROES



This picture shows the King delivering an address to a body of wounded soldiers in the grounds of a Sheffield hospital.

PRESS COMMENT OVER ZEPPELIN RAID SARCASTIC

*Present Scheme of Defence Held Inadequate —
Pall Mall Gazette Wants Gunners Who Can
Distinguish Between Zeppelin and Star*

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, Oct. 14.—Criticism of the Government's delay in providing better defences against aerial attacks appeared in some London newspapers this afternoon as a sequel to last night's Zeppelin raid, in which eight persons were known to have been killed and thirty-four injured.

"People who went to business this morning amid a spectacle of shattered window-fronts," said the *Globe*, "may be forgiven if they wonder how long this sort of thing will be allowed to go on without effective measures to check it."

"We have a new scheme of defence, but it did not defend us. The main fault is that, apart from wind and weather, London has no adequate protection against Zeppelins."

"The public knows now that the Zeppelin, choosing its own time and circumstances for attack, is practically immune against the ordinary weapons of aerial warfare. The only way to hit the enemy is to strike at him as he strikes at us—to bomb his sleeping towns."

"Our air defences," said the *Standard*, "clearly are not yet up to the mark."

"As a spectacle the thing was disappointing. Drury Lane Theatre has often done better."

"We learn from an official statement," said the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that another Zeppelin last night broke through the aerial defences of the London district, but we look in vain for an announcement that the visitor was brought down."

"Sir Percy Scott's recent appointment to the command of our defences against such raids is proof that we are on the point of commencing to begin, but it is permissible to hope that we will soon have

a corps of aerial gunners who can really distinguish between a Zeppelin and a star."

OFFICIAL REPORT ON RAID.

The Home Office, shortly after midnight, issued the following report on the raid:

"A Zeppelin raid was made yesterday evening over a portion of the London area, when a certain number of incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped."

"The material damage done was small. A few fires resulted but they were quickly put out by the fire brigade. The Admiralty will issue a statement today, when particulars are available."

"At present it is only possible to say that no public buildings were injured, and that the casualties so far reported number two women and six men killed, and about thirty-four injured. With the exception of a soldier killed, all these were civilians."

"These figures include all the casualties reported at 11:45 o'clock Wednesday evening."

Resolutions this afternoon were before a mass meeting over which Lord Willoughby de Broke presided, at the Cannon street hotel, calling on the Government to announce formally a policy of reprisal through British or French aeroplane raids on German towns—"raid for raid," as the resolutions expressed it.

The United States Consul-General, Mr. Skinner, notified Washington today that there were no American casualties in Wednesday night's Zeppelin raid on London.

ZEPPELIN'S FUTILE RAID.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A Zeppelin flew over Chateau Thierry (on the right bank of the Marne) last night and dropped five bombs, all of which fell outside the town. No one was injured and there was no property damage. The airship then turned back to its own lines.

Extra bridges are being thrown across the Scheldt. Army headquarters on the German extreme right wing, which have been shifted ten miles further back. The Duke of Württemberg is now established at Ghent.

Reinforcements, recently arrived, have been flung into the battle zone north of Arras in repeated desperate efforts to regain ground recently lost.

Lens is in utmost danger. Its evacuation would be followed immediately by retreat to Lille—an operation of the utmost peril, carrying with it the evacuation of a great area as the smallest disaster that could occur. Hence the terrific attacks now being made by the Germans against captured positions. Belgium is described by one just arrived as a vast German hospital.

Russian Munitions Supply Big Surprise

By Canadian Press.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14, via London.—Russia's recent successes are declared by a Dutch correspondent in the eastern war theatre to have been due to the overwhelming superiority of her supply of munitions, which took the Austro-Germans completely by surprise and with which, it is stated, they were unable to cope.

TURKS' LATEST CLAIMS.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, by wireless to Sayville.—An official communication from Constantinople says that the Turks have shot down a hostile aircraft east of P. Arish. The aviator was captured.

Russian Movements Against Bulgarians

By Canadian Press.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 14, via Paris.—The *Universal*, of Bucharest, says that Russian troops have been withdrawn from Bessarabia, near the Roumanian frontier, and are being concentrated at Odessa. From this point, the *Universal* says, a movement will be undertaken against Bulgarian ports.

HUNS CAN'T GET MUCH BEYOND THE FRONTIERS

**Serbians Hold All Heights Only
a Mile From Captured
City of Belgrade**

**HAVEN'T ADVANCED FOUR
MILES FROM THE DANUBE**

**Greece Tells Britain She Isn't Prepared to Enter the
War as Yet—Still Greeks Guard Allies' Communi-
cations at Saloniki—Italians To Be Sent
Against Bulgars and Turks.**

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A despatch to the Times from Athens says the Serbians still hold the heights around Belgrade at a distance of 1 1-4 miles from the city. Serbian refugees are beginning to arrive at Sabniki, and the despatch adds railway communications have been cut near the Bulgarian frontier.

Haven't Gained More Than Four Miles.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Germans are attacking in great force near Passarowitz, which commands the Morava valley, according to a Nish despatch to the Matin. The Serbs are resisting stoutly, and it is stated that the invaders have not advanced more than four miles south of the river at any point on the Danube front. The Bulgarians have been held in the Timok valley, where a new action is in progress along the entire front.

Engage in a Guerilla Warfare.

Mayors of villages along the Macedonian frontier have been made officers in the Serbian army, and have been instructed to organize bands of irregulars, who will be armed with Mauser rifles.

If Nish is seriously menaced by the Austro-German-Bulgarian invasion, it has been decided to transfer the government to Mirovitza, close to the Montenegrin frontier. Mitrovitza is the terminus of a branch railroad which connects with the main line from Nish to Saloniki at Uskub.

The Serbians are clinging desperately to the heights above Belgrade, waiting for assistance from their allies. Such aid is expected as soon as Gen. Sarrail, commander of the expeditionary forces, whose splendid defence of the Verdun district contributed greatly to the victory of the allies on the Marne, has landed at Saloniki.

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BRITISH SUB SINKS A GERMAN DESTROYER

Another Destroyer and Hun Cruiser in the Sound Had to Hurry Out of Harm's Way.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.—A British submarine torpedoed and sank a German destroyer this morning at the southern entrance to the Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden which connects the Baltic with the North Sea.

A great explosion followed the striking of the torpedo, and the destroyer foundered immediately.

A message from Falsterbo, Sweden, which brought the news of this incident, adds that another German destroyer and a cruiser which were accompanying the destroyer that was sunk speeded to the southward.

The information received here indicates that all the members of the destroyer's crew were lost.

Additional details were given in a subsequent despatch. According to this version a German cruiser and three destroyers were engaged with the British submarines. The German craft moved in circles to avoid the attack of the submarine, which was bombarded heavily. This continued for some time until the submarine lodged a torpedo on the destroyer, which sank with a terrific explosion. The other German warships are said to have retreated.

The submarine rose to the surface and remained on the scene for some time before it disappeared.

A sharp lookout from the Danish coast is being kept, but no survivors have been found.

DUTCH FIRE ON ZEPPELS AFTER THE MURDER TOUR

Over One Hundred Shots Were Fired at One Monster, But They All Escaped.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 15, via London.—Four Zeppelins which are believed to have participated in the raid over the London area on Wednesday night were sighted, homeward bound, over various parts of Holland yesterday morning.

In most cases they were fired on by Dutch sentinels, in accordance with the recent orders, but apparently were uninjured.

At Nispen 100 shots were fired at one airship before it disappeared toward the German frontier. One of the airships bore the number L Z-77.

At Dvinsk, Too, Russian Manoeuvring Has Trapped Germans.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Although the German official statement claims General Ivanoff's forces have been driven back over the Stripa, the Petrograd correspondent of the Times asserts that the Russians retain much of the ground they gained.

"As a result of the rupture of the lines of General Penlanser and General von Bothmer," he says, "we advanced one day's march westward and now hold an eight mile stretch of the Stripa from Senichovico to Halvorenka. Since it is known that part of the forces of these two generals have been moved to the Serbian front their defeat may be regarded as the first outcome of the step taken by Germany in the Balkans."

General Russky has again scored a success in the defence of Dvinsk. Westward of Illukst he has occupied the heights in the region of Schlossberg and thus frustrated the German attempt at a turning movement.

Experts point out that General Russky's skilful manoeuvring has brought the Germans against a natural barrier where it is impossible for them to move farther to the eastward. Their task is now to retain the positions which they hold between Dvinsk and Smorgon. It is clear that they are exhausted and in danger of being gradually pressed westward.

Although admitting that the forces of Gen. Ivanoff have again been hurled back across the Stripa river, in eastern Galicia, Petrograd asserts the advantage still rests with the Russians, who hold eight miles of the east bank of the river after actions which have virtually separated the Austro-German armies.

Violent actions continue on the Dvinsk front, with little relative change in the positions of the contending armies.

2 PER CENT OF OUR POPULATION NOW IN RANKS

Dominion Has 164,000 Men
Under Arms at
Present.

Casualties 12,000, But One-
third Have Returned to
Firing Line.

Enlistment figures show that 164,000 men have been enrolled in Canada for over seas service since the beginning of war. Of these 85,000 have been sent across the Atlantic.

Another 29,000 men will be enlisted as soon as the war office gives the word.

Men in training in Canada for over seas service are distributed as follows: London camp, 4,426, Niagara, 12,634, Barrie, 3,246, Ottawa, 1,814, Montreal, 872, Valcartier, 6,865, Maritime Provinces, 2,935, Sewell, Man., 7,143, Port Arthur, 1,116, Brandon, 747, Winnipeg, 801, Saskatoon, 337, Prince Albert, 112, Vernon, B.C., 4,480, Vancouver and Victoria, 1,579, Calgary, 6,846, enroute over seas 1,586.

The first contingent and reinforcements totaled 36,135 and the second contingent and reinforcements totaled 45,485.

The enlistment constitutes about two per cent. of the total population (men, women and children.)

The names of 12,000 Canadians have appeared on casualty lists and of these a third have returned to the firing line.

THINK KAISER MAY HAVE MADE FATAL ERROR

Britain's Latest View of
the New Balkan
Situation.

A HUGE TASK FOR THE GERMANS

Attack Through Serbia
May Prove Their
Undoing.

Special Cable to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A feeling of optimism is gradually taking the place of the gloom that fell over the nation upon the announcement of the alliance between Bulgaria and the Teutons and the new policy of inactivity on the part of Greece. The prompt manner in which the withdrawal of Austro-German troops from the eastern front has been followed by important Russian victories which threaten the Teuton lines, and the difficulties which the Germans have already met with in their initial attacks on the Serbians, have created the feeling that the Kaiser and his war lords in entering upon the Balkan campaign may have made the fatal blunder of the war.

It's Uphill Work.

Attention is being directed to the mountainous country that the Germans will have to push their way through, a country that can be defended by forces numerically much smaller than the attackers. The Serbians have, it is learned from all sources including Berlin, inflicted heavy losses so far on the Germans, and the enemy has made only slight gains. He has Belgrade but the Serbians still hold the hills overlooking the city from which they are able to mow down the attackers.

Backed by a strong allied force, it is felt that the Serbians could make the task of the Germans very slow and very costly in men.

After two murderous wars the Bulgarians are anything but enthusiastic about the present conflict, and, falling a quick victory by the Germans, it is not believed their military support would amount to much.

Greece Must Act.

Again, there is a growing belief that Greece will before long be compelled to take sides with the entente allies, realizing as Sir Edward Grey said yesterday that Serbia and Greece must sink or swim together.

In consequence of this new feeling in England, there is a good deal of sympathy for Lord Milner's demand that the campaign in the Gallipoli be abandoned and the troops transferred to Serbia. By so doing the situation as it prevails on the barren promontory would be reversed. Instead of being the attackers at a disadvantage, the allies would be the defenders able to inflict sanguinary losses on the enemy and prevent him from defending his eastern and western fronts against the main armies of France, Britain, and Russia.

Not Let Sentiment Prevail.

Of course the abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign would be a confession of defeat in that quarter, but it is pointed out that sentiment cannot be allowed to prevail in the conduct of a war of this magnitude, and that good generalship never persists in a task that cannot be accomplished when there is some other direction in which his efforts can be made with greater success.

If the campaign in the Gallipoli is not altogether abandoned and the troops withdrawn, it is likely that it will not be carried on aggressively and that only sufficient forces will be maintained there to occupy the attention of the Turk armies on that front. The troops which otherwise would have gone to the Dardanelles will be sent to Saloniki.

HUNS SAY FRENCH MINISTER RESIGNED ON MERE PRETEXT

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, by wireless to Saxville.—The assertion is made by the Tageblatt that Theophile Delcasse, who recently resigned as Foreign Minister of France, opposed the landing of French troops at Saloniki.

"Perceiving that popular opinion was turning against him, the Tageblatt adds, 'Delcasse seized upon the pretext of the Saloniki expedition as a reason to resign.'

"He was thus able to disappear from the political theatre in the attitude of a man who foresaw calamities and warned the nation, while in reality he, together with President Poincare and War Minister Millerand brought about the present situation."

LONDON HEARS CHEERFUL WAR REPORTS TODAY

On All Fronts Except Bal-
kans Situation Is
Promising.

Progress Made in East and
West in Past Few
Days.

Special Cable to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Except in the Balkans the war situation is regarded here today as having materially improved in the past few days, especially on the eastern front. Even Berlin claimed no German gains at any point in Russia. Near Wessolow, where the Kaiser's war office admitted his line had been broken, the Germans were counter attacking at the latest accounts, but there was no indication that their attempts had any prospect of success.

The Russians had lost a little of the ground they had gained in Galicia, but not all of it. General French denied the German claims of progress near Vermelles, saying the British held all their positions. The Paris war office admitted the loss of a few posts in Champagne and Vosges, but they were not important and there were several French gains to offset them.

Hand Grenades.

The text of the communication follows:

"In the Artois district there was a violent bombardment last night in which both sides took part in front of Loos and to the northeast of Souchez. There has been reported also spirited engagements with hand grenades in the trenches to the south of the forest of Hache.

"There were severe artillery exchanges in the sector of Lihons as well as between the Oise and the Aisne; in the regions of Puisseleigne and Quennevillers as well as on the Nouvron plateau.

"In the Champagne district our batteries have replied with great energy to a concentration of the enemy's artillery fire on our positions to the east of Auberive.

GIVING UP TRENCHES TO CANADIANS--VIVID STORY BY SOLDIER NOVELIST

Private Patrick MacGill, Author of "The Children of the Dead End,"
Etc., Writes Terse Description From the Front—Tells of
Mad Joy at Being Relieved From Monotony
and Danger of Trenches.

BY PRIVATE PATRICK MacGILL IN
LONDON MAIL.

Mr. MacGill, who began life as a laborer at twelve, and has passed through all the hardships of a navy existence, is known for the realism of his writings. His books show an extraordinary grasp of grim and living detail. He enlisted for the war and is now at the front. Last week we printed a realistic sketch from him headed "In the French Villages on the British Front."

Four days ago we were relieved by the Canadians. They came in about nine o'clock in the evening when we stood in the trenches in full marching order under a sky where color wrested with color in a blazing flare of star shells. We went out gladly, and left behind the dug-out in which we cooked our food but never slept, the old crazy sandbag construction, weather-worn and shrapnel-scarred, that stooped forward a crone on crutches, on the wooden posts that supported it; we passed the keep that holds a tragic tale in every fallen brick; the church where the white Christ still hung, gazing as if in pity on the broken altar and the open graves, and followed the twistings and turnings of the trench, wayward as a river, out on to the brick pathway by which we had come in so many days before. Then we had Mervin, he was dead now; Kore, Z—, and L—, our section corporal, they were wounded. All companies had suffered.

"How many casualties have we had?" I asked Stoner as we passed out of the village and halted for a moment on the verge of a wood waiting until the men formed up at rear.

"I don't know," he answered gloomily. "See the crosses there," he said pointing to the soldiers' cemetery near the trees. "Seven of the boys have their graves in that spot; then the wounded, and those who went dotty. Did you see X. of — Company coming out?"

"No," I said.

"I saw him last night when I went out to the quartermaster's stores for rations," Stoner told me. "They were carrying him out on their shoulders, and he sat there very quietly looking at the moon. I never saw eyes glister like his. 'Poor devil!' I said to myself. 'He'll never see it again.' I said to him, 'Much hurt, chummie' and he didn't answer, didn't take his big

shining eyes away from the moon. One of the fellows who was carrying him looked up at him, then at me, then he pointed at his own head. 'Has he copped it bad,' I asked. 'Copped it,' was the answer. 'He's gone dotty. It began when he saw the wounded come out the other day; then his best pal looked 'as long over the parapet and got a packet in the skull!'

"Over there in the corner all by themselves they are," Stoner went on, alluding to the graves towards which my eyes were directed. "You can see the crosses, white wood—"

"The same as other crosses."

"Just the same," said my mate. "Printed in black! number something or another, Rifleman So-and-So, London Irish Rifles, killed in action on a certain date. That's all."

"Why do you say 'Chummie' when talking to a wounded man, Stoner?" I asked. "Speaking to a healthy pal you just say 'mate'."

"Is that so?"

"That's so. Why do you say it?"

"I don't know."

"I suppose because it's more motherly."

"That may be," said Stoner, and laughed.

Quick march! The moon came out, ghostly, in a cloudy sky; a light, pale as water, slid over the shoulders of the men in front and rippled down the creases of their trousers. The bayonets wobbled wearily on the hips, those bayonets that once, burnished as we knew how to burnish them, were the glory and delight of many a long and strict general inspection at St. Albans; they were now coated with mud and thick with rust, a disgrace to the battalion!

When the last stray bullet ceased whistling over our heads and we were well beyond the range of rifle fire, leave to smoke was granted. To most of us it meant permission to smoke openly; cigarettes had been burning for quite a quarter of an hour before and we had raised them at intervals to our lips, concealing the glow of their lighted ends under our curved fingers. We drew the smoke in swiftly, treasured it lovingly in our mouths for some time, then exhaled it slowly and grudgingly.

The sky cleared a little, but at times drifts of grey clouds swept over the moon and blotted out the stars. On the side of the road lone poplars

out of the trenches and free for the time, being from danger.

Stoner marched on my right, hanging on his knees a little, singing a music-hall song and smoking. A little flutter of ash fell from his cigarette, which seemed to be stuck to his lower lip as it rose and fell with the notes of the song. When he came to the chorus he looked round as if defying somebody, then raised his right hand over his head, gripping his rifle, and held the weapon there until the last word of the chorus trembled on his lips; then he brought it down with the last word and looked round as if to see that everybody was admiring his action. Bill played his jews-harp; drummed countless sentimental music-hall ditties on its sensitive tongue; his being was flooded with exuberant song, he was transported by his trumpery toy; Bill lived, his whole person surged with a vitality impossible to stem.

We came in line with a row of cottages, soldiers' billets for the most part, and the boys were not yet in bed. It was a place to sing something great, something in sympathy with our own mood. The song when it came was appropriate; it came from one voice, and hundreds took it up furiously as if they intended to tear it to pieces:

"Here we are, here we are, here we are again!"

The soldiers not in bed came out to look at us; it made us feel noble; but to me, with that feeling of nobility there came something pathetic, an influence of sorrow that caused my song to dissolve in a vague yearning that still had no separate existence of its own. It was as yet one with the night, with my mood and the whole spin of things; the song rolled on:

"Fit and well and feeling as right as rain."

Now we're all together; never mind the weather,

Since here we are again.

When there's trouble brewing, when there's something doing,

Are we downhearted—No! let them all come!

Here we are, here we are, here we are again!"

31,055 CASUALTIES IN HALF OCTOBER

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Lists of casualties in the British army published in newspapers here during the first fifteen days of October show a total of 31,055 killed, wounded and missing. Of these 1,443 were officers.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

6 WEEKS' TRIAL FOR DERBY TO GET RECRUITS

Compulsory Service Advocates Are Satisfied for the Present.

FRESH DECISION IN DECEMBER

Lord Derby's Methods Reflect Decision of the Cabinet.

Special Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Germany's latest Zeppelin raid on London has staved off conscription, it was said in Parliamentary circles today.

The raid's result, it was explained, was to boost enlistments so much that the pro-conscription cabinet members agreed to six weeks' delay in their programme.

Ever since the attack there have been throngs at the spots where the bombs fell and recruiting sergeants have been busy among them.

Street orators and military bands have added in the work and the harvest has been a rush one.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Daily News lobby correspondent writes: "The cabinet met yesterday and again considered the question of compulsory military service as well as crucial matters of policy in the near-east. It is understood that they have decided that Lord Derby's voluntary recruiting efforts must have a fair trial for six weeks, and in this the conscriptionist ministers have at least acquiesced. At the end of that time they hold themselves free to press for a compulsory system if the recruiting effort does not come up to their fullest demands."

Then Conscription.

"It must not be assumed that the majority of the cabinet are pledged to adopt compulsion if Lord Derby's effort does not satisfy the demands of the conscriptionists by October 30. Whatever the result of the recruiting campaign now inaugurated, the cabinet will have to make a fresh decision in December."

More Men and Still More

—Kitchener's Call.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A cable to the New York Times from London dated Saturday, says: The Birmingham Post has received the following from Lord Kitchener to the people of Birmingham, with reference to the recruiting campaign in that city: "I need more men and still more if the armies now in the field and armies which will in their turn proceed abroad are to be kept at proper strength. I appeal earnestly to all men who are able-bodied and can be spared to respond to the call, unless they are satisfied to allow the many lives given by their gallant fellow townsmen to have been given in vain. I can only do my duty by the country if you do yours by me. We must have more men at once."

SIR PERCY SCOTT WILL GET THE ZEPPELS IF ANYBODY CAN

He Has Been the Greatest Gunnery Expert of His Time in the British Navy—His Director Control Was a Very Notable Invention—A Hard-Working Scientist.

SIR PERCY SCOTT took on the gun defences of London at the psychological moment. Several citizens had seen a Zeppelin overhead the day before his appointment was announced. To some of them it had appeared no bigger than a thimble, to others it looked like a cigar, and to others like a soda-water bottle, and yet again to other few, it had seemed as long as the largest size in cucumbers. But on one point the spectators were agreed: while it cared to remain overhead, there was no way of dismissing it—it was out of range.

It was not easy to gather from Mr. Balfour's well-turned answer to a question in the House why Sir Percy had not long ago been put in command of London's guns; but, taken as it stands, Sir Percy's advent is thoroughly characteristic of his whole career, and quite to his liking. He was always an eleventh-hour man. When, as commander of the Terrible, he mounted his 4.7-inch guns on carriages that were conceived and built within 24 hours, and got them across country in time to save Lady Smith, he did what any well-educated naval expert would have told you was impossible. When, in 1898, the Scylla scored 80 per cent. hits in target practice—the old average being 37 per cent.—the wiseacres read her report with incredulity. When they did believe, they were at first inclined to look upon the ship and her commander as freaks. Percy Scott was not bothered by either view. He could repeat or break his own record at will, for the simple reason that it was the fruit, not of chance or of such a fluky thing as the human eye, but of science. The "dotter" and the deflection teacher, known

as the "ping-pong machine," were worked out in the lonely night-watches of a man of brain.

Title as Reward

THEY had nothing whatever to do with Admiralty Boards or Commissioners. His inventions were his own, and put into practice without warning under his own eye on his own ship. Later on, three months before his promotion to the rank of admiral, they were finally incorporated and given to the nation in the famous "director-firing" apparatus, for which he received thanks in the shape of a baronetcy. A grant of £2,000 was the reward—save the mark—of other important inventions; and he received his K.C.V.O. in consideration of the part he played in the scheming of the Dreadnought, the first of the all-big-gun ships.

But Percy Scott is afraid of no man, not even of himself, and he did not hesitate, on the eve of the war, to declare the impotency of the big ship. His letter to the Times, in which he foretold that above-water fleets would be swept off the seas by the submarine, was something of a bombshell from a man who had been associated with the perfection of big-ship gunnery.

With another school of sailor he had little sympathy. His famous signal at Portland, "Paintwork appears to be in more demand than gunnery," brought an old antagonism between the ornamental and the practical to a head.

He is the only admiral you could possibly mistake (in muff) for Sir Oliver Lodge. He has the imaginative eye, and a thoughtful brow. When he is not at Ascot, he lives in Sou'-Sou'-West Audley street, and knows his London well.

Zepps. to Try New Plans Now That British Make Belgium Hot Place

They Will Probably Start From Germany or Distant Parts of Belgium, and Try to Make Antwerp a Stopping Place.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—(Correspondence by C. P. Grey, editor of the Aeroplane).—There seems to be peculiar significance in a recent note from Holland to the effect that Zeppelin sheds are being removed from the neighborhood of Brussels, and that apparently new sheds are being erected at Antwerp. This note should be read particularly in connection with the recent activities of German airships, Zeppelins or otherwise, over Holland.

One of the chief purposes of the British Naval Air Service for the past nine or ten months—in fact, ever since the evacuation of Antwerp—has been the checking of airship activities from Belgium. During the summer, at any rate, it was quite impossible for any German airships leaving any of the regular German sheds at Cologne, Dusseldorf, Munster, Wilhelmshaven or Cuxhaven to raid the English Coast without performing the greater part of the journey in daylight. Their only chance of escaping observation was to start from Belgium.

Therefore the British pilots were on the lookout for outward and inward bound airships, and regular bombardments of Zeppelin sheds in the neighborhood of Ghebt and Brussels were carried on by aviators of both the Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps.

Sheds and Ships Destroyed.

Quite a number of these sheds have been destroyed during the summer, and in several cases airships have been destroyed also. In three cases returning Zeppelins have been cut off, one of them being destroyed in the air and one in the water, the third escaping through sheer good luck, owing to the bombs which hit it not setting fire to the gas.

The unhealthiness of Western Belgium for airships has therefore been

successfully demonstrated. So that's that.

The next obvious course for Zeppelins to take is direct across the open sea, where they cannot be reached by hostile aeroplanes manoeuvring from Flanders, and it will be remembered that at one time reports were constantly received of airships having been sighted over the North Sea. Such reports have become comparatively rare of late, but the reports of airships over the very centre of Holland have become common.

Naturally the Germans themselves know considerably more than we do about why they are now beginning to funk the sea journey, but two assumptions may be permitted. One reason is that British patrol boats carry uncommonly good anti-aircraft guns which have at times made themselves unpleasant to the airships. Another is that the sea-going portion of the Naval Air Service, which has undoubtedly increased enormously in size and efficiency since the beginning of this year, is making the North Sea as dangerous as Western Belgium.

Not Neglected.

In either event the result is to the credit of the Air Department at the Admiralty, and the general scheme shows that, despite the successful attacks on London, the defense of England as a whole against hostile aircraft has not been so much neglected as some people would have us believe.

The German plan for the future, however, seems fairly clear. It has been reported at various times that large airship sheds have been built at Liege, which if not too far distant to be reached by bombarding aeroplanes is at any rate so far away that bombardment becomes somewhat difficult owing to the weight of petrol which has to be carried to allow an aeroplane to go there and back.

Cologne and Dusseldorf, which are still further east, are naturally still more difficult to bombard.

On the other hand, airships starting either from Liege or from the

German airship ports would have to carry a greater supply of petrol for the extra journey if they are to reach the English coast without descending, though during the long winter nights they can certainly make the whole journey without being seen.

New Scheme to use Night.

The scheme therefore seems to be that German airships intending to bombard English towns shall start from their distant sheds and arrive at Antwerp in the dark. There they can pick up either a fresh supply of petrol or load up with bombs and proceed on their journey, equipped just as if they had started from sheds in Belgium.

The new sheds at Antwerp will also of course act as a haven of refuge if a sudden change in the weather makes it impossible or dangerous for the airships to complete their return journey into Germany.

The success of such a scheme of course depends on whether the British aviators are able to keep on destroying the Antwerp sheds and blowing up the stores gathered there for the airships, and also on the reception prepared for the airships on the British side of the sea in the way of anti-aircraft guns and searchlights.

There is considerable consolation in the knowledge that the increased distances which the airships will have to travel means greater chances of being wrecked before they reach their half way supply depot, and the mere fact that such a change of tactics has been forced upon the German air fleet reflects considerable credit on the British service.

May Make German Munition Factories All Shut Down.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Daily News despatch from Copenhagen says that of late the Germans have been gathering many ships in the Baltic to carry metals from Sweden to Germany, but so great has been the activity of the British submarines that thirty-seven of them have been ordered to remain in port.

The German scheme is to let a number of ships pass together surrounded by German warships.

If the import of Swedish metal ore stops, German ammunition manufacturers will be forced to shut down.

Hun Hypocrisy.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, via London.—Bulgaria is welcomed by the Lokal Anzeiger as a new ally of Germany. The paper asserts the Bulgarians would have remained at peace if it had been possible, but that war was forced upon them just as it was upon Germany.

"Reports that Bulgaria had attacked Serbia first came as a surprise," says the Anzeiger, "but now we know Serbia crossed the Bulgarian border without a previous declaration of war. Bulgaria thus was fully justified in her attack. Our new ally not only will fight with us but conquer with us."

stood up like silent sentinels, immovable, and the soft, warm breeze that touched us like a breath shook none of their branches. Here and there lime-washed cottages, roofed with patches of straw where the enemy's shells had dislodged the terra-cotta tiles, showed lights in the windows. The natives had gone away and soldiers were billeted in their places. Marching had made us hot; we perspired freely and the sweat ran down our arms and legs; it trickled down our temples and dropped from our eyebrows to our cheeks.

"Hang on to the step! Quick march. As you were! About turn!" someone shouted, imitating our sergeant-major's voice. We had marched in comparative silence up to now, but the mimicked order was like a match applied to a powder magazine. We had had eighteen days in the trenches; we were worn down, very weary, and very sick of it all; now we were out and would be out for some days; we were glad, madly glad. All began to make noises at the same time, to sing, to shout, to yell; in the night, on the road with its lines of poplars, we became madly delirious; we broke free like a burst dam. Everybody had something to say or sing, senseless chatter and sentimental songs ran riot; all uttered something for the mere pleasure of utterance; we were

A Bulgar Statement.

SOFIA, Oct. 14, by wireless to London, Oct. 15. — The Bulgarian general staff issued tonight its first official statement relative to military operations. The communication, which charges the Serbs with being the aggressors, follows: "Tuesday night the Serbians attempted a surprise attack at several points near Trem, Basilovgrad and Kustendil, with the object of taking possession of Bulgarian strategical points commanding the road to Sofia. The attempt was frustrated by Bulgaria troops posted near the threatened points. Later our troops succeeded in driving back the Serbians. The fighting continues."

FERDINAND'S TREASON.
PARIS, Oct. 15. — Russian intervention in the Balkans probably will be preceded by a manifesto issued by Emperor Nicholas as "chief protector" of all Slavs to the Bulgarians, denouncing what will be characterized as the "treason" of King Ferdinand in making common cause with the Austro-Germans. Russia's enemies. This manifesto, it is expected, will be followed immediately by de-

BRITISH AND SERBIANS CO-OPERATE.



Crown Prince Alexander, of Serbia, and Admiral Trowbridge, who is in command of the British naval contingent in Serbia, which has assisted Serbians to hold back invaders for the past week. Trowbridge is the big grey-haired officer.

British Subs Make Blockade Effective Beyond U. S. Quibble

Enemy Trade in Baltic and Marmora Tied as Tightly as That of Confederates in the Civil War.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The naval correspondent of the Times, reviewing the successful British submarine activity in the Baltic and in the Sea of Marmora, says he thinks these successes warrant reconsideration of the British position towards neutrals in connection with the naval programme of Germany. He considers that there is no reason why American susceptibilities should not be altogether appeased.

"With British submarines able to

maintain their pressure in the Baltic and the Sea of Marmora we are in a position to make a blockade quite as effective as that which was exercised on the Confederate States during the Civil War in America," says the correspondent.

"It should be possible to declare a blockade which would fulfill all requirements of international law and be both impartial and effective. A concession of this character would make no difference to the work of the fleet and would come at a propitious moment when the Germans have declared their intentions to modify their policy in regard to the sinking of merchantmen."

ALLIES WIN FIRST ROUND IN STRUMITZA, BULGARIAN TOWNS MACKENSEN CALLING FOR

A Rapid Thrust at Bulgarian Army by Allied Forces
Results in Splendid Victory, and Bulgars Forty
Thousand Strong, Driven Over
Own Frontier.

Special Cable to The Journal by International News.

Paris, Oct. 18.—Roumania has called up the military class of 1916, and decided to keep under the colors all troops already mobilized.

Fall of Strumitza is Confirmed.

By Canadian Press.

London, Oct. 18.—Occupation of Strumitza by the allied forces is confirmed by a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens. The despatch adds that the allied armies are advancing.

A number of allied warships are cruising in the Aegean off the Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch.

To Hit Bulgars by Land and Sea.

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The British blockade of the Bulgarian coast, says a despatch to the Petit Journal from Athens, is a prelude to combined land and sea operations along the Aegean coast of Bulgaria and Turkey.

In these operations Italy will be represented by a naval squadron and a number of transports.

Report of Big Bulgarian Success.

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Oct. 18.—A despatch to the Petit Journal from Saloniki says that persistent rumors are current there that the Bulgarians have reached Vranje and succeeded in cutting the railroad between Saloniki and Nish.

Vranje is a Serbian town 20 miles west of the border situated on the railroad where the line makes its nearest approach to Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Advance Turned Into Retreat; Allies Successful in First Balkan Round

By Canadian Press.

London, Oct. 18.—Serbian and Anglo-French troops have occupied the Bulgarian town of Strumitza, 50 miles north of Saloniki, according to official telegrams from Athens. This follows closely upon news that Serbians with allied assistance have repulsed a Bulgarian attack at Vlandovo turning the advance of the Bulgarians into a retreat beyond their own border.

Thus the Anglo-French-Serbian action in the Balkans has leaped out of the field of surmise into a vivid foreground of fact and is asserted by London military observers to have been crowned at the outset with success.

French Arrived at Psychological Moment.

This arrival of French troops at the psychological moment when the Serbian struggle with 40,000 newly arrived Bulgarians at Vlandovo and Vundovo still hung in the balance, has dramatic qualities which for the moment have completely eclipsed the military exploits in other theatres. The chief military importance of the allied-Serbian success is the defeat of the Bulgarian project of cutting the Saloniki-Nish railroad, which is known to have been the Bulgarian objective. It is not clear whether British troops co-operated with the French in this operation, but a message from Athens stating they had left Saloniki Saturday for the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier indicates they at least were near the scene of the fighting.

Russians and Italians Aid Indirectly.

Russian and Italian help thus far has been only indirectly exerted in increased aggressiveness against the Austro-Germans which makes a further defection of Teutonic forces to the Balkans impracticable. In the eastern theatre the Germans are again attacking the Russian positions south east of Riga but Petrograd commentators regard this to purely a demonstration calculated to distract attention from the Dvinsk and Galicia, which have gained greatly in importance with the Balkan developments. It is clear that although the battle which General Ivanoff is fighting continues with varying success the Germans have been unable to establish themselves on the eastern bank of the river Stripa.

By Canadian Press.

New York, Oct. 18.—A cable from London to the Herald says: The Daily Herald this morning corroborates the contention of the European edition of the Herald that THE AUSTRO-GERMAN BALKAN ADVENTURE IS THE DESPERATE THROW OF A GAMESTER, WHO BEATEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND WITH THE TSAR'S ARMIES, RECUPERATED, DEALING SMASHING BLOWS IN THE EAST, RISKING ANNIHILATION IN RUSSIA BY WITHDRAWING HIS FORCE FROM THERE TO ENSURE VICTORY IN THE BALKANS IN THE HOPE THAT THIS WILL AVERT HIS RUIN BY shaking the resolution and weakening the unity of the allies.

Nothing the enemy can do in this field of war can reverse the current of events now flowing against the Austro-Germans. Only the disruption of the great alliance can do that.

Forty Thousand Bulgarians Driven Back Across Bulgar Frontier by the Allies

Special Despatch to The Journal.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A special cable from London to the Evening Sun says: The allies pressed northward in Bulgaria today. The Austro-Germans smashed their way southward through Serbia at the same time. The allies progress was for the moment, swifter than the Teuton, the Serbians still resisting the latter desperately. The allies have not yet been strongly opposed.

Allies Control Saloniki-Nish Railway.

Strumitza's fall gave the allies control of the Saloniki-Nish Railway for fifty miles northward from Saloniki, about a third of the distance to Nish, Saloniki, advices said.

Strumitza the Bulgarian stronghold is 20 miles east of the railway but it was reported that Serbia-Franco-British forces were spreading westward and securing the line at the same time that they advanced northward.

Their object was believed to be to extend their front sufficiently to reach Nish, strike a blow at the Bulgarian capital, at the same time giving them a line a little more than sixty miles long.

A Fierce Battle is Now Impending.

Between Saloniki and Nish, however, there were indications there would be a fierce struggle. At this point the Bulgarians were across the Serbian frontier and it was reliably reported they had cut the railroad at the Serbian town of Vranja (Vranja). Here, it was assumed they would make a stand.

Strumitza's capture was preceded by the repulse of the force of 40,000 Bulgarians reported last week to be trying to cut the railroad between Hunedo and Villandovo on the Serbian side of the Greek frontier. The allies drove these invaders eastward into Bulgaria and dislodged them when they took refuge at Strumitza.

Mackensen is Calling for More Men.

News that Field Marshal von Mackensen, commanding the Austro-Germans in northern Serbia, had called for more men gave much encouragement here. Though it was admitted he was advancing military experts were sure he himself considered his progress too slow for safety. Von Mackensen's line, at the latest accounts, extended from Belgrade eastward to Golubatz, about a 50 mile front. It was repulsing the Serbs, bit by bit, but was more than ten miles within the Serbian frontier at but few points.

Much of the fighting is in the mountains, the weather has turned very bad and the troops suffered intensely. Losses are heavy everywhere.

Troops Secure Footing Near the Bulgarian Border and Seize the Railway. An Important Development.

LONDON, Oct. 18 (1.35 p.m.)—The entente allies have effected a landing at Enos, on the Aegean Sea, in European Turkey, close to the Bulgarian border, and have seized the railroad at that point, according to a despatch from Athens to the Messaggero of Rome transmitted by the Central News.

Enos is located north of the mouth of the Gulf of Saros, near where the Turco-Bulgarian boundary touches the sea coast.

ADMITS JOB IS HEAVY ONE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18 (Via London.)—Telegraphing under date of October 15 the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette with General von Gallwitz's army in Serbia says:

"The Germans have to contend with severe battles against a stubborn and desperately fighting enemy."

After referring to the progress already achieved by the Germans on Serbian soil, he continues:

"The difficult mountainous country with its bizarre, rocky and steep clinker formations causes our troops enormous difficulties which also are augmented by the fact that the Germans have to fight continually higher on rising ground. The Serbians facing them are in admirable defensive positions which enable them to hold for a long time the defensive sectors attacked. Despite the unfavorable mountain land and the extremely bad condition of the valley roads, the German troops have succeeded in progressing."

SERBIAN LINE HOLDING FAST

Bulgarian Army at Vlassion Scattered. Fight Along Whole Front.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The entire Serbian line on the Bulgarian front is being held against the invaders, notwithstanding the superiority of the Bulgarian forces, according to a despatch to the Temps from Nish under date of October 16. It is declared that the Bulgarian army at Vlassion has been scattered.

"The battle continues along the whole front," says the despatch. "Detachments of Serbians at Obrenovetz, on the Save river, withdrew towards the southeast in the direction of Lazarevatz to escape the fire of the enemy's heavy artillery."

"The Serbians continue to hold positions outside of Belgrade dominating the city and valley of Yezava."

"The Serbians evacuated Pozarevac so as to avoid a flanking movement of their adversaries."

INDIAN REVOLUTION PLANNED BY HUNS

Sought to Smuggle Pistols and Cartridges Into India Through the Chinese.

By Canadian Press. Shanghai, China, Oct. 18.—Three Chinese have been placed on trial here before a mixed court charged with having in their possession 130 pistols and 20,000 cartridges. It was testified that a German had delivered to them a consignment of tins declaring they contained medicine, whereas the actual contents of the tins were the pistols and cartridges in question and had arranged to have the weapons and ammunition shipped to India, instructing the Chinese to pack them between planks, hewing and piecing the wood in such a manner that a pair of planks would look like a single one.

An inquisitive carpenter, it was used, divulged the plan.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND SERBS CAPTURE STRUMNITZA; ENEMY IS REPULSED AT VILANDOVA

Allies Strike With Success in First Blow of Balkans Campaign. Aid from South Reaches Serbians in Nick of Time and Bulgar Plan to Cut Saloniki-Nish Railroad is Probably Frustrated.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Occupation of Strumnitza by the allied forces is confirmed by a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens. The despatch adds that the allied armies are advancing.

A number of allied warships are cruising in the Aegean off the Bulgarian port of Dedeaghat.

RAILWAY WELL PROTECTED

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Strumnitza in Bulgaria, has been occupied by the allied armies of Great Britain, France and Serbia, according to special advices from Saloniki, telegraphed by the Reuter correspondent Athens.

There has been no confirmation of this news from Serbian sources. Various points dominating the railway from Saloniki to the interior have been occupied by the allied troops, the correspondent says, and the protection of the line is regarded as secure.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Serbian and French troops have occupied a Bulgarian town of Strumnitza, miles north of Saloniki, according to official telegrams from Athens. It follows closely upon news that Serbians with allied assistance have repulsed a Bulgarian attack at Vilandova, turning the advance of Bulgars into a retreat beyond their own border.

Thus the Anglo-French-Serbian action in the Balkans has leaped out of the field of surprise into a vivid foreground of fact and is asserted London military observers to have been crowned at the outset by success.

SERBIANS WERE PRESSED.

This arrival of French troops at the psychological moment when the Serbian struggle with 40,000 newly arrived Bulgarians at Vilandova at Hundovo still hangs in the balance has dramatic qualities which for the moment have completely eclipsed the military exploits in other theaters.

RAILWAY IS SAFE.

The chief military importance of the allied-Serbian success is the defeat of the Bulgarian project of cutting the Saloniki-Nish railway, which is known to have been the Bulgarian objective. It is not clear whether British troops co-operated with the French in this operation but a message from Athens stating they had left Saloniki Saturday for the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier indicates that they were at the scene of fighting.

The Russian and Italian help thus far has been only indirectly exerted by increasing aggressiveness amongst the Austro-Germans, which makes a further deflection of Teutonic forces to the Balkans impracticable.

THE RUSSIAN CENTER.

In the eastern theater the Germans again are attacking the Russian positions southeast of Riga, but Petrograd commentators regard this to be purely a demonstration calculated to distract attention from the Dvinsk region and Galicia, which have gained greatly in importance with the Balkan developments. It is clear that although the battle which General Ivanoff is fighting continues with varying success the Germans have been unable to establish themselves on the eastern bank of the river Stripa.

FIGHT IN CHAMPAGNE.

With a particularly intense artillery fire continuing on both sides in the Champagne region the French war office reports slight progress. A strong barricade to the southeast of Neuville has been captured and the Givenchy wood positions have been consolidated.

HOW ITALY STANDS.

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 18.—The question of Italy's participation or non-participation in the Balkan campaign is still agitating the country, which is divided into two camps, one favoring the sending of troops to aid the Serbians and the other believing that all the Italian forces are required at home.

It is asserted that the difference in opinion even extends to the cabinet and threatens its solidarity. A rumor was in circulation that Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, following the lead of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, might resign.

SERBIANS WERE SLOW.

Those of the people who are opposed to Italy sending troops to the Balkans are enumerating alleged diplomatic mistakes which have compromised the situation of the allies there. This faction also argues that Serbia did not attack Austria when Italy began war against her and when they declare an offensive movement by the Serbians would have been most useful to Italy's front, preventing the Austrians from mobilizing there a half million men who had been removed from the southern front.

Military considerations at home also are advanced as a reason for non-participation. Italy might be able to send men but no artillery to amount to anything.

ARSP

ANCE MEANS SUICIDE.

The ideas of those in favor of sending troops to fight with the British, French and Serbs against the Teutonic allies are well expressed in a statement printed in the Secolo, which says:

"The absence of Italy from the Balkans at this decisive moment would be premeditated political suicide, as the allies must now repair with military action the bad effect of their unforeseen diplomatic defeat."

A BULGARIAN RUMOR.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A despatch to the Petit Journal from Saloniki says that persistent rumors are current here that the Bulgarians have reached Vranje and succeeded in cutting the railroad between Saloniki and Nish.

Vranje is a Serbian town about 20

miles west of the border, situated on the railroad where the line makes its nearest approach to Bulgaria.

HOW ITALY CAN HELP.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The British blockade of the Bulgarian coast, says a despatch to the Petit Journal from Athens, is a prelude to combined land and sea operations along the Aegean coast of Bulgaria and Turkey. In these operations Italy will be represented by a naval squadron and a number of transports.

GERMAN VIEW OF PROGRESS ON WAR FRONT

Enemy in Balkans Beginning to Retreat. Advance Continues South of Belgrade. Some French Loss.

(German Official)

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—(Via London, 3.44 p.m.)—The Serbian forces in the Macva district on the Save-Drina front in northwestern Serbia, where strong resistance has been offered to the Teutonic invaders, are now beginning to retreat, it was officially announced today by German army headquarters. The Teutonic advance south of Belgrade continues, and progress is also being made in the Pozarevac sector. Additional successes also are reported for the Bulgarians on the eastern border of Serbia.

In recording the progress of operations in the Balkan theater of war today's announcement says:

"In the Macva district the enemy is beginning to retreat. Our troops are advancing south of Belgrade against Gvetkov-Grob and the village of Vroin. Southeast of Pozarevac we took Ornice and Rosevac."

"The Bulgarians have occupied the heights of Muellin Percin and Badin Zub."

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK CATH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
RECORDING DEPARTMENT

WESTERN THEATER.

The text of the official statement issued today by German army headquarters staff follows:

"In the western theater: The trench work northeast of Varmelles which projects far into the enemy positions was repeatedly attacked by the English with strong forces. All their attacks failed with heavy losses and the trench work remained in our hands.

"Attempts of the French to attack at Lahure were subdued by our fire.

SMALL FRENCH LOSS.

"A new enemy advance with the object of recapturing lost positions south of Leintrey was unsuccessful. It cost the French in addition to ordinary losses three officers, 17 non commissioned officers and 73 chasseurs as prisoners.

"On Schratzmannelle the enemy could not recapture a single foot of ground by his attacks, notwithstanding the use of a considerable quantity of ammunition.

BOMBS ON BELFORT.

"Yesterday German air squadrons attacked the fortress of Belfort drove off the enemy aviators and dropped eight bombs on the fortress. A number of fires were observed to have been caused by explosions.

HINDENBURG ARMY.

"In the eastern theater: Field Marshal von Hindenburg in his attack south of Riga made good progress. Two officers and 280 other prisoners remained in our hands.

"Russian attacks west of Jaco were repulsed.

"West of Illouks we captured enemy positions extending on a front of about three kilometers (1.8 miles).

"Farther south, in the region of Smorgon, repeated Russian advance undertaken with strong forces were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Two officers and 175 men were taken prisoners.

LEOPOLD'S ARMY.

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: A Russian attack on both sides of the Mlachovitschi-Baranovitchi railway broke down under our fire at a distance of 400 yards in front of our positions.

THE BALKANS.

"In the Balkan theater: In the Macva district the enemy is beginning to retreat on the plateau lands. South of Belgrade our troops are advancing against Guelkov-Grob and the village of Vroin.

"Southeast of Posarevac the towns of Ornice and Bosevac have been captured.

"Bulgarian troops have occupied the heights of the Muellin-Percin and Badin Zub. Farther south they are pushing forward by way of Egri Palanka.

Army of General von Linsingen: On the river Styr from Rafalowka to Kulikovitchi new local engagements have developed."

Declaration of War.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1:11 p.m. —

Official announcement was made here today that Serbia had declared war on Bulgaria. The announcement states war has been declared on account of Bulgarian attacks on Serbian armies on the Zauchen and Radovitch fronts.

Bulgaria formally declared war on Serbia yesterday morning.

FIERCE FIGHT NEAR SOUCHEZ

Curtains of Fire Repulsed the Enemy in An Attack at Bois-en-Hache.

(French Official)

PARIS, Oct. 18. — (2.40 p.m.) — French forces repulsed completely last night three German attacks, according to the announcement given out this afternoon by the French war office. These took place at Bois-en-Hache, to the northeast of Souchez.

The text of the communication follows:

"Three new attacks on the part of the enemy against our positions at Bois-en-Hache to the northeast of Souchez, were completely checked last night by curtains of fire in which both artillery and infantry participated. To the south of the river Somme, in the sector of Lihons there has been almost continual fighting with trench weapons, while in the meantime our batteries directed an effective fire against the German works.

"To the north of Verdun German forces have endeavored to occupy the craters of certain mines recently exploded between the lines. They everywhere have been repulsed.

"Last night witnessed very spirited infantry fire between the trenches in the vicinity of Nomemy. Our artillery in the same region has dispersed groups of pioneers of the enemy, particularly to the east of Eply and near Gremecey and Bloncourt, and it has also bombarded the railroad station at Blamont."

MORE MEN REQUIRED FOR 32ND BATTERY

Ottawa is Asked to Supply 80 Recruits.

The 32nd battery of artillery at Barriefield camp is 80 under strength. This battery was recruited almost entirely from Ottawa and now wants to fill up the vacancies from this city. Vigorous recruiting for this branch of the service will start at once. Capt. Stothers is in charge of recruiting here and already has 21 men enlisted. The detachment will be sent to Barriefield camp on Thursday and it is hoped that at least half of the 80 men needed will be ready by that date. The 32nd is a splendid battery and there should be no difficulty getting the extra men required from Ottawa. Capt. Gill and Lt. Young of the battery are in the city for a few days to assist in getting recruits.

MANY LIVES LOST WHEN HUN SUBMARINE SENT A FRENCH SHIP TO BOTTOM

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Oct. 18. — The Marseilles correspondent of the Petit Journal telegraphs that the mail boat Eugen Perelre has arrived there with thirty-three members of the crew of the French steamship Amiral Hamelin which was sunk by a submarine. A previous report from the Havas correspondent said that seventy-one persons aboard the steamer lost their lives.

The Amiral Hamelin was under government requisition. According to the Petit Journal's correspondent, she was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine without notice and while passengers and crew were being transferred to the boats the submarine bombarded the steamer which was sunk by 40 shells. The captain of the submarine asserted as justification of his attack that the steamer was armed but this is denied by the correspondent. Six of the crew were wounded by the bombardment.

DR. E. J. DILLON SAYS ITALY WILL COME IN

Noted Authority on European Politics Thinks Position of Ital- ians Satisfactory.

By Canadian Press.

New York, Oct. 18. — A London cable to the Herald says:

Dr. E. J. Dillon, telegraphing to the Daily Telegraph from Rome, says that the position of Italy with respect to the Balkan expedition is satisfactory to the Triple Entente, as it is capable of adaptation to the future conditions. This is interpreted here to mean that the Italians will co-operate in the defence of Serbia when the moment is opportune.

Dr. Dillon adds: "Italian military experts express the fervent hope that the Entente will organize the Balkan expedition with an eye to coherency of scheme and adequacy of means with the closest attention to concrete details. Miscalculations like those which have characterized the Dardanelles expedition would entail much more sinister consequences if repeated in the Balkans. The British nation should be apprised of this significant fact."

At Hill Seventy.

LONDON, Oct. 15. — On the western front the British have gained considerable ground, some of which they subsequently lost under the German shell fire. Conflicting claims concerning the possession of hill number 70 were ended by the statement of the under-secretary of war in the House of Commons that the British official report had been read incorrectly, in reality claiming only the capture of the mining works around this position.

POVERTY IN BRITAIN IS WIPE OUT BY THE WAR; UNEMPLOYMENT UNKNOWN

By Canadian Press.

London, Oct. 8 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Central unemployed body for London has practically gone out of business because there is no work for it to do. Organized primarily to find work for unemployed in London it now finds there are no unemployed to find work for. The war, so far from increasing unemployment and poverty, was generally anticipated when the conflict began, has had the contrary effect. "After nearly fifteen months of war," said Brinsley Harper, presiding at a meeting of the organization, "there is only no evidence of distress but there is abundant evidence of abnormally plentiful employment and exceptionally high wages."

BERLIN OFFICIAL SAYS GERMANS ADVANCING

Also Claims That the Bulgarians
Are Making Good Progress
on Their End.

By Canadian Press.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 18.—The Serbian forces in the Macva district on the Save-Drina front in Northwestern Serbia, where strong resistance has been offered to the Teutonic invaders, are now beginning to retreat. It was officially announced today by German army headquarters. The Teutonic advance south of Belgrade continues, and progress is also being announced to-day that an official made in the Pozarevac sector. Additional communication from Berlin stated that the Bulgarians on the eastern border of Serbia.

HUNS FAIL TO BREAK THE BELGIAN LINES

Under terrific Fire Belgians
Fought Desperately and Refused
to Yield.

By Canadian Press.

La Panne, Belgium, Oct. 17, via Paris, Oct. 18.—The Belgische Standard, published here, says that a terrible bombardment was in progress along the Yser front Saturday and Sunday nights. The firing was especially violent near Dixmude and Ypres.

This bombardment the prelude to an attempt by the Germans to break the Belgian lines. The Belgian artillery returned the fire, shelling the enemy's communication trenches and scattering his infantry as they leaped from the trenches. A second attack on a smaller scale also was repulsed. This offensive took place in the Dixmude region at a spot known as "Death's Highway," which has been stubbornly disputed by both sides. Although mowed down in rows the Belgians have been holding their own and not yielding an inch of ground.

CLAIM THAT FOUR ALLIED TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

By Canadian Press.

The New York, Oct. 18.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, announced to-day that an official communication from Berlin stated that German submarines had recently sunk twenty-three vessels, including four transports of the Allies, in the Mediterranean.

BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD THE FOE

While a Squadron of Airships
Hurl Bombs on the German
Submarine Bases.

Special Cable to The Journal.

Amsterdam, Oct. 18.—British warships bombarded the Belgian coast for thirty hours on Friday and Saturday according to reports received from the Dutch frontier today. The British fleet's fire was directed upon Ostend, Westende and Zeebrugge with good results the reports state. Many of the German land batteries being destroyed or silenced. During the bombardment of Zeebrugge, a squadron of airships dropped bombs upon the German submarine base there, causing heavy damage.

8TH C. M. R. REACHED PLYMOUTH SAFELY

Made a Quick Passage Across the
Atlantic—Cable Received
From Major Blue.

A cable was received in Ottawa this afternoon from Major W. A. Blue, by his family, stating that the 8th C. M. R. had arrived safely on the "Missanable" at Plymouth, England. They made a quick passage, having broken camp at Barriefield as recently as October 8. They passed through Ottawa on their way to embark.

"The World is in for a Long Upheaval Of a Nature it Does Not at Present Foresee," Declares Lord Northcliffe

London, Oct. 17.—In reply to a cabled request for his view on the war, Lord Northcliffe wires:—

"The new war situation is particularly interesting. The Germans, after colossal losses, have abandoned their attempt to reach Calais and their more recently expressed intention of breaking through the line at Arras and cutting off the whole British army.

"My own correspondents tell me that the German loss during the last fortnight in front of the British lines have been immense. Although the censor does not permit us to say so here, I am hoping that he will allow me to let the fact get through the cable that the Germans have fought with magnificent courage against our men. The Germans were mowed down last week exactly as they were mowed down in the first battle of Ypres.

"Headed off in the west they are making for the east and by rushing little Serbia hope to seize the Suez canal and hold up the British empire for an immense indemnity. My absolute conviction is that just as they have been beaten in the attempt to get to Calais and Paris, so they will eventually, after immense further losses of life on the part of our armies and theirs, fall in the east as they have failed in the west. I still hold the opinion expressed at the beginning of the war, that the world is in for a long upheaval of a nature it does not at present foresee."

INTERNED GERMAN OFFICERS REPORTED HEADING FOR CUBA

By Canadian Press.

Washington, Oct. 18.—It is reported the six missing petty officers of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm are making for Cuba. A captain of an American vessel reports having seen the yacht in which they are alleged to have requested permission to take a sailing for the West Indies.

If the missing officers are not found it is believed the authorities will place more strict internment on the crews of all German warships in American

RUSSIANS HAVE GAINED SUCCESS AGAINST TEUTONS

On Offensive Everywhere
Along Great Battle-
Front Now

FRENCH REPORT ENEMY REPULSED

Italians Make Headway —
Turkish Navy Has Been
Destroyed

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, via London, Oct. 19. — The official communication issued by the War Office today follows:

"In the region of Riga, on the River Aa, north of Mitau, enemy elements which advanced beyond Herzogshof were thrown back across the river.

"On the Dvinsk front, after the attacks repulsed yesterday, the enemy remained passive throughout the day. Only near the village of Pochilini did he make attempts to dislodge us from trenches in the occupied section. We repulsed both these attacks. Artillery fighting continues. Between the Demmen and Dreswiaty Lakes there has been no cessation in the fighting.

"The Germans were dislodged with enormous losses from positions north of the village of Nourviantzy on the southern shore of Lake Dreswiaty. We captured prisoners and machine-guns.

"On the Upper Niemen, above Deltatichi, we carried by assault the village of Chitchersy.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SUCCESS

"South of the Pripet region and on the Middle Styr our troops yesterday gained an important success during the occupation of the village of Sovlechtschitzky, above Rafalovka. We captured thirteen officers, including two battalion commanders, and five hundred men.

"Detachments of our cavalry charged the enemy near the station of Podcherevitchi, west of Rafalovka. Thus far thirty officers and over a thousand men and some machine-guns have fallen into our hands.

"We have occupied the village of Kozlinitchi, below Czartorysk.

"By simultaneous attack from the north and south our troops occupied the village of Novoselki, on the Styr above Czartorysk, and its bridge-head. After we had repulsed an enemy counter-attack we took over eight hundred German and Austrian soldiers and a number of bomb throwers and some telegraph stores.

"At dawn yesterday our troops got into the village of Kulikovichi, above Novoselki. Thus far we have captured over a thousand prisoners and many machine-guns and bomb throwers.

"On the Caucasian front there

Russian Nation Ready for a War to a Finish Now

Special Star Cable.

AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL STAFF, Oct. 19. — When Russia capitalizes her climate, her geography and the temperament of her people she commands a military asset which promises to prove a barrier against which the human mechanism of the Germans, with all its protection of machinery and efficiency, will wreck itself.

In travelling here from Moscow by motor car I purposely covered many back roads in order to question the peasants, so that I might form some conclusions as to whether the war was really backed by the people themselves.

On the high roads I passed, without exaggeration, about 100,000 refugees and have questioned great numbers of these poor people as to their opinion of the war and its outcome.

The German soldiers realize that the hatred against them is growing daily in every peasant hut from the front to Moscow, and in the face of the willingness of the simple people to continue the war to the point of extermination, their dreams of ultimate success, if still cherished by them, must have been rudely shattered.

FRENCH REPORT CHEERING.

PARIS, Oct. 19. — The official communication, issued by the War office last night, follows:

"After an intense artillery preparation, menaces of infantry attacks were manifested in the German trenches at Bois-en-Hache and the valley of the Souchez, where large masses of enemy effectives were gathered. Our artillery, by an energetic and effective barrier fire and our machine guns, prevented the adversary from debouching.

"An artillery duel, in which we had the advantage, took place to the south of the Somme, in the environs of Tilloy, Cescler and Saint Leocade.

"On the left bank of the Aisne, to the south of Pommiers, our patrols discovered an enemy ambushade and brought back prisoners.

"In Champagne the bombardment of the enemy has been very active against the Tahure Hill and the Ravine of La Goutte. Our batteries, in replying on the trenches and bivouacs behind the enemy's front, caused an explosion of a large munitions depot.

"In the Vosges, spirited combats with grenades are reported on the crests of Schratzmann and

cannonading on both sides in the region of Hartmans-Wellerkopf and in the valley of the Thur."

The Belgian official communication reads:

"There has been an intermittent bombardment of our positions. Our artillery destroyed an enemy observation post."

ITALIAN'S PROGRESSING.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Oct. 18, via Paris Oct. 19. — The statement regarding the progress of hostilities issued by the Italian War Office tonight says:

"Along the Tyrol frontier the activity of troops on both sides is increased and is supported by intense artillery fire.

"During the day of October 18 encounters of some importance took place, first at Tordone in the Tonale zone, which is still being fought for by opposing forces of infantry, second, before Pregasina, where we repulsed detachments of the enemy who sought to approach our new positions; and third, at the head of the Travenanzes valley, where the enemy's attack on our lines completely failed.

"During the night of the 18th our detachments boldly advancing to the enemy's defences on Seikofel in the Sexton valley, threw bombs which worked havoc in the trenches.

"On the Carso front during the 16th the further advance of our troops in the Monte San Michele section completed the action of October 14 by consolidating and extending a captured position along the slopes of the two northerly mountains."

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN REPORT.

VIENNA, Oct. 18, via London, Oct. 19. — The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

"There were no special events yesterday in Eastern Galicia on the Ikwa front and the region of the Volhynian fortresses.

"On the Kormin brook and the Lower Styr the enemy made several strong attacks near Kulikovitchi, Novo Selki and Rafalnowka. The battle continues. At all other points the enemy yesterday was repulsed with great losses.

"The Austro-Hungarian troops on the Upper Szczara also repulsed a strong Russian attack.

"On the Isonzo front the Italians again displayed great activity last evening. Stubborn battles took place in the northwestern sectors on the plateau of Doberdo, near Peteano.

"A strong Italian infantry attack on our positions there reached our entanglements in some places, but finally the enemy was driven off with heavy losses. Otherwise, in the Littoral and Tryolean border regions there was only artillery fighting.

"A Serbian division has been defeated in the region of Avala, retreating on both sides of the road to the south. Our troops are now attacking enemy detachments who remain north of Rajja. The enemy was also obliged to retreat in the Blacva district on both sides of the Lower Morava.

"The Germans are gaining ground. The Bulgarians occupy the heights of Muella Percin and Badin Zub. Farther south they have advanced over Egri Palanka."

TURKISH FLEET DESTROYED.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19. — A Danish gentleman who has just arrived from Constantinople states the Turkish fleet no longer exists. The Goeben was disabled and the Breslau's engines destroyed. The cruiser Medjidieh, wrecked during the expedition in the Black Sea, was torpedoed by the Turks themselves. Later the Russians set her afloat and took her to Odessa.

The Halreddin Barbarossa, an armored cruiser of ten thousand tons, on the way to the Dardanelles with German officers and crew, was torpedoed with a smaller cruiser and a destroyer, and 1,400 perished. The Torgud Reis was disabled by the explosion of its own guns, twenty-five men being killed.

Many small cruisers and torpedo boats were destroyed by mines. The Hamidieh is the only cruiser remaining. Nearly the whole Turkish merchant fleet was destroyed by the Allies' submarines.

MONTREAL CHAPLAIN HOLDING SERVICES AT THE FRONT



Major Bruce Taylor preaching to a congregation of thousands of men of the Second Contingent. Dr. Taylor was pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

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WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

A desperate general German attack was repulsed by the Allies, France said.

Germany reported "strong opposition" at Ostend, on the Yser and at Nieuport. An Allies' Lille attack was reported repulsed.

Russian successes reported at Warsaw and south of Przemyśl were denied by Austria.

The British submarine E-3 was reported sunk in the North Sea by German battleships.

Berlin interpreted the sending of Portuguese troops to Africa as indicating British aid against Boers.

Japanese, for "military purposes," have occupied the Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands, east of the Philippines. Japanese blockade boats, Tokyo said, destroyed the German S-90, which sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho.

Italy Declares War on Bulgaria

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Italy today declared war on Bulgaria. This makes the fourth official declaration of hostilities against the Bulgars. Italy was preceded by Serbia, England and France.

Russia has also announced that a state of war between the Russians and Bulgarians existed from the moment the latter began fighting the Serbians, but a formal declaration has not yet been issued from Petrograd.

The Havas correspondent at Rome telegraphs:

"The Italian Government, by order of the King, declared that a state of war existed between Italy and Bulgaria by reason of Bulgaria's having opened hostilities against Serbia, thus allying itself with the enemies of Italy and combatting her allies."

DENIED RAILWAY IS CUT.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Denial is made in Athens that railway communication between Salonika and Nish has been interrupted. The Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency, who forwarded this information today, reported also that the arrival at Salonika was expected of the first train bearing French soldiers wounded in fighting with the Bulgarians.



ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY. BY HUGH G. RIVIERE.

DIRECTOR OF BRITISH NAVAL AIR SERVICE



Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee, who has been appointed chief of the Aerial Service of the British Navy.

Effective Fire.

"Along the front in Lorraine a French curtain of fire put an end, at a point in front of Letricourt, to a violent fire in which the artillery, the infantry, and the machine guns of the Germans took part. We have furthermore directed an effective fire against the works of the enemy to the north of Reillon.

"In the Vosges there has been very spirited fighting with trench weapons in the suburbs of Chapollotte, to the northeast of Badonvillers, and on the heights of the Lingé and of the Barrenkopf. There has been also a violent cannonading at Hartmanns-Wellerkopf and in this vicinity."

SERBS PUTTING

Special Star Cable by United Press

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Serbians are putting out their full strength today to delay the Austro-German drive from the northward toward Constantinople, and to repulse the Bulgarian invasion from the east. Despatches refer to the presence of aged men, of many women and of children on the Serb fighting lines.

These lines are giving ground slightly under Teutonic pressure, but only bit by bit, very slowly. Every foot of the invaders progress is being resisted. The broken country favors the Serbs. They are admittedly losing heavily, but the German and Austrian losses are proportionately, far heavier.

Accounts conflicted as to developments in the Serb-Bulgarian campaign. The Serbian version was that the Bulgarians have been beaten back at most points, especially in the Vranja region, where the invaders are trying to cut the Salonika-Belgrade railroad.

The Bulgarian report claims an advance is being pushed everywhere. Occupation of the Vranja district and extensive progress in northeastern Serbia are specifically mentioned in Sofia official reports.

TO ADVANCE ON SOFIA.

The Allies' chief worry is lest the Bulgarian attack cripple the Serbs in holding back the Austro-German drive from Stumitz, the southwestern Bulgarian town which is in Franco-British hands. It is expected that an Allied force will be pressed in northward threatening Sofia, the capital, so as to distract the Bulgars from their westward advance.

The Allies' strongest hope is that the Serbians may succeed in delaying the Austro-German long enough to give the British and French, and the Italians also, it is thought possible, a free hand in operations against Constantinople.

The belief is growing that the Allied plan is to strike eastward from Enos against the Turkish capital.

For this movement there are railroad facilities, and while Turkish opposition is looked for, it is thought scarcity of ammunition will render this comparatively ineffective.

On the western front, it is surmised from a heavy German concentration in Champagne and the Vosges, that a fresh drive is about to be attempted in these districts. Otherwise there has been little change. In the east, the Germans are reported to have made unimportant gains between Riga and Dvinsk, but along the rest of the line, south to the Roumanian frontier, the Russians are on the offensive.

GREEKS WATCHING BULGARS.

A Havas agency despatch from Athens, dated Monday, quotes the Governmental newspaper Neon Asty as saying that the Greek Government is following with the greatest interest the development of military operations on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier in proximity to Greek territory.

The recent council of Greek Ministers adopted measures to be taken in the event that these operations bring the Bulgarians into Greece, an eventuality which, the paper says, the Government will not tolerate.

PLANS MAY BE UPSET.

By Canadian Press.

Oct. 19.—A cable to

THEATRE OF WAR ABOUT LENS



The French and British are trying to make such progress in this region as will render Lens untenable to the Germans. The fiercest fighting has taken place around Hill No. 70 (marked 70 on the map) and Hill No. 140 (marked 140). Success on this front might also force the Germans to give up Lille, the capital of Northern France.

REGARD CANADA'S RECRUITING PLAN AS MEETING CASE

Lord Derby's Scheme of
Enlistment Causes In-
terest at Ottawa

NOT CONSIDERING CHANGE IN METHODS

Recruiting in Dominion
Believed Only to Have
Been on Fringe

Special to The Montreal Star from
our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—Though the conditions in Canada are somewhat different, and it has not been necessary as yet to resort to any methods of recruiting apart from those usually followed, Lord Derby's plan of enlistment causes interest at Ottawa. The question of adopting similar methods in Canada may likely arise in the not distant future.

According to Lord Derby's plan the first call is to be made upon the bachelors, and afterwards upon the married men. In that connection the last Canadian census figures have an interesting bearing on the question. The number of single men at that time was 2,369,160, and of married men 1,331,564. Males above fifteen years of age were 1,171,592. As the census was taken four years ago, those of the above numbers who have survived have since attained the military age. The number of males between twenty and twenty-nine years of age in 1911 was 521,932, and between thirty and thirty-nine years 171,640.

CONDITIONS CHANGED.

Conditions have changed somewhat in the meantime, owing to large immigration, but there is difficulty in computing the exact number of men available for possible service, owing to the fact that while a check is kept on immigration there is none on emigration, and no complete registration of deaths.

It is perfectly obvious, however, that the enlistment so far is only the fringe of Canada's potentiality in that regard, and that if the exigencies of the situation abroad should necessitate it, the Dominion could easily be able to treble or quadruple its aggregate enrolment up to date.

In the recruiting in Canada somewhat of a preference has been given to single men, but married men are as readily taken, though those without dependents are more easily maintained in the service.

It is no longer necessary that a man enlisting should secure the consent of his wife.

SIBERIAN PEOPLE WERE IGNORANT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

Special to The Montreal Star by
United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A portion at least of the Russian Empire has yet to learn of the war, according to Miss M. A. Czaplka, a student at Oxford, just returned from an exploration of the northern wilds of Siberia. She with several colleagues made a thorough study of the strange peoples who inhabit the forests and marshes where the Yenesei river runs northward into the Arctic ocean. During the winter the party travelled 2,000 miles by reindeer sledge. The population of the great area regarded them as curious visitors from an unknown world and allowed them to remain in the tented villages with suspicious reluctance.

Miss Czaplka, a linguist, made friends with the natives by speaking their languages, Tungus and Yurak. The natives live in utmost primitiveness and were surprised to learn that Russia was engaged in the greatest war of Russian history. They are armed only with bow and arrow and with these kill their supplies of wild reindeer meat. The exploring party, which gathered trophies for the Oxford museum, was able to get only meager information of the war through a London paper found at a semi-civilized trading post.

The strange peoples of the frozen

CAPTAIN H. F. WALKER



Captain Herbert Fraser Walker, of the 13th Battalion, C.E.F., a survivor of St. Julien and Festubert, now temporarily attached to the Canadian Headquarters Division at Shorncliffe. Captain Walker is a son of H. B. Walker, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

north were found to worship spirits of bears and birds. For the first time in their history they came to know of tea, tobacco and cheese, given them by the explorers in return for native gifts.

At the first of the year, according to a Government estimate, there were 138,577,000 farm animals in the United States, a gain in a year of about 7,222,000.

REPORT SINKING OF FOUR OTHER GERMAN BOATS

By Canadian Press.

STOCKHOLM, via London, Oct. 20.—In addition to the four German steamers reported yesterday as having been torpedoed in the Baltic, four other German steamers were sent to the bottom by British submarines outside the southern Stockholm Archipelago during the last twenty-four hours, according to reports from various pilot stations. The names of these vessels have not yet become known.

British sailors sank them by opening their sea valves, after having given the German crews plenty of time to leave their vessels.

The Dalafven was caught and sunk just outside Swedish waters, and under the eyes of Swedish warships. There are now forty-one German ships, mostly iron ore carriers, blockaded in Swedish waters.

FRANCE IN WAR WITH ROBBER BANDS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—One of the small wars France is carrying on, but of which little is heard, is being waged in Tunis. It consists chiefly of engagements with vast robber bands crossing the frontier from Tripoli which, besides plundering the country, cut the telegraph wires and attack provision convoys to the French outposts.

Important fighting of this kind took place in the Dehbat region from September 25 to October 9, during which time the French garrison of 200 men kept a large number of robbers at bay until relief arrived.

MANY KILLED IN FRENCH EXPLOSION

PARIS, Oct. 20.—4:50 p.m.—One hundred persons were killed or injured in an explosion in a factory in Rue de Tolbiac this afternoon, according to a report received at the prefecture of police.

GERMANY NOW ENGAGED IN GETTING NUTS

Special Cable to The Montreal Star by Associated Press.

BERLIN, October 20.—In furtherance of the suggestion that school children assist in conserving the national resources by a systematic collection of acorns, horse chestnuts and other nuts that ordinarily go to waste, for the sake of the oils they contain, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture has just issued a long and minute list of instructions and advice.

This includes a detailed account of the methods to be employed in preserving the nuts until a marketable supply has been collected; the uses to which each variety of nut can be put as a food for animals; the percentage of albuminous and oily contents of each variety; and, finally, the market for the nuts and the prices that rule in it.

This market is the newly formed "War Commission for Plant and Animal Oils and Fats," located in Berlin. Provided one works assiduously enough in collecting nuts there is a tidy bit of pocket money in the labor, for the commission offers 45 marks (\$10.30) for 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of beechnuts, 55 marks for 100 kilograms of dried beechnuts, and 140 marks for as many bass nut seeds.

Dried acorns bring 19 marks per 100 kilograms; crushed acorns 32 marks; dried and shelled acorns 44 marks; dried horse chestnuts 15 marks, and crushed and dried chestnuts 28 marks.

from the
centre with

COMPLETE PLAN TO HELP SOLDIERS RETURNING

Conference of Provincial
Representatives
Hospital Commission

Special to The Montreal
our own Correspondent

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—S
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BULGAR REGIMENTS MUTINY.

Special Star Cable.

ROME, Oct. 20.—A telegram from Bucharest states that a grave crisis has developed in the Bulgarian army. Gen. Jekoff, now commander-in-chief, is said to be very unpopular, and some of the regiments have mutinied. Two colonels have been shot by Gen. Jekoff's order.

Numerous acts of insubordination have been reported on the part of Bulgarian officers, who have refused to obey the orders of the German officers set over them.

GERMAN CRITIC WARNS PUBLIC

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle says that in his weekly war review in the Berlin Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, Colonel Gadeko declares that the war has now reached its highest point.

His observations do not make very encouraging reading for those of his countrymen who believe the German arms are advancing from victory to victory and that the enemies of the Fatherland are in their last gasps.

Speaking of the Serbian campaign, he warns his readers to beware of over-estimating the initial success obtained by von Mackensen, as it is only, he points out, a beginning.

SERBIA AND DARDANELLES.

The uneasiness regarding the Dardanelles operations has been increased by the explanation by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, in Parliament yesterday that the recently announced figures, showing nearly 97,000 casualties at the Dardanelles, did not include the sick. This, he explained, was because the number of sick varied from day to day and could not be counted.

With the example of the Dardanelles expedition, many members of Parliament express anxiety about the size of the Serbian expedition, fearing that a similar mistake would be made. In this connection the Daily News prints a rumor that Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, recently relieved as commander-in-chief of the British and forces at the Dardanelles, already has arrived in England.

The newspapers continue to laud the appointment of Major-General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro as successor to Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton in the Dardanelles post. Major-Gen. Monro's rise has been perhaps more rapid than that of any other high officer in the British army during the present war.

HOW THE SYDNEY SANK THE EMDEN



The above cut, illustrating the attack by the Australian cruiser Sydney upon the German commerce-raider Emden, which took place off Cocos Island on November 9th, 1914, was made from an interesting and unique drawing sent to Mr. H. M. Lee, of West St. John. Mr. Lee's son procured the drawing in St. Lucia from a member of the Sydney's crew.

On the occasion of the attack the Emden was being coaled from the steamer Buresk, a British steamer captured by the Emden with a cargo of coal. The Germans put a prize crew on the Buresk and took coal from her.

The Sydney sighted the Emden at 9:40 a.m. and opened fire on her, putting her out of business in less than an hour and a half. The Sydney fired seventeen rounds at the Emden before the German flag was hauled down and the commander surrendered.

After sinking the Emden the Sydney started after the Buresk and fired a shot across her bows to stop her. It was discovered that the Buresk was sinking fast, as the German crew on her had opened the flooding valves and allowed the water to come in. The crew then abandoned the ship and the Sydney sank her.

In the accompanying diagram the Sydney and her course appear in dotted line and a dotted line, the Emden and her course in black. The dots and numbers indicate the relative positions of the ships as the shots were fired. It will be noticed that the Sydney was skillfully manoeuvred, keeping out of range of the Emden's guns while pouring a deadly fire from her superior armament. The thin broken line shows the effort of the German crew on the Buresk to evade the enemy.

BRITAIN STIRRED BY BRUTAL MURDER OF ENGLISH NURSE

Report on Miss Cavell's Case by American Min- ister to Belgium

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 21. — The circumstances connected with the execution by the German authorities at Brussels of Miss Edith Cavell, a British nurse, occupy constantly increasing attention in London, and the forthcoming publication of the report of Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, on his efforts in Miss Cavell's behalf, is awaited with keenest interest.

This report will be published in tomorrow morning's newspapers.

The Mail says the report is a long one, and adds:

"This account will strike a note of horror throughout the world. It will tell of the wonderful heroism of a woman who had nursed German wounded. It will tell of the greatest fight for a woman's life that was ever fought, of unavailing efforts of nobles and neutrals to combat the callous secret cunning of the Germans."

DIED A MARTYR'S DEATH.

The Post publishes today a letter from Miss Cavell's cousin, concerning her devotion to her work as nurse:

"My cousin's intense devotion to the alleviation of suffering caused her to devote her life to nursing in Brussels," the letter says. "She voluntarily remained there to continue her work when the city was taken by the Germans. She would have nursed a German with as much tenderness as an Englishman."

"In a letter to me she said: 'We have no wounded here now. The Allies do not come here, and the Germans are sent back to their own country. The few that remain are nursed by their own countrywomen, so we are denied the great consolation of being of use in our own special way.'

"She allowed the womanly quality of compassion to get the better of prudence and self-interest. For this she has suffered untold miseries, and died a martyr's death."

STRIKING PARALLEL DRAWN.

English newspapers draw a parallel between the case of Miss Cavell in Belgium, and that of Mrs. Louis Herbert, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment as a spy in England. Mrs. Herbert's appeal was heard at Durham yesterday.

She is a German, wife of an English curate at Darlington. She admitted that she had sought information regarding munitions, and intended to send this information to Germany. The judge asked her yesterday:

"Did you intend to send the information to Germany if you got the chance?"

Yes, I did, she replied.
Mrs. Herbert also admitted she had corresponded with Germany through friends in Switzerland.

The judge, astonished at her frank answers, remarked:

"This woman has a conscience, she wishes to answer truthfully, and she deserves credit for that. At the same time, she is dangerous."

He affirmed the sentence of six months' imprisonment.

DR. INGRAM'S DENUNCIATION.

The execution of Miss Cavell was characterized as "a crime that dwarfs even that of the Lusitania" by the Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, Bishop of London, preaching in St. Martin's Church today at a Trafalgar Day service.

"Always up to now," said the Bishop, "chivalry has enlightened the horrors of war. But it is not so with our enemies of today, whose latest crime is the murder in cold blood of a poor, defenceless English girl."

The Bishop remarked that Admiral Nelson would not have resorted to diplomatic inquiries in such a case.

"He would have made his enquiries with the thunder of the guns of the fleet," the Bishop continued.

"The spirit of Nelson is dead in the young man of the present day if he does not want to know the reason why this crime was committed."

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Killed in Action, October 19.

Capt. Leon Hall Curry, No. 581 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal (previously reported.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21, via London.—An important Russian success in the region of Baranovich, resulting in the capture of several German positions, 3,552 men, machine-guns and one piece of artillery, was announced today by the War Office.

Baranovich is in the central portion of the Russian line, to the north of the Pripet river. The War Office announcement follows:

"In the districts southeast of Baranovich our troops, after a dashing surprise attack yesterday, captured German positions near the villages of Ekimovich, Odokorschina, Noviki and Nagornia.

"In the course of the day we took eighty-five German and Austrian officers and 3,552 men prisoners, in addition to capturing ten quick-firers and one big gun."

CAPT. CURRY, OF 42nd, THE FIRST OFFICER KILLED



CAPTAIN LEON H. CURRY

Was One of Most Popular
Officers in 5th Royal
Highlanders, in Which
He Held a Commission.

Capt. Leon H. Curry, of the 42nd Battalion (Highlanders) has been instantly killed in action. The 42nd sailed from Canada on June 10. The battalion formed part of a special body of troops known as Army Corps Troops, being under the direct command of the Army Corps commander. The 42nd has only been in France ten days or two weeks, and this is the first casualty recorded among the officers.

Capt. Curry was one of the most popular officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders, in which he held a lieutenant's commission prior to the outbreak of war. When the 42nd Battalion was raised for overseas service Lieut. Curry got his captaincy. He was an efficient officer, and a great favorite with the men under him. During the training at Shorncliffe Camp, he did much to ensure the comfort of all ranks in his company.

In private life he was assistant to the vice-president and managing director of the Canadian Steel Foundries Limited, of which his father, Senator Nathaniel Curry, is the president. He had held this position for about three years. He was also a director of the Canadian Steel Foundries. He was married, less than two years ago, to Miss McKean, daughter of the former head of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Halifax, and later of Amherst, N.S. He resided in the Sherbrooke Apartments, Montreal.

His brother, Capt. V. G. Curry, who is with the 1st Royal Montreal Regiment, came back to the city recently, having been invalided home.

Capt. Curry was 30 years old, today being his birthday.

Officer Killed Was Known in Canada

Special Cable from our London Correspondent: (Copyright).

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE
17 Cockspur street, London, Oct. 21

—The official list of killed in the war includes Second-Lieut. T. Pennington, of the Second Buffs, who was gazetted to his regiment from a sergeant in the Third Canadian Infantry Battalion last July.

The list of wounded includes Second-Lieut. R. J. H. Gattrell, of the Third Yorkshires, formerly in the London Office of the Bank of British North America, who was given a commission last February.

WINDERMERE.

PREMIER ASQUITH PASSES GOOD NIGHT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Premier Asquith spent a good night, his physicians announced today, adding that he is on the road to speedy recovery.

GERMAN TALK OF SOON STARTING TO FIGHT BRITISH

*Really to Begin Within Two Months, Kaiser's
Foreign Office Official Reported as Saying —
Balkan Success to Menace British Empire*

Special Star Cable by Carl W. Ackerman of the United Press.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 21.—Within two months Germany will "really begin" to fight the British, a high official of the Kaiser's Foreign Office told me today.

It was on the success of the Teutonic Balkan campaign, with the opening of a source of admittedly much needed supplies, that he was counting when he spoke.

"In five more weeks," he said, "a way will be opened through Serbia to Bulgaria and Turkey, where great quantities of food and raw materials are stored. Within two months we will have all the Anatolian cotton and wool we require, so that we will not need an American supply.

"When we have established communication with Bulgaria and Turkey, war against England really will begin.

"We have enough of France and

Russia already to guarantee satisfactory peace terms with the two. Our success in the Balkans will mean the menacing of the British Empire. Once the way to Constantinople is open to us, we can strike at Suez and Egypt."

Count Reventlow has emphasized editorially in the German press views similar to those which my informant expressed.

That the war's outcome practically depends on the outcome of the Balkan campaign is, in short, the consensus of opinion in the best informed circles here.

Roumania and Greece, it is an open secret, are being closely watched, though German officialdom is firmly convinced that both will remain neutral.

Sir Edward Carson's resignation from the British Cabinet is also the subject of much comment in the Wilhelmstrasse, where the political situation in England is regarded as critical in the extreme.

Neutral Nations Astounded at Awful Deed of Huns—Even German Apologists Profess to Loathe Treacherous Crime and Seek to Place Blame on Army Officer Who Carried Out His Orders—President Wilson Could Not Save Girl Who Died For Empire.

*Capt. Barry
was killed
by a*

*trench
mortar
shell.*

London, Oct. 23. — The memorial service for Miss Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the German authorities in Brussels, which was meant to be an unobtrusive tribute to developing national proportions. Premier Asquith and other members of the Cabinet have announced their intention of being present at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday when the service will be held and public bodies and the leading hospitals throughout the country are sending delegations.

President Wilson Failed.

Washington, Oct. 23. — That President Wilson personally directed the unsuccessful efforts made by the United States Government for the life of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed at Brussels, was indicated today when Secretary of State Lansing sent to the President a letter telling him of a report from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin regarding Jeanne de Belleville and Madame Thulliez, the two Belgian women whom the Kaiser pardoned.

In his letter to the President, Mr. Lansing refers to the "great interest" which he knows the President

took in the cases and expressed pleasure at his ability to inform him that a stay of execution had been granted the Countess Belleville and Madame Thulliez, sentenced to die October 18. From the latter it was obvious that at the time Gerard's cable was sent the Kaiser had not pardoned the two women.

World Horror Stricken.

New York, Oct. 23. — The murder of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse slain by the Germans, has enraged the United States Press. Even the pro-German organs cannot gloat in the deed. In some parts of the country, her execution, under such barbarous circumstances, is regarded as an insult to the Stars and Stripes and bitter comments are heard on the action of the Huns.

Worse Than a Crime.

"Worse than a crime" is the heading under which "The World" says in part: "It is worse than a crime: it is a blunder," said Fouché of Napoleon's summary execution of the young Duc D'Enghien.

The action of the German military authorities in Belgium who executed Edith Cavell, an English nurse, belongs likewise to the class of blunders that are worse than crimes. Everybody who is not a German knows that the Germans might better have lost an army corps than to have shot this woman for the comparatively trivial offense that she committed. Her blood will blot the honor of the German army and the German Government for generations to come. It is one of those stains that cannot be erased and centuries hence German historians will be apologizing for the ruthlessness of a military commander who was unable to see that common sense is mightier than the letter of military law."

Never a Hero Again.

Von Blissing can never be a hero to the rank and file of the German army, in the opinion of the Sun. Nothing is more palpable in the Cavell case than the unfortunate woman realization that mercy was not to be expected from the military governor of Brussels, says the Sun. She admitted her offence, the aiding of wounded British, French and Belgian soldiers to escape, concealed nothing, equivocated, disdained to show weakness in the presence of her judges, and met her fate without faltering. To all Germans who have not been corrupted by Prussian militarism the hurried, stealthy shooting of helpless Edith Cavell in the dead of night behind prison walls will always be a bitter memory. More than all the counts in the Bryce report of atrocities in Belgium it will weigh in the scale of judgment for it has struck the world with horror.

A Grand Fleet Chaplain's Note-Book

WHAT ABOUT GOOD MORNING.

Once, long ago, I bade a cheery, a very cheery "Good-morning" to a shipmate, and proceeded to follow up my kindly greeting with various bright remarks and inquiries after his general well-being. "Pardre," returned he, more in anger than sorrow, "have you never read what it says in the book of Proverbs about you?" I confessed my ignorance. "Then," said he, "listen well to this: He that blesseth his friend with a loud voice, rising early in the morning, it shall be counted a curse to him." I didn't believe that these words were in Proverbs at all. But they are!

We still keep up the custom of having a Guest-Night once a week, and sometimes have the opportunity of asking officers from other ships to come on board. Even when this is impossible, as, for instance, when we are at sea, the messman holds to his contract of giving us one or two extra courses on this weekly occasion; for which reason Guest-Night is frequently known in the Navy as Camel-Night, the underlying idea being that one then needs the same interior arrangement of space as is devised in the Ship of the Desert, which, I understand, is blessed with three central compartments, divided by transverse bulkheads, instead of having only one, like us poor humans.

As for sailors, they eat five meals a day, and how they can manage it is more than I can tell; but they are always equal to any odd snacks they can get between meals besides!

PINEAPPLE LOO.

At the other end of the scale comes the meals at the Admiral's table. There is a good game that can be played at Admiral's dinner-parties; it is called Pineapple Loo. You play it by surreptitiously wrenching off the top of the best pineapple and counting the leaves, with a small wager as to the result. You would hardly believe that there are so many leaves; perhaps you might hazard a guess at twenty-four or so, but as a matter of fact you would be safer if you were to say a hundred and fifty. It is a very interesting game, but is it not good for the pineapple.

It was at an Admiral's dinner-table that I once heard a German Consul disprove the theory that all Teutons are quick at acquiring the niceties of foreign languages. The fish had been served, and the butler came insinuatingly behind the Consul's shoulder and murmured, "'Ock, sir?" The foreign guest showed by his puzzled face that he did not understand. Again came the butler's invitation, "'Ock, sir?" and again the uncomprehending blankness. For the third time the patient entreaty was uttered, and at last the light broke upon the German's mind and illumined his features as he exclaimed, "Ach, Ox-tall! Yess!"

Enjoyment of food is, like all other human interests, an affair of mixed motive and complex foundations; delight in the unaccustomed forms, I suppose, one of the principal factors. This may explain the inner mind of the sailor who told me recently that he hoped the war would be ended soon so that he might go home and have a nice piece of fried fish! Alas, also it may account for the peculiar learning of many naval officers towards kippers at afternoon tea.

DIG FOE OUT AND TAKE HIS TRENCHES

Paris, October 23, 2:35 p.m.—Yesterday evening detachments of German troops endeavored to advance from their trenches near Bois-en-Bache and Givenchy, but they were quickly dispersed, according to the official statement given out by the War Office this afternoon.

The text of the communication follows:

"Yesterday evening troops of the enemy endeavored to come out of their trenches in the southern part of Bois-en-Bache and near the fort at Givenchy. They were immediately and easily dispersed.

"In the Champagne district also strong reconnoitering parties of the enemy, supported by the firing of shells which irritate the eyes and produce suffocation, endeavored to take possession of our position in the vicinity of Butte de Lahure. These efforts were everywhere repulsed by the fire of our infantry and machine guns.

"On the front in Lorraine French forces, after a stubborn and hand-to-hand conflict, occupied a trench held by the enemy at a point near the junction of the roads running between Laintrey and Candrexon and Amenoncourt and Reillon.

"The night passed in relative calm on the remainder of the front."

Has U.S. Ship Been Armed And Made A Raider?

New York, Oct. 23. — Investigation of the charge that the American steamship Zealandia had left Pensacola October 7, ostensibly for Tampico, really is now a German commerce raider and has on board the officers who disappeared recently from the Krupp Prinz Wilhelm interned at Norfolk, was being pushed by customs officials today. Their information was from W. Streeter, a ship broker who said he had it from one of the Zealandia's engineers. If V. Dixon of the Fiske Trading Company to which the ship is listed as belonging said the vessel's American flag was removed and its name painted out at Pensacola, but that this was an accident. He denied Streeter's story.

BULGARS CLAIM THEY ARE MAKING PROGRESS

Amsterdam, October 23, via London.—The Bulgarian invasion of Serbia has made further progress, according to an official statement from Sofia received here today, although the advance is being delayed by bad weather. The statement follows:

"In the valley of the upper Tisza our troops reached the right bank of the river. In Macedonia the enemy is being pursued further. On account of the extraordinarily bad weather, operations on certain portions of the front are being retarded. During the afternoon and evening of October 21, British and French ships bombarded the Aegean coast, especially the open towns of Porto Leger, Malconis, Makri, and Dedeagatch which have no fortifications whatever. These operations by the hostile fleet were without military significance."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Turkey has advised this Government through the American Ambassador in Constantinople that it is not able to comply with the request of the American Relief Committee for immediate release of Armenians, for whom the committee guaranteed the expense of transportation to the United States.

Inability to locate the Armenians specified by relatives of Armenians in this country was the reason given.

"Military factors are going to decide the issue — mere economic strength is not enough."

** ** *

"War is comparative. To win you must be better than the other fellow. It is not enough to be as good."

** ** *

"One of the important factors in war is time. The Germans are ready and thus far victorious."

** ** *

"Something must be done to stop them in the near future, or they will win simply because the Allies are not prepared at present to cope with the Germans."

** ** *

"Any of the German methods may be met by the Allies and defeated, but only by armies as efficient and large as the Germans can bring to bear."

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BY ROLAND G. USHER.

MANY people in this country have up to the present moment steadfastly declined to regard a German victory in the war as a real probability. That Germans should believe victory possible they have understood, and have attributed the belief to the strength of the German desire to win. It seems now to be high time that we came, all of us, whatever our sympathies, to realize how possible a thing a German victory is, and to accustom ourselves to it as a thinkable supposition; otherwise, we may be taught unawares and be compelled, literally, to reconstruct our whole mental background of the future of Europe and of this country.

Incontestably, it will make a great difference to this country which side wins. The placid confidence with which many Americans have regarded the progress of the war has been due very largely to their belief that the Germans would, in the long run, certainly be beaten. Let me here promptly disavow the role of a prophet and insist that I am not stating that the Germans are going to win, or that I want the Germans to win. My personal hopes I do not think valuable or interesting to other people. What I do wish to point out are the important factors in the case which at present seem to be almost wholly favorable to Germany. There can be no doubt now that military factors are going to decide the issue, and that mere economic strength or credit is not going to be of itself enough. What military factors will eventually be decisive, few will now attempt to indicate. Almost all military arrangements are at present in an experimental stage; the old strategy does not work and the new has yet to be successfully established. But, all reservations made, unless important developments soon appear favorable to the Allies the Germans are likely to score within a year a military victory in the war on land. Whether this would mean winning the war, as a whole, only time can show.

GERMAN DEFEAT LOOKED EASY ON PAPER

We must first deal with the basis of the belief that Germany could not win. Americans, generally, found it difficult to believe that two nations, however well organized and thoroughly equipped, could prevail ultimately over three nations, who had a total population so much larger, were supposed to have financial resources so much greater, and industrial organizations much more complete. In addition, the two nations were blockaded to a very considerable degree and practically thrown on their own resources. The three had open to them the markets of the world. As the war progressed and the Triple Entente acquired allies, the number of nations arrayed against the Central Powers increased and the disparity on paper became even greater.

The superior preparedness of Germany was conceded from the first; the probability that she would win victories in the early weeks of the war was thought great. But the Allies felt that if the first German drive could be at least checked and the first strength in some method exhausted without a decisive victory, they would be able to regard the final victory as certain. The war would be long, hard, costly beyond perhaps any one's conception, but the actual conclusion could not be a matter of doubt. The many resources must prevail over the few. The greater must in the long run prevail over the smaller. It was like two and two, or A B C.

For a time the story of the war seemed completely to justify three theories, and it was seen that the successful opening of the Dardanelles and the invasion of Hungary would turn the balance of power in south-east Europe, cause the Balkans to join the Allies, crush Turkey, and probably force Hungary to make a separate peace. The addition of Italy to the Allies would occupy the Austrians, it was thought, and practically insure the surrounding of Germany and her defeat.

We ought not to be blinded by the plausibility of this argument to the fact that it is none the less an assumption. The facts on paper every one readily

supposed would be represented by facts on the battle field. The millions in Russia capable of military service were already, in people's imagination, marching on Germany. An army of great magnitude was equipping in England. Both these facts were true, but the unspoken conclusion to them both was not true, and is not yet true. The peasants in Russia and the troops in England needed training, and they needed munitions of war to become effective in the field. The amount of English capital is vastly greater than German capital; but the gold in the Bank of England will not kill soldiers in Flanders until it is transmuted into bullets and shells. It is this process of turning the resources of the Allies into effective force about which little has been said, but upon which everything depends.

The big armies have indeed been beating the smaller armies; the more efficient armies have been beating the less efficient. But the Germans and not the Allies have possessed these armies. It is difficult not to allow one's sympathies to influence one's judgment, and many people in the United States have accordingly declined to accept at all the very clear fact that the Germans have thus far had the military part of the war practically to themselves. They have, to be sure, found certain of their plans impracticable, but the general balance of affairs has been entirely in their favor.

They hold a good part of France, a very rich and important part of France, industrially, and all the attempts of the English and French to make some impression on that German line have thus far failed to do more than bend it a little here and there. This test offensive, while clearly of great moral advantage to the Allies, has yet to develop any military importance to be mentioned in the same breath with even the minor successes of Hindenberg in Poland. The Russian army has been repeatedly defeated, and if not crushed or annihilated has been so disorganized and demoralized that the Allies themselves admit that little can be expected from it for many months. What is more serious, the Russian supplies of munitions are and have long been so deficient that the lack is held

Let us now face the fact which is unquestionable—that armies as efficient and capable as the German armies have proved themselves to be will win the war unless some truly adequate defence can be prepared by the Allies. That defence must consist of armies sufficiently well equipped and sufficiently well trained to offset the skill of the Germans. War is comparative. To win you must be better than the other fellow. It is not enough to be as good. You must have an army large enough and efficient enough to cope with his. It is not sufficient to have more people living in your country. They must be organized and on the firing line.

One of the most important factors in war Napoleon was fond of pointing out—time. The Germans are ready and thus far victorious. Something must be done to stop them in the near future or they will win simply because the Allies are not prepared at present to cope on an adequate scale with forces as great as the Germans have. Let us look candidly at the fact that the continued defeat of the Russian army will soon release two million veteran soldiers and Germany's best generals for elsewhere. Who is going to meet them? What have the French to oppose them? Can the English army, supposed to be millions strong, take the place in the field of Russian hosts and hold Germany in check?

I need to know about this matter only what statesmen of the Allies themselves have publicly said. The English statesmen, who have been carrying the campaign for the better organization of English labor, have told the workingmen that the French army has borne the brunt of the defence of France alone and cannot single-handed be expected to cope with Germany's armies from the East. The English army will continue helpless, they tell them, until the amount of munitions is vastly increased. They realize they may not be able to make this increase in time but they do think that there is yet time to develop factories in England and meet the Germans.

As the statesmen of the Allies themselves have said it, the question is still that of holding the Germans until preparations can be made. Is this not in so many words a confession of their fear that Germany will win

and a declaration of their belief that they regard a German victory as quite within the bounds of possibility? We cannot, of course, know much about the real conditions in Europe; all the governments are actively concerned in keeping every one but themselves in ignorance; but they know themselves as much about their own condition as anyone now alive can. Our judgment of conditions and our opinion of the possibilities of victory based on it will be worthless. But their judgment of conditions and of the possibility of a German victory is the nearest to evidence we can obtain.

Will it not be clear that the Allies' chances of holding the Germans, despite the recent increase in English efficiency, are not anything like as good as they were a year ago, before the Russian army had been broken and decimated? The third member of their party is already out of the game for a while, and two of them must now deal alone with the redoubtable men who were able to damage this third member so badly while fighting the two of them at the same time. Are we not being too sanguine when we claim that the Germans cannot win? At the same time let us not rush to the other extreme and insist that the Allies are certainly going to be defeated. The issue still depends upon military factors whose potency has yet to be shown.

SEVERAL MOVES CAN BE MADE BY GERMANS

What many people have been unable to see was now the deadlock in France could be broken and how the Germans could win unless it was. That either the German army in France could penetrate the other's lines at the cost of thousands of lives and millions of dollars has been conceded for along time, but no one felt that victory at that price was worth having. It would be only too like the fight of the two Kilkenny cats. There are, however, a number of possible moves for Germany, all of which may be checkmated, and any of which it is quite possible might expose Germany to defeat in the war as a whole, but which none the less, if successfully concluded, might decide the whole issue in her favor.

Of all these the most dramatic would undoubtedly be the invasion of the Balkans and the crushing opposition there, the relief of Turkey and the effective sealing of the Dardanelles, so that Russia's straits for munitions of war and the English need of Russian grain might both remain unchanged. Then a great blow could be struck against India through the perfectly feasible military road which Napoleon at one time surveyed and investigated, and which would throw into Germany's hands the ancient empire of Alexandria in Asia Minor and India, that mart of trade which the world has always deemed so rich. Then the armies could return and sweep through Egypt and the north African coast, gathering up in one rush the English and French possessions in Northern Africa, including the Suez Canal. Probably these operations would be simultaneous.

With her hands thus filled, Germany would be ready to negotiate, and could confidently dictate the settlement because she would have so many things to cede that she could expect a very great price for their cession.

Another method would be a blow at Calais, which would cut off the English from their source of supplies and double back the long line of French very much as the Russian lines in the Carpathians were destroyed. This would throw back the Allied armies upon the strong German line in front of Metz and place French and English between two fires. A German success on either wing or in the centre would be immediately fatal to both armies. Executed with sufficient promptness, and a willingness to sacrifice the lives of, say a half million Germans, this manoeuvre might succeed.

To many observers the third scheme seems preferable, simpler and more promising. The Germans would demolish Italy, and then operating simultaneously through the Mont Cenis and through Switzerland, would descend upon the French rear and have the French and English armies between the new German forces and the old German trench line. This also would solve the deadlock.

As I said before, any of these methods or all of them may be met by the Allies and defeated. But the work can be done only by armies as efficient and large as the forces which Germany can bring to bear. That Germany can win should be clear to any unprejudiced observer; that she has at present the greatest chance of winning is also clear. But this does not mean that the Allies must give up hope. It does mean that the road for success will be long and extremely arduous.



All the gold in the Bank of England will not kill German soldiers in Flanders until it is transmuted into bullets and shells."

ROME, Oct. 22, via Paris, Oct. 22.—The following official statement received from main headquarters of the Italian army under date of October 22, was given out here tonight by the Italian War Office:

"Our offensive, happily begun along the Tyrol, Trentino frontier, is developing and extends along the whole front to the sea. In the Gludleiria valley, where the capture of Monte Melino secured for us a large amount of war material, we have occupied Monte Sel Pini and Titan Inferiore. In Val Lagarina the enemy, supported by batteries on Monte Bianco, attempted on the evening of the 20th a counter-attack on our new positions on Monte Cresano. He was repulsed and pursued with heavy losses.

"At the head of the Rienz our troops have advanced at the same time along the heights of the range of Monte Cristalle, reaching the rugged crest of Rauchkofel, and by the plain which extends towards Schenderbach, taking enemy trenches and making some prisoners.

"In the Fella Valley raids by our detachments inflicted serious damage on the enemy defences and enabled us to take arms and munitions. Leopoldskirchen has been burned to the ground. In the valley of Seisera strong bodies of the enemy have been attacked, defeated and routed, abandoning many dead.

CARRIED AT BAYONET POINT.

"All along the Isonzo, from Caporetto to the sea, after an intense artillery preparation our troops on the morning of the 21st began an attack on the enemy positions, which were protected by several lines of trenches strongly held.

"Under a violent and concentrated artillery, machine gun, rifle and bomb fire our infantry dashed forward constantly and took at the point of the bayonet important positions. First, in the Monte Nero zone, the very strongly defended Trincerone, below the summit of Mrzli; second, in the Tolmino section, numerous positions, well guarded by trenches, on the height of Santa Luic; third, north of Gorizia, a solid redoubt on the slopes of Monte Sabotino.

"On the Carso likewise strong enemy lines have been pierced at several places, enemy detachments have been annihilated or dispersed, and twenty-five officers, and 1,184 men made prisoners."

HOT FIGHTING AT GALLIPOLI, By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The troops of the Entente Allies on Wednesday repulsed strong Turkish attacks in the Suvla and Krithia regions, on the Gallipoli peninsula, according to a despatch from Mytilene. The Turks are said to have lost heavily. An artillery action continues. Two destroyers entered the Straits and bombarded Tsaca Tope.

TURKISH OFFICIAL REPORT

WHAT CANADA PAYS!

SOLDIERS' PAY AND ALLOWANCES—CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT—PROVISION FOR WIVES, MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

CANADA is determined that her sons shall be as well paid, and their families as well cared for, as a grateful and wealthy country can afford. The scale of pay for Overseas Service, the allowances from the Patriotic Fund, and the pensions, are on a more liberal basis than those of any other country engaged in the war.

SCALE OF PAY.

RANK	Pay per day	Field Allowance per day.	Separation Allowance per month.
Sergeants.....	\$1.35	\$0.15	\$25.00
Corporals.....	1.10	.10	20.00
Privates, buglers, drummers, etc.....	1.00	.10	20.00

The men are, of course, fed and clothed by the Government.

The Separation Allowance is the sum paid by the Government to the wife of each enlisted man, or to the widowed mother, if the son is unmarried and is her sole support. This is in addition to the part of his pay which is reserved for her.

One-half of a soldier's pay is withheld by the Government and paid to his dependents. This ensures that at least \$35.00 per month is paid by the Government to the wife of each soldier.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Patriotic Fund has been created to assist those dependents of a soldier who need more help than the Government gives. From this Fund the following sums are paid if the need exists.:

Wives.....	} From \$5.00 to \$10.00 per month
Mothers of Unmarried Men.....	
Children of Widowers.....	
Children of married men according to age and number in family.....	} \$1.50 to \$6.00 each per month.

Ladies representing the Patriotic Fund pay regular visits to families of men on Overseas Service, and give friendly advice and practical help in case of need.

Many employers have pledged themselves to give preference to returned soldiers when engaging men.

PENSIONS.

The Canadian scale of pensions ranges, for a private soldier, from \$75.00 per year for certain minor injuries to \$264.00 for total disability. In case of death \$22.00 a month is paid to the widow, and \$5.00 a month for each child. A widowed mother whose son was her sole support receives \$22.00 a month.

CONDITIONS OF ENLISTMENT.

Age—18 to 45 years.

Height—5 feet 2 inches minimum.

HOW TO ENLIST.

Apply to headquarters of any regiment, or to any recruiting office, or write for information to

CITIZENS' RECRUITING ASSOCIATION
McGILL BUILDING, MONTREAL

INDIA AND HER PLACE IN THE EMPIRE

Appreciation of Honest and Self-Sacrificing British Rule Expressed by Offers of Millions in Men and Money in Empire's Need in This World Crisis.

Sir Krishna Gupta's article, written for the New York Tribune, is noteworthy at a time when the air for a year has been filled with vague and untraceable rumors of uprisings and rebellions in that country. Sir Krishna is the only Indian member of Parliament.

By Sir Krishna Gupta, M.P.

The British Empire is the largest aggregation of lands and peoples acknowledging a common sovereign that the world has ever known. In extent it is nearly four times as large as, with a population exceeding four and a half times that of, the United States.

The component parts of this great empire are: (1) the United Kingdom, the heart and centre of the empire; (2) the self-governing colonies, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.; (3) the Crown colonies Ceylon Hongkong, etc., and (4) the great dependency of India.

India is nearly two million square miles in extent, and roughly one-seventh of the total area of the empire. The population of India is three hundred and fifteen millions, or over 72 per cent of the entire population of the whole empire and about one-fifth of the whole human race.

With the exception of China, India of all countries has the largest number of inhabitants in the world. Without India the population of the British Empire would be reduced to 120,000,000.

A CURIOUS FACT.

It is quite the usual thing to apply the term empire to the British dominions as a whole, and since the outbreak of the present war we hear on all sides such expressions as "the empire's needs," "the empire's call," "the empire's response" and "imperial unity."

But it is a curious psychological problem that the people of the United Kingdom fight shy of the term

Emperor, the sovereign of this great realm being styled the King of the United Kingdom and of the Overseas Dominions, and Emperor only of India. The people of England, although not objecting to the use of the word empire, have always demurred to the head of the state being called Emperor. The crown of England definitely and for the first time assumed the imperial title when, in 1877, Lord Beaconsfield induced Parliament to sanction, and Queen Victoria to accept, the title of Empress of India, and the fact was duly proclaimed before the princes and people of India at a great durbar held at Delhi for the purpose.

The title is thus nearly forty years old, but the white subjects of the crown do not yet seem to care for it, although they are quite willing that the people of India should be ruled by an Empress. Is it then a case of what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander? But the fact remains that without India there is no Emperor, and that India is the foundation, the corner stone and the main pillar upon which the British Empire rests.

Millions of India Furnish Great Reserve of Men

There is no question that in the long run population is an important, powerful and stupendous factor in

ception, the English might well be proud. Many British names, both in civil administration and in military exploits, stand out in prominent relief as imperishable landmarks. The mutiny of 1857 came as a disagreeable surprise and for a time threatened the disappearance of all good relations, but it was to the eternal credit of Lord Cannlug, who was then governor-general, that peace and quiet were restored with as little bloodshed and with as little display of acrimonious feeling as possible.

In the following year the East India Company was abolished and the direct government of India was assumed by the Crown.

SAFE AGAINST ATTACK.

British rule has made India safe against external attack and introduced peace and order within. No Hindu or Mahometan ruler, no Asoka or Akbar could claim sovereignty over practically the whole of the Indian subcontinent.

taking an honorable share in the struggle on French and Belgian soil, and in Gallipoli, as well as practically taking the burden of fight in other theatres of the war, such as the Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and East Africa.

The people of England think a great deal and not unnaturally of the self-governing colonies. The colonists are vigorous, pushful, full of the enthusiasm of youth, and above all they are in the main of the same blood and faith as the people of the mother country. The great races of India also can claim kinship, although a remote one, as they, too, come from the great Aryan stock from which have sprung the most powerful and the most eminent branches of human kind.

AN ANCIENT RACE.

There is a tendency, especially in self-governing colonies, to cast all Indians in the same fold with the savage races, forgetting that Indian civilization goes back to a time when Greece was scarcely known and Rome was not born, and when the nations of Europe were steeped in ignorance and barbarism and that it reached an eminence which has not yet been surpassed. Hegastheyas, who was the Greek Ambassador at the court of the illustrious Indian Emperor Claudia Gupta in the third century before Christ found that the people were pious, truthful, contented and thriving, and that the relation between King and subject was that of father and son.

The excellence of the Sanscrit language and literature is a matter of common knowledge, and one has only to refer to the Vedas, the great epics and to various works on logic, theology and philosophy. Sanscrit literature is also rich in drama and poetry while its grammar is one of the most scientific in the world, study of which in Europe led to the foundation of comparative philology. As the inventors of the numerical figures which were introduced into Europe by the Arabs and by which the whole world reckons, and of the decimal system based on these figures, the Hindus became the greatest calculators of antiquity, just as the Greeks were the greatest geometrists. From the very earliest times the Hindu sages have concentrated their trained minds to the consideration and solution of the inner problems of life and to the inculcation of a

Wonderful Development of Material Resources and Political Thought Has Taken Place in Recent Years Under Wise Direction of Governmental Affairs.

high sense of duty performed without desire for reward.

Out of the four great world religions India has given to the world two—Hinduism and Buddhism. She has been the birthplace of many religious preachers and reformers who have left their mark for all time. In the writings and teachings of the Rishis of India may be found some palliative for the feverish pursuit of the pleasures of the flesh and some remedy for the unrest and discontent which threaten to break western society to pieces.

The people of India undoubtedly have fallen from their high estate, but even in their present condition they are not to be classed with the savage races or treated as inferiors. Both in intellect and physique they are able to hold their own with the other subjects of his majesty, and there need be no hesitation to accept them as fellow citizens of the greatest empire that ever came into being.

AN ENORMOUS TRADE.

Coming to more material tests, the value of the exports and imports of India is a little less than a fourth of the aggregate value of the exports of the United Kingdom and is far ahead of that of any other part of the empire. Most of the foreign trade of India, especially in imports, is with the United Kingdom, and the material gain which thus accrues to this country is very much more than a negligible quantity, any diminution of which would be seriously felt here.

India likewise is the training ground of Britain's best soldiers and civilians. The hero of Waterloo won his first laurels on the Indian soil, and the late Lord Roberts was pre-eminently an Indian soldier, while it was in India that Lord Kitchener perfected his powers of organization. During the many decades of peace which followed the Crimean war the only region which afforded a practical training ground for the British

soldier was the Indian frontier.

It will thus be seen how from every point of view India occupies a very important place in the empire.

On the other hand, the substantial benefits that have accrued to India from the British connection are incalculable. The history of that connection is indeed a romance.

Europe's Discovery of Empire Came Late in History

Till the close of the fifteenth century Europe had little direct intercourse with India, though from earliest times a considerable trade in rich Indian fabrics and precious stones had been carried on overland and reports of Indian wealth had long powerfully attracted the imagination of the nations of the west. It was in quest of a direct route to India that Columbus discovered America, and the archipelago where he first landed is still called the West Indies.

Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator, also on the same errand bent, proceeded in a southerly direction, doubled the Cape of Good Hope and arrived in Calicut, on the Malabar coast, in 1498, after a protracted voyage of nearly eleven months. The trade route to India, which was till then chiefly overland, was through Venice and Alexandria, and the discovery of the direct passage to India by sea led to the decline of those two important distributing centres of Eastern merchandise.

EARLY ENGLISH ATTEMPTS.

The earliest English attempts to reach India were made by the Northwest Passage and led to the discovery of Labrador, Newfoundland and North Canada generally.

The first English

and vigorously recruited, commissioned ranks of the military service, except in the medical department, are yet a closed book to them. The so-called Indian officers are inferior in position and pay to the youngest British second lieutenant, and, although a few Indian princes and others hold high honorary posts in the army, the military service is practically closed to the better and educated classes. It is the earnest wish and hope of the Indians that after the war this great disability will be removed. Any great expansion of the Indian army without Indian officers is an impossibility, and it is also certain that without the participation of the higher classes in the military service it will be difficult to maintain the martial spirit of the Indian army or to obtain sufficient recruits even on the present scale. The Indians have a right to expect that after the signal proof of loyalty to the Crown and of attachment to the empire which they have just given they will in future be rewarded with trust and confidence and be allowed to freely participate not only in the defence of their own country, but in upholding the integrity of the empire.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

and vigorous industrial and political, and, above all, to secure unity, which can only be done through the English language and the British connection. The various provinces and peoples will advance and evolve on their own separate lines, but if Indians can be moulded into one nation it will only be under the sovereignty of the British Crown.

The great work of nation-building has already begun, and if the course laid down is steadily pursued, it will not be long before the goal is reached. One sees the hand of Providence in the extraordinary circumstances which have brought England and India together. No country is better fitted than England to help and guide India in the great work of regeneration. What is wanted is more sympathy, more good feeling, and less distrust and less suspicion.

England has to fulfil a great trust. She has to train India gradually to become as wholly autonomous as any of the self-governing colonies. India also expects to receive fair treatment in the colonies and to be regarded by them as co-partners in the empire. The colonies ask for direct participation in the discussion of questions; so does

It would be idle to expect people like the Indians—with such a great past and the inheritors of such a great civilization—would have no political aspirations or be content to remain in a perpetual state of tutelage. The Indian national congress was formed many years ago, and in its annual sessions it has done much to focus the political views of the best Indian minds and to indicate in what directions reforms and advances are desired. The congress is a great measure voices the hopes and wishes of educated India. It is the outcome of the contact of the East and West and is firmly convinced that the continuance of the British connection is absolutely essential to the regeneration of India and to the moulding of its diverse races into one great nation. It is not the time to quarrel over phases. Autonomy may mean much or it may mean little; it may also be said that self-government on colonial lines is inapplicable to India. But as a question of practical politics one has to look, not to words but to actual facts. What has happened since the Crown took over the government of the country from the East India Company a little over

half a century then no legions occupy subordinate of the public FIRST COL The first established and cautious of the country, is in course of presentation as the Par-lish public services, which—at open to occupy seat in most provincial This is clear participation in administration and this diminishing, in one important respect it mains to be done. The right Indians to carry arms is

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lish statesman said: constitutional country. re than that: We are governing centre of a largely acquired by con- those boundaries are many sovereignties present from our own. with tolerance, with pline of self-govern- or firm strokes of in this generation, issued and are pursu- work of consolidation on, which has contin- make a home within all its peoples so that be established and ected and their tra- and so that we all ther in the high freedom, unbroken in l." entiments were ut- hen there was no but the hour of sooner than was e time. It has also the fulfilment of the hope, then expressed, in a measure equally undreamed of at the time. We all know how all parts of the Empire, big and small, have rallied round the

ted and unbreakable front to confusion and disillusionment of the enemies of the Empire. The millions of India, from the prince to the peasant, have offered their all with a heartiness and unanimity which has not been a surprise.

acquainted with the inner mind of India, and who were never misled by surface troubles. Above all has educated India vindicated itself and proved how malicious and ungenerous were the many accusations that were so freely made against its loyalty. The influence and activity of the educated classes has done much to keep the masses quiet and to prevent their being misled by the many sinister enemy agencies at work. India, like every other member of the Empire, has responded to the call for help, because like it she felt that any harm accruing to the heart and centre of the Empire must affect them all, and that if any evil befell the Mother Country, the Colonies and Dependencies must equally suffer. There is a feeling of common danger, as there is an appreciation of common interest and a burning desire to uphold justice and punish wrong-doing. We also feel that the ultimate victory is ours, and that victory will bring about a greater and firmer consolidation of the Empire in a true spirit of brotherhood and comradeship and in realization of their common destiny.

It is, indeed, a stirring spectacle to see men from all the marches of the Empire, from the utmost parts of the Seven Seas, marching forward to prove that the Empire is a reality stronger than ties of family or kin, and that its call is stronger than shackles of selfishness, stronger than death itself. Truly in the hour of trial has the Empire found its soul.

COL. F. M. CAUDET



The work of whose French-Canadian Battalion is mentioned in official despatches.

COMPOSITE REG'T. CLOSELY GUARDS CITY OF MONTREAL

In a few weeks one of the most familiar sights to all whose business takes them along the waterfront, or in the vicinity of any governmental property in the city, will be removed. With the approach of winter, the necessity of guarding the locks of theachine and Soulanges canals, and the corrals where hundreds of horses have been gathered together for shipment across the ocean, ceases in a large measure. And in like manner the duties of those soldiers, who, according to the Militia Department, are on "active home service," becomes considerably less, and a rearrangement is made which will remain in operation until navigation once more opens on the St. Lawrence.

The duties of the soldiers, who, night and day, keep ceaseless vigil over the many things which an alien enemy might consider he was aiding his country in destroying, if he had the chance, are none too varied—in fact, old soldiers who have known what piquet duty and guard duty day after day means, will tell an inquirer that there is nothing in a soldier's life which becomes so wearisome. And at the same time there is nothing which has so heavy a penalty attaching to it for a dereliction of duty. "Found asleep at his post," or "Absent from his post," are two of the most fatal phrases which any soldier can have inscribed on his sheet, and no matter whether it is within sound of the guns of the enemy, or in the more humdrum existence which soldiers on guard in Canada have, the penalties are extremely severe.

DUTY WELL DONE.

And so the members of the Montreal Composite Battalion who have been carrying out these duties day after day and night after night within the military district controlled by Brlg.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, — the Fourth Division—deserve the thanks of the public for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duty. The mere fact that there has been no damage done to any of the canals, nor to the many railway and other bridges, nor to any of the great works where munitions are being turned out at high pressure for the boys in the trenches, does not mean that there are no alien enemies in the district who would, if they had the chance, do "their little bit" for their own country in retarding the manufacture and shipment of military supplies. It means that the boys of the composite regiment have been "on their job," keeping their eyes open and their ears attuned to the slightest suspicious sound, and by their vigilance ensuring that none but those authorized have approached any of the points where damage might be caused.

The Composite Battalion is under the command of Col. W. H. Schneider, and is composed of drafts from all the regular militia regiments in the division, the Grenadier Guards, the Victoria Rifles, the 5th Royal Highlanders, the 55th Irish Canadian Rangers, the 58th Westmount Rifles, the 64th Chateaugay and Beauharnois, 65th Carabiniers Mont Royal, the 6th Hussars, the 17th Hussars and the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Anyone who knows what these different regiments are, will easily realize that the task of welding drafts from each of them into one harmonious whole was not an easy one, and it speaks volumes for the commanding officer, as well as his staff, that the Composite Battalion has been brought to such a pitch of efficiency that it is now recognized as containing a body of men whose experience would place them in the forefront were any made on the home forces for active service against a visible enemy.

The efficiency which has been

tained, however, has in itself been a drawback to the efficiency of the regiment—paradoxical as that may seem. Drafts would be sent up to the headquarters of the Composites from the regular militia regiments, and would be taken charge of by the officers, and by Sergt-Major D. J. Stevens, a veteran who has seen more than a little active service during the twenty-eight years he has put in. They would take these men and "lick them into shape," teaching them their drill, and the varied duties of a soldier on active service. And then they would put them out on guard duty—only to find, time and time again, that they had awakened in the men a keen desire to go on active service, and away the men would go to one or another of the overseas battalions being recruited at the time. And they were welcomed with open arms by the recruiting officers, for they knew their drill and understood discipline, aiding considerably to "steady" the battalion, and in a great many cases immediately getting their stripes and holding non-commissioned rank.

THE OFFICERS, TOO.

And the officers were affected just the same as the men. The colonel would find himself one week with a full staff of officers who had thoroughly learned the manifold duties appertaining to the work of piquets and guards, and everything would be going on swimmingly, when the announcement would be made that a new overseas battalion was being raised, and two or three of the officers would be offered commissions in the overseas force. And then once more Col. Schneider would have to set himself the task of instilling the importance of the work of the Composite Battalion into the minds of another set of officers. There is hardly a battalion that has gone overseas from Montreal which has not among its officers one who received the greatest part of his training with the "Composites."

But despite this constant changing of officers and men, there is today a Composite Battalion practically up to its full strength of 950 officers and men, taking their turn on guard and piquet, and giving very real protection to many things in and around the city, of which the public has no idea.

The battalion is divided into four companies, to each of which is assigned a particular class of duty, with a special officer in charge. Major J. H. Bissonnette is the inspector

of piquets, and he, like the commanding officer, comes from the 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars. Capt. H. Garand, who is in command of the A Company, comes from the 65th Regiment, while Major F. C. Austin, commanding B Company, comes from the 17th Hussars. Major F. C. Shorey, of the 6th Hussars, is commanding C Company, and Major E. H. Therien, of the 64th Regiment, has command of D Company. In addition to these officers there are at headquarters the adjutant, Major J. B. Gibsone, of the 7th C. F. A., the paymaster, Lieut. L. D. Shaw, of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, and the quartermaster, Lieut. C. J. Hanratty, of the 55th Irish Canadian Rangers, with Capt. E. Renouf, of the 58th Westmount Rifles.

MOSTLY ON FOOT.

The guards who are stationed on the Soulages canal, as well as at the remount depots are mounted, but the remainder are foot soldiers. The mounted men patrol long distances every day, but the unmounted guard

(Continued on Page 34) only have short stretches to guard, and their life is even more monotonous than that of those who ride from point to point. Life on the canals which are within the city limits, too, is much preferred by the piquets to the semi-lonely vigils over some railway bridge away out in the country, far from any habitation, and seeing nothing but the train rushing by, and the eyes of passengers as they note the solitary sentry at each end of the bridge standing at attention with fixed bayonet.

And then again there are the soldiers who are away up in the far north of the province—guarding the

hundreds of Germans and Austrians who have been interned. In the Abitibi district, where the Spirit Lake Camp is situated, the men who will be up there for the winter will be far better off than they were last winter. Then there were no habitations at all—prisoners and guards slept in railway baggage cars, and life was far from a bed of roses. But during the summer months the prisoners built strong wooden houses and huts, sheds and other munty, and when the snow comes on they will be much more comfortable than even the guards at the railway bridges. But the monotony of life in the wilds, with no change of scenery day after day, makes a severe strain on officers and men, and there have been several changes in the personnel of the guard since the first lot of prisoners made the long journey to Spirit Lake.

AT VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The guard which is mounted at Victoria Bridge, however, is an exception in regard to circumstance surrounding it. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has put three or four coaches on the siding near the approach, and these have been fitted up as sleeping quarters for the officers and men, and reading and eating rooms, as well as a kitchen. Here all meals are cooked and served, and a regular method of living, similar to barrack life on a small scale, is enforced.

The guards who have been on duty along the canals have had their quarters in a variety of places—sometimes in shelters, sometimes in tents, and sometimes in unrented buildings. In more than one place

cooking sheds have been erected and the Army Service Corps has supplied cooks, ensuring the men good and wholesome food, while in isolated districts the guards get their food at some nearby restaurant or other habitation. The hours of duty vary, but as a rule the men do four hours on duty and then have eight off, followed by a further four hours on and eight off, making the full twenty-four hours. Sometimes these hours are cut in half, making each man do four shifts instead of two, but the hours vary according to the necessities of the case.

The men who are drafted to the Composite Battalion have to comply in every respect with the qualifications necessary for overseas service, and they have also to be inoculated against typhoid the same as the men going abroad. They get the same pay as a soldier joining for overseas, and get 75 cents a day subsistence allowance. In addition to guard duties on the lines of communication and at ordnance and other stores, where danger is anticipated the composite regiment also provides a military police for the escorting of prisoners, and the detention of those men who have overstayed their leave, or missed their train or boats whilst on their way to the front.

The men of the Composite Regiment who have been engaged during the past six months in guarding important construction works have had no easy task. They have often been pestered by some individual who pretends not to know what they are, and their task is all the more trying inasmuch as their orders are, should a person fall to halt when challenged the regulation number of times, to shoot to kill. The carrying out of these orders in the past has got some guards into bad odor, but they have behind them their regulations, backed up by the Minister of Militia and all the force of military law. And the general public soon realized this fact, and today, just as the whole scheme of guards is being rearranged for the winter months, the Composite Battalion will march back to their headquarters carrying with them the respect and admiration of the general public, conscious that they have performed a thankless task to the best of their ability, and by their vigilance have done their bit in aiding their comrades on the firing line, and ensuring that they get, as promptly as possible, all the military supplies which the Dominion is providing for them and for the Empire.

Two Milkmen

- No. 1—The piquet who are guarding one of the remount corrals where thousands of horses are coming and going every week.
No. 2—Lieut. J. H. Armstrong, in charge of the Stanhope piquet.
No. 3—Major F. C. Shorey, commanding C Company, which is charged with the safeguarding of bridges, ordnance stores and similar works.
No. 4—Col. W. H. Schneider, a veteran of the Northwest Rebellion, who is in command of the Composite Regiment, and has done splendid work during the past year.
No. 5—An incident showing that the piquet's life is not without danger. During the summer two of the soldiers doing guard duty on the Lachine Canal were found mysteriously drowned in the locks within a few days of each other. The diver seen in the picture is just bringing to the surface the rifle of one of the unfortunate men.
No. 6—Capt. W. H. Smith, of the Dixie piquet.
No. 7—A member of the Composite Regiment on guard at one of the lock gates, standing beside the electrical machinery by means of which the huge gates are opened and closed.
No. 8—The Stanhope piquet, in charge of Lieut. J. H. Armstrong.
No. 9—One of the mounted piquets at a remount corral, off duty.

898



858



838



521 137
ENGLISH NURSE MURDER
HAS SHOCKED THE WORLD



Miss Edith Caver, in her uniform as a nurse.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH E-BOAT IN BALTIC

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The German cruiser sunk by a British submarine off Libau proves to have been the Prince Adalbert, it was stated officially today. The vessel was said to have been on a special mission and unattached to any squadron.

According to the statement, the cruiser was sunk near Libau by a clever manoeuvre of the British submarine.

The Prince Adalbert was an armored cruiser with a displacement of 8,858 tons and an indicated horse power of 16,770. Her dimensions were: length 394 feet; beam sixty-five feet; draught, twenty-five feet. She was completed at Kiel in 1901, and had a speed of twenty knots. Her armament included the following guns: four 8.2 in.; ten 5.9 in.; fourteen 3.4 in.; four Maxims, and four 18 in. torpedo tubes, submerged. She carried a complement of 557.

Gustave Pollen, the aviator, came near being arrested yesterday. He has a permit from the military authorities to fly over the city, but is supposed to notify them when he intends doing so. Yesterday he made two beautiful flights from Cote Rouge to Delorimier Park and over the eastern portion of the city, but his manager forgot to notify the authorities.

TURKS MASSACRE WHOLE POPULATION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Odessa says:

"The Turks have massacred the entire Armenian population of Kerasund, on the Black Sea."

KAISER INVITES VON BISSING TO EXPLAIN HASTE

*Wants to Know Why Edith Cavell's Execution
was Rushed So Secretly — Impression German
Governors Will Be Made to Regret Brutal Crime*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The German Government's reported summons of Gens. von der Lancken and von Bissing, civil and military governors of Belgium, to Imperial Headquarters to report personally concerning Miss Edith Cavell's execution is interpreted here today as meaning that their superiors may not as unqualifiedly approve their action as was indicated in a statement given to the United Press by the Under Foreign Secretary, Dr. Zimmerman, Saturday night.

The impression here has been all along that the German authorities at

Brussels hastened the execution lest the Kaiser pardon Miss Cavell or commute her sentence, and the attempt to prevent the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, from knowing that sentence had been pronounced until its execution is attributed to fear that the English woman's life would have been saved somehow if the trial had been revealed in time.

It is not believed the Kaiser will be pleased at any interference with his own prerogatives, and the opinion is general that von Bissing and von der Lancken will regret their course, though probably, for the sake of discipline, nothing will be said about it officially.

out respect to party, class or creed, with the following aims and objects:

"1. To foster national ideals and to keep alive the patriotic spirit of the people.

"2. To defend British freedom, rights and privileges against German aggression.

"3. To defend British industry and British labor against German competition.

"4. To fight against German influence in our social, financial, industrial and political life."

A circular issued by the union contains this amplification of the foregoing paragraphs:

GERMAN INFLUENCES.

"It is German and not Austrian or Turkish influence that has poisoned the national life and is hampering the efforts of our gallant sailors and soldiers; because their blood and our tears will have flowed in vain unless we now unite all parties, classes and creeds against the enemy within our gates; after peace is signed it will be too late.

"Germans still hold positions of trust in Government departments, in Parliament and on the Privy Council; Germans, instead of Britons, are executing many Government contracts. Thousands of enemy aliens are still at large even in prohibited areas; cotton for explosives still reaches the enemy and is not even yet declared contraband; Germans still dominate our financial and business houses; Germans trade under English names. Mysterious fires and explosions still occur in our dockyards, manufactories and warships.

"A united nation would not tolerate the disloyal 'Stop the War' campaign of the Independent Labor Party and the Union of Democratic Control. Neither strikes nor exorbitant war profits would be allowed, nor should we hear the disgraceful cry 'Let the Germans come

we shall be as well off under the Kaiser as under King George.' A resolute and united nation would not contemplate with resigned apathy the return of enemy labor and goods after the war.

THE UNION'S POLICY.

"The union proposes by issuing publications, by holding meetings, by the personal efforts of members and through the public press to strengthen the hands of the Government to cope with these evils and to urge upon it the adoption of the following policy:

"National—(1) To exhort the policy of granting peace on terms so easy as to make it possible for the

German Government to disturb the peace of Europe and the world.

"(2) To advocate that Germans and their property throughout the Empire shall be seized and held as security for the humane and reasonable treatment of British prisoners in Germany, as Magna Charta enjoins and the rules of International Law permit.

"(3) To enforce strictly existing laws and Orders-in-Council for the registration of aliens, where necessary making them more stringent; and to prohibit Germans from changing their names for trade or other purposes.

"(4) So to amend the naturalization laws as to exclude persons of German birth from membership of the Privy Council and of either House of Parliament, from holding public offices, and from the enjoyment of civic or other honors or titles, and to enact that British Consuls shall in future be British subjects.

"(5) To seek out and expose all German and pro-German plots and conspiracies against British industries.

"Commercial and Industrial. (1) To discourage and, if possible, prevent the employment of German labor in this country, either by a tax on employers of German labor or by other suitable measures.

"(2) To encourage the sale of British-made goods, and for this purpose to form a register of traders who are members of the union who will undertake not to buy or sell German-made goods, or to employ German labor if British goods or allied labor are available, and who will display outside their premises the badge of the Anti-German Union.

"(3) To so alter our companies acts as to prevent a controlling interest in any British company being held by Germans.

"(4) To discourage the shipment of British goods or passengers by German shipping lines, except when no British ships of the required kind are available.

"(5) To enforce the acts restricting alien immigration."

THE ANTI-GERMAN UNION IS FORMED TO HELP ENGLAND

Aims and Objects of the
League with Offices
in London

BAD INFLUENCE OF TEUTON IDEAS

Austrian and Turkish Foes
Not Considered So
Dangerous

The Anti-German Union, having for its slogan "No German labor, no German goods, no German influence, Britain for the British," has been formed in London, with offices at 346 Strand. The president is the Earl of Euston and the list of vice-presidents includes the names of many well-known titled personages. The union has been formed to unite British-born men and women with-

DAY OF REPOSE FOR WAR PRISONERS

By Canadian Press.

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 26.

All the belligerent Powers have granted the request of Pope Benedict that Sunday be made a day of absolute repose for prisoners of war. Several of the countries in their replies said they already had been observing this rule.

LIEUT DEAS



Captain Montreal Scottish Rugby Club, who died from wounds received in the great drive, September 25-26.

HUN LOSSES ENORMOUS.

"On the left bank of the Styr, south of Nobel, there have been many small engagements. In a fight near Bolo-takova, in the region of Lake Mellof, the enemy slightly pressed back our troops.

"On the left bank of the Styr north of Rafalowka, the enemy's attempt to advance was repulsed. The enemy launched several violent attacks in the region of the villages of Koukl and Komarow, west of Czartorysk. On one point he succeeded in thrusting us back, but advancing reserves restored the situation, and during our counter-attack we captured many prisoners.

"One thousand already have been counted. Farther south to the River Ikwa, on the front of this river and in the region of Novo Mlevinetz, there

has been no fighting. There is every indication that the enemy's losses in the recent fighting near Novo Mlevinetz were enormous.

"In Galicia there have been small engagements on the Stripa at several points, and an artillery duel to the left of the Dniester below its junction with the Stripa. East of Czernowitz everything is quiet.

"On the Caucasian front on the 23rd, in the region southeast of Khopa, near Lake Tortum, and on the southern shore of Lake Van, near Vastan, there were advance guard engagements."

OFFICIAL BULGAR REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

SOFIA, via London, Oct. 26.—The Bulgarian War Office issues the following statement relative to military operations on October 24:

"Our troops have captured Negotina and Prahovo on the Danube. The booty, so far as is known, is one commissariat storehouse, twenty railway carriages, and war material. We captured also one officer, 270 men, and found on the battlefield the bodies of 300 Serbs.

"Prince Cyrille and the commander of the army were solemnly received at Uskub."

The last official statement said the Bulgarians had captured the greater part of Uskub in Macedonia, but that the fighting there was still in progress on October 23. Prince Cyrille is the second son of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Out at the front, "somewhere in France," two regiments were returning to the trenches when they chanced to meet. At once there was the usual exchange of wit.



"When's this bloomin' war goin' to finish?" asked one north country lad.

"Dunno," replied one of the South-

shires. "We've planted some daffodils in front of our trench."

"Giddy optimist!" snorted the man from the north. "We've planted acorns!"

PIRAEUS, THE PORT OF ATHENS



British and French fleets made a demonstration off this port recently, in connection with the war in the Balkans. It may yet be the scene of conflict.

THE MEN WHO HURLED BACK THE CROWN PRINCE



This remarkable photograph, which is unfaked and unposed, has just reached London from the western front, and was taken in full action. The men's expression show the tension they are undergoing while repulsing the attack in the Argonne.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

France reported slackening of the German offensive between Dixmude and Nieuport, and Allied gains north of Ypres and between La Bassée and Lens.

Berlin denied the modification of the offensive, but admitted that Austro-Germans evacuated Russian Poland before fresh Russian troops.

The German cruiser Emden sank a small Jap steamer, Japan's land and sea force bombardment of Tsing-Tau continued.

Desperate fighting on the San river and general repulse of Austro-German forces in Russian Poland was reported by Russia.

Premier Botha defeated Gen. Beyers, thus giving the Boer rebellion in South Africa a setback, England said.

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PROHIBITS SALE OF GERMAN VESSELS.

Special to The Montreal Star
by United Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Germany has prohibited the transfer or sale of all German merchant vessels, including those interned, according to a cablegram today from the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard.

CANADA HAS ONE COMPLETE ARMY CORPS IN THE WAR

Special to The Montreal Star from
Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27. — Sir Robert Borden is back at work today after a week in Nova Scotia. A considerable amount of accumulated business is to be disposed of, but it is expected that in the course of a few days the Prime Minister will make a statement in regard to Canada's participation in the war and the further aid to the cause which the Dominion will extend.

Sir Robert, in his public addresses, has made it clear that Canada is prepared to go the limit of its resources in aiding the Mother Country, but there is a considerable demand for some statement forecasting more specifically what is to be done. The situation is emphasized by events abroad and the King's appeal for men, and more men.

60,000 ON FIRING LINE.

Canada has one complete Army Corps at the front, along with an organization of corps troops, the whole making about sixty thousand men in the firing line. There are about thirty thousand in England, thirty thousand more in Canada, while recruiting, according to Major-General Hughes, is proceeding at a rate that is wholly satisfactory to him. The authorized establishments, however, do not exceed, counting all arms of the service, a hundred and fifty thousand men.

To what extent the authorized establishments will be increased is now being considered. The probabilities are that by now and spring a total of two hundred thousand will have been enlisted, or that recruiting to such numbers will be under way.

HAVE ANY PEACE PROPOSALS BEEN MADE TO BRITAIN?

Question Will Be Put to Premier Asquith in the House of Commons—Government to Be Asked to Sequester Property Held by German Ruler

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, Oct. 27.—The question whether peace suggestions have been made from any quarter will be asked of Premier Asquith by Annan Bryce, a Liberal member of Parliament from Inverness, Mr. Bryce announced in the House of Commons today.

Having formally notified the House of his intention to interrogate the Premier, it was expected he would put his question at the earliest opportunity. He seeks to know whether any official peace negotiations are proceedings; whether any representative of any neutral Power is making inquiries with a view to restoring peace; and whether the Premier still adheres to his Guildhall declaration that England will not

cease fighting until German militarism has been crushed, Belgium has been freed and small countries' safety is guaranteed.

It was believed the Premier will give a specific answer to Mr. Bryce's query, and it is understood that the Cabinet members agree that the point is one on which the country should be definitely informed.

Another of the many questions to be addressed to the Premier is whether, "in view of the defiance of international law by the German Emperor in ordering wholesale destruction of private property of civilians in this country by Zeppelins, the Government will take steps to trace and sequester private securities in England of the German Emperor and rulers of German States, and hold them as security for present and future damage caused by air raids."

BELGIANS DEFEAT HUNS IN AFRICA.

Special Star Cable.
HAVRE, Oct. 27.—An official despatch received by the Belgian Government states that a German force attacked Belgian troops south of Kivu, in the Congo.

After nine hours of fighting, the despatch states, the Germans were driven back to borders of German East Africa, leaving sixty-eight dead and a quantity of munitions.

READY, AYE READY



With steam up we await the cowardly English.—From the N. Y. Herald



FIELD-MARSHAL EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTUM.

From the portrait by W. H. Caffyn, reproduced by permission of the Graphic Photo Engraving Co., Great Eastern Street, E.C., publishers of the large plate.

HUNS BEATEN, VIEW OF NEW YORK TRIBUNE

*Only Germans Talking Peace, the Paper Declares
—Sees Significance in Statesmen's Remarks and
in Press Comments*

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Under the caption "German is beaten," the Tribune in its leading editorial this morning says:

"If there were needed any evidence of the actual, as contrasted with the apparent, condition of the European struggle, it could be found without difficulty in the statements of German public men, German newspapers and German people. After fifteen months of strife, after conquests, victories, triumphs, unequalled since the Napoleonic era, who is it that is talking of peace?"

"Take the public statements of German statesmen, take the comments of the press, is there any mistaking the fact that in all, at some point, the word peace crops up?"

"Victorious peace, or some other be-adjectived peace, it is, to be sure, but peace. Travellers returning from Germany recently agree that the only real qualification to German confidence is found in the apprehension of a protracted war. Peace now means victory—but next year?"

THE ESSENTIAL FACT.

The Tribune compares the German successes to those of the Confederate successes in the Civil War, and says: "With proper allowance for the difference in size, the essential fact is the same." It continues:

"Yet, reading history, looking back now, nothing is clearer than that the South was always doomed, unless it could get an early decision on the battlefield. Outnumbered, inferior in population, resources, cut off from sea-borne commerce, the South was condemned to defeat unless on the battlefield it could win a victory, that would destroy the armies before it.

"Precisely this the South could never do. It could win battles, campaigns, operating as do the Germans, on interior lines, it could concentrate superior forces at the important point, while inferior in numbers as a whole.

"But its victories fell short of the essential requirement. Steadily the armies of its foe grew stronger, its own numbers weaker. The whole world contributed to the arming and munitioning of northern armies, as the whole earth now contributes to the Allies.

"All this was not perceived at the outset or until almost the close of the Civil War. Despondency, despair were common at times when, as we see it now, victory for the North was already assured.

"Compare northern depression after the bloody and fruitless campaign from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor with British depression now, and the thing is patent. Yet this campaign broke the back of the South by the sheer attrition of Lee's army.

WEALTH IS GREATER.

"With all the various differences in degree between Germany and the Confederacy, the main fact is the same. Germany and her Austrian ally are outnumbered; the wealth and resources of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy are incomparably greater. Sea power has destroyed German commerce, sealed up German harbors, while for the Allies the sea brings all the resources of America and the colonies to the battle lines.

"The single significant fact in the

military situation now is that Germany is bleeding to death. German soldiers on three fronts are killing British, French, Russian and Serbian troops—but to match this these are all killing Germans. The terrible drain on German manhood is utterly disproportionate to the drain on any one of her opponents, although collectively their losses may exceed German.

"It may take a year, two years, to bleed Germany white; it took four to 'grind the seed corn' of the Confederacy. But the thing every one who would understand the war must recognize is that the process is going on steadily, remorselessly, and that as it goes on Germany continues to fall to get the decision.

JUST HANGING ON.

"To go to the Balkans Germany has had to abandon her Russian drive. Apart from a local operation for Riga, all effort to crush the Russian military power has been abandoned and Russia has been left to recuperate, as France and Britain were left after the Marne and the Yser. In the west Germany is hanging on, but no more. In the east, save about Riga, Russia is on the offensive. Yet Germany has hardly sent more than 250,000 troops to the Balkans.

"Viewing the war from this angle then, it is clear why German statesmen talk and think of peace. There is no corresponding talk in London, Paris, and Petrograd. The apparent losers, the nations which have so far lost, are not discussing peace on any terms, but out of Germany, despite censors, official warning, and patent effort, there emerges only an ever growing talk of peace.

"When the Germans have opened the road to Constantinople, destroyed Serbian resistance, temporarily asserted their supremacy in the Balkans, nothing is more certain than that from one end of this earth to the other every German, and every German sympathizer, will talk peace. Every influence that can possibly be exerted will be called into play to procure a settlement.

DEFEAT IS CERTAIN.

"But no American should mistake this. It compares admirably with those frantic but abortive peace conferences of 1864, when the South was already beaten, but Southern influences in the North combined with the pacifist and the war, weary in the attempt to prevent the inevitable and avert the final scene at Appomattox, which every soldier now knows was but a question of time.

"And if Germany fails in her peace efforts then the end is assured. Her defeat in the war is as certain as was that of the confederacy after Gettysburg—unless she can tire out her opponents, persuade them to forego victory, because victory will be costly and delayed.

"Germany is now approaching what will be her last great bid for victory, but it will not be made on the battlefield—that is over. It will be made in conference, in peace negotiations, in operations through neutral nations. If these fail, we shall presently see the whole character of the conflict changed and an utterly new spirit flow from the Rhine to the Vistula. What Americans cannot know is whether the spirit that ruled in Washington in 1864 dominates in London, Paris and Petrograd in 1915."

BRITISH CRUISER RUNS AGROUND; IS TOTAL WRECK

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 1:50 p.m.—The British cruiser Argyll has run aground and may be a total wreck. All hands were rescued.

This was made known by the Admiralty today in the following announcement:

"H.M.S. Argyll, Capt. James Tancred, R.N., grounded this morning off the east coast of Scotland."

Owing to bad weather prevailing it is feared she may become a total wreck. All her officers and the crew have been saved."

The Argyll, 10,850 tons displacement, was laid down in 1902. Her normal complement is 655. She is 450 feet long. Her largest guns are 7.5 inches, of which she carries four. She has six 6-inch, two 3-inch, and twenty-two 3-pound guns, and two torpedo tubes.

GERMAN VESSELS FOR TRANSPORT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—In response to appeals of the Dominion Government for further facilities for transporting Canada's harvest to Europe, the authorities here have placed three captured German sailing vessels at its disposal for this purpose.

Urgent representations are being made regarding the necessity for providing transport for munitions now being turned out in Canada in increasing quantities. A competent authority states that 50,000 tons of overseas freight will otherwise be left at Montreal when navigation closes. The authorities here, it is understood, desire to respond as

BERESFORD TAKES A MOURNFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION

*Sees Nothing But Indecision and Vacillation
Everywhere—Lays All Blame at Door of Poli-
ticians—Sees Bankruptcy Ahead*

Special Cable by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Owing to the indecision and vacillation of the Government on every important occasion, action has been too late. Ministers having no initiative of their own wait for public opinion to drive them. At the same time the Ministers withhold from the public information without which they cannot form a just opinion.

We did not stand by our friend Serbia until too late. We neither stand by our friends nor stand up to our enemies. We attempted to bribe Bulgaria by offering her other people's property, thereby copying German methods. We attempted to bribe Greece by offering a portion of our own property. Necessarily we are humiliated.

If we continue our present procedure we shall head straight toward disaster before the latent energy of the nation is awakened. This mismanagement is partly the result of the amateur strategy and political control of the executive. Thousands of our best men have been lost ashore and afloat because up to now the war has been controlled by politicians.

The Dardanelles expedition produced the present complications in the east and the Balkans, when all that was required was concentration in the west.

If we are to win the war, certain matters must be settled at once. It is not a question of days, but of hours. We are in a crisis which means life or death to us.

Why are not drastic measures taken to secure all the Germans in our midst, naturalized or unnaturalized? Why do we not at once commandeer all German land, money, securities, etc., throughout the Empire? Why has the defence of London been neglected? Why has not the Government taken up the question of the rise in the price of food and coal?

At this moment the Government

has no policy, no objective. The late Attorney-General left the Cabinet because there was no policy. We began the war with two great assets, the fleet and our wealth. The second asset is being squandered by millions, without business supervision or adequate return. We soon shall be bankrupt if this goes on. We blundered before the war and have been blundering ever since.

We have a Cabinet of twenty-one members, only one of whom understands anything about war. There ought to be six or seven men who understand war to control the war, nothing else, on the same principle as the German General Staff. The Minister for War, the Minister for Munitions and the late Attorney-General should be among the number.

A frank and careful statement should be made by the Prime Minister surveying the whole war, letting the people know the truth. Everything the enemy knows should be told our own people. We cannot go on as we are doing without shaping straight for disaster.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)
THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Oct. 28.—The casualties include 133 officers, of whom 48 are dead, and 2,357 men, of whom 590 are dead. The chief suffering Regiments are the Royal Berkshires, the York and Lancasters, the London Territorials, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Highland Light Infantry, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Gloucesters, the Gordons, the Camerons, and the Sherwood Foresters.

WINDERMERE.

RED CROSS DAY BEING OBSERVED BY ALL CITIZENS

Army of Ladies, Students
and Boy Scouts Can-
vass City

SUBURBS ENTER ON BIG CAMPAIGN

Circulars Sent Around Ap-
prising People of
Collections

Red Cross Day started auspiciously.

Early this morning an army of collectors — ladies, students, and boy scouts—streamed forth into all corners of Greater Montreal, selling tar and flags at street corners and on street cars, or canvassing whole streets of houses.

Everything possible had been accomplished to ensure a munificent contribution to the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John. Toronto's subscription of \$500,000 had stimulated the special Montreal civic committee into life, and the thirty-one aldermen, headed by Mayor Martin and the controllers, worked hard organizing in their wards. When the committee met for the last time yesterday, Ald. Loranger, chairman, estimated that 1,500 people would be busy in one way or another taking money from Montrealers today.

It was Red Cross Day also for many civic employees who were given a holiday that they might aid in the collection if they desired, and for the police and detectives who were summoned to the streets in all force so that ladies and girls collecting might receive adequate protection though little trouble was anticipated as the "dangerous" districts had been eliminated.

In the English-speaking wards of St. George, St. Andrew, St. Anne, and St. Joseph the Local Council of Women had, at the request of the aldermen, undertaken the burden of the house to house collection. The council last night issued an appeal to Montreal for generous response to the plea for funds and announced that its collectors would canvass houses from tomorrow to Tuesday next. Contributors wishing to send their subscription might, however, address their communications to Mrs. A. K. Flisk, 231 Milton street.

Great satisfaction was expressed by the civic committee when it was advised that Armand Robl, director of the Theatre Canadien-Francais,

had set tomorrow night as a gala night at which all receipts would be donated to the Red Cross Fund. Vernaey's "Mousquetaires" is the piece to be given, while an augmented orchestra will render national airs.

Surrounding municipalities also entered on their collections.

Westmount started yesterday with \$10,000 as its aim, and judging from the success which attended the first day's efforts of the twenty-three committees of ladies, headed by Mrs. Godbee Brown and Mrs. W. B. Matthews, the amount should be surpassed. After meeting at lunch at one o'clock today to compare notes, the collectors dispersed for the final phase of the collection, the results of which will be made known at a meeting to be held this evening at Victoria Hall.

Outremont, too, put into effect the organization it has been preparing. Circulars had apprised every householder that a house to house collection would be made today and that a tag-day would be held. Returns were made at the office of the secretary-treasurer, City Hall.

Verdun held its tag-day yesterday, and opened its house to house collection which was continued today. Canvassers reported a good response to their appeal, and it was thought today that the city's total would be indicative of the citizens' admiration of the society's work in the battlefield.

Malsonneuve ladies to the number of 100 started out this morning to canvass houses and large factories. Several large cheques had been received before the general collection commenced, and a large total was anticipated.

PROMOTED TO MAJOR IN THE BRITISH ARMY



John Long, former physical instructor
M.A.A.A.

SHAMROCK A.A.A. MAN AT THE FRONT



This picture, received by Secretary James Power, of the Shamrock A.A.A., was sent by Sid Johnson, whose letters from the front have appeared in The Star at different times, and who has been wounded twice. He joined the 14th Hussars and is the man in the centre. The men at his sides are also Montrealers, but he forgot to give their names.

BRITISH SUBS SINK 21 HUN SHIPS IN 21 DAYS

Liverpool Post Gives Facts and
Figures Showing Deadly Work
of Britain's Submarines.

By Canadian Press.

London, Oct. 30.—The Liverpool Post publishes a list of twenty German ships, aggregating more than 38,000 tonnage, sunk by British submarines in the Baltic Sea between October 11 and 23, as follows: Lulea, Germania, Director Reppenhagen, Nicola, Walter Leonhardt, Svanla (or Svanen), Gertrude, Pyrgos, Emerald, Babylon, Pernambuco, Soderhamn, Johannes Russ, Dalarfven, John Wulf, Electra, Rendsburg, Glaven and two named Hernosand.



General Sir Douglas Haig General Joffre General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien Sir John French General de Castelnau General Pau
**SIR JOHN FRENCH, GENERAL JOFFRE, AND GROUP OF BRITISH AND FRENCH STAFF
 OFFICERS. BY SEPTIMUS E. SCOTT.**

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RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK HUNS' BIG ATTACK AT DVINSK

Germans Forced to Make
Disastrous Charge by
Their Own Guns

ANOTHER POSITION
CAPTURED IN VOSGES

Italian Offensive Continues
Without Any Relaxation
of Strain

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The official communication issued by the War Office last night is as follows:

"Artillery actions, particularly intense and prolonged, are reported in Belgium on the Het Sas-Steenstraete front, as well as to the north of Arras, in the Bois-en-Hache and in the region of Rocimcourt.

"The enemy directed in Champagne a violent bombardment against our positions at Misons de Champagne and Tahure. Our batteries replied by systematic fire on the enemy trenches.

"In the Vosges one of our reconnaissances having accomplished at Reich Ackerkopf the destruction of an enemy trench, which had been shattered by our cannonading, the Germans delivered a counter-attack, which was easily repulsed."

The Belgian official statement reads:

"There was a slight bombardment to the north of Dixmude, and a violent bombardment between the Ferryman's House and Steenstraete."

Germans' Own Guns
Forced Them Into
Terrible Charge

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, via London, Oct. 29.—The following official statement was given out by the Russian War Office tonight:

"In the region of Riga the situation is unchanged. South of Lake Babita there have been several engagements in the wooded region, which, however, have not affected the general situation. South of Ikskul there has been artillery fighting.

"On the Dvinsk front the enemy attacked to the north-east of Garbunovka and at first succeeded in occupying some of our trenches, but he was soon dislodged by our vigorous counter-attacks. The fighting was accompanied by an artillery duel, which still continues. During one of the furious attacks the Germans suffered severe losses. This

attack was undertaken by the Germans only under threat of being fired upon by their own artillery in their rear.

"On the front of Lakes Demmen and Dreswiaty and further south as far as the Pripet, the artillery fighting continues.

"On the left of the Styr the enemy attempted to advance eastward in the region of the Village of Ezer-tzy, north-west of Lake Bielce, but suffered heavy losses through our fire and was obliged to fall back.

"During the night of the 27th the enemy thrice attacked us in the region of the Village of Aamenovha, west of Czartorysk, but was everywhere repulsed. The Village of Budki, west of Czartorysk, remained in our possession after fierce fighting.

"On the remainder of the front towards the south and in Galicia there has been artillery fire at many points, but the general situation is unchanged.

"Conditions on the Caucasus front also are unchanged.

"In the Baltic Sea our submarine

Alligator captured a German steamer near the Aland Islands. She was brought into one of our ports."

BOMBARDMENT OF VARNA.

An official communication issued this evening goes more extensively into the bombardment of Varna by Russian warships and the attack by German submarines against the Russian squadron than the communication issued by the War Office. The communication says:

"Our Black Sea fleet bombarded Varna for about an hour, while hydroplanes dropped bombs. The harbor works, sheds and coast batteries were damaged, but the town itself was not hit.

"During the bombardment the Russian fleet was attacked by German submarines, which were driven off without our suffering any loss. During the day our wireless station recorded a telegram from a German station to Constantinople asserting that a German submarine attack had resulted in seriously damaging a Russian battleship of the Panteleimon type.

"This statement is one of the usual German lies, which is proved by the fact that our fleet returned to Sebastopol without sustaining the least damage or loss of life. The driving off of the submarine failed to interfere with the bombardment because the submarine attack was repulsed by smaller guns, while the main armament continued to fire in the town.

"After the bombardment the fleet steamed across the bay in front of the town and then headed for Sebastopol.

"Our aviators dropped twenty-one bombs in the vicinity of the harbor. They were subjected to a terrific fire but none of them was hit, and all returned safely."

All Russia Will Be Military Camp

Russia before long will have a vast number of men available for service—they will not actually bear arms. Russia has wider views than merely the provision of soldiers and the calling up of millions is in no wise necessitated by the conditions of the fight.

Of the millions who will now be summoned, while all will be under strict military law, the majority are intended for perfecting services on which the success of the fighting forces at the front depends. Within a brief period of time all Russia will be turned into a military camp.

Factories, iron works and engineering shops have already been appropriated for the manufacture of everything needed for the success of the armies in the field and also, in all probability, the railways will be served by men under military discipline.

In other words, Russia is about to do what Germany wisely did at the outset of the war. All able-bodied men of the nation must serve, some with the rifle and bayonet, gun or maxim, pick and spade, but with the equally necessary tools of peace.

Italians Still are Making Headway

ROME, Oct. 28, via London, Oct. 29.—The official statement from general headquarters of the Italian army, dated October 28, says:

"The enemy made an attack, preceded by intense artillery and rifle fire, on the night of the 25th on our positions at Valle Terra (Astico). It was repulsed with heavy losses.

"In the Monte Nero zone the activity and aggressive spirit of our troops have not been diminished by the low temperature. We accomplished further progress on the 27th on the Vodil spur, storming strong trenches and taking seventy-nine prisoners and one machine-gun.

"In the Plava section our positions before Globna were on the same day attacked by strong forces of infantry, which were repulsed, leaving twenty-nine prisoners, two of whom were officers, on our hands.

On the Carso front during the night of the 26th-27th our troops, by throwing bombs and tubes filled with explosives, took several trenches by assault. The enemy fled, abandoning arms and ammunition and one trench mortar.

"Full details which have now been received show that between October 21 and 27 on the Isonzo front we captured 5,064 prisoners, 117 of

whom were officers, and one howitzer, four trench mortars, twenty-one machine-guns, 1,000 rifles and many cases of bombs and other war materials. The machine-guns and mortars were at once used by us against the enemy."

TERRIFIC BATTLE IN ISONZO.

UDINE, Italy, via Paris, Oct. 29.—News of the great Italian offensive all along the Isonzo front is being brought down by the wounded and the men of the convoys which are escorting Austrian prisoners have passed through Udine, which gives some idea of the magnitude of the operations.

All the soldiers agree that the artillery preparation preceding the offensive, lasting three days, was appalling.

"If it was an inferno for us," said a wounded gunner, "how much worse was it for those yonder, where the shells burst?"

The Italian soldiers assert with pride that they are now reaping the benefit of a systematic destruction of the Austrian observation points on the mountain peaks, mastered after fierce struggles during the past months, and the lack of which, they say, has greatly decreased the accuracy of the aim of the Austrians. The men say that six months of warfare has enabled them to understand the tricks of their opponents.

COVER RETREAT BY FIRE.

When the Italian artillery prepared the way for an infantry attack on the entrenchments, the soldiers de-

clare, the Austrians would retire. When the artillery ceased firing with the purpose of allowing infantry to cover the ground between the opposing positions the Austrians would re-occupy their entrenchments with double forces. When, finally, the Italians discovered these tactics they adopted a ruse to catch the Austrians.

After the artillery had ceased firing, the Italians, according to soldiers, permitted an interval of time to elapse, sufficient for the Austrians to return to their trenches. Then they re-opened fire with their artillery and later charged, and when the infantry reached the trenches they were literally filled with the bodies of dead Austrians.

"We are now solidly in possession of trenches and positions like Cima Fredda, the hinge of the formidable triangular defence of Tolmino, which the enemy seemed determined to hold at any cost," said an officer today.

"In the fierce struggle in the neighborhood of Gorizia, where the Austrians had concentrated large reinforcements, the Austrians were finally repulsed. As they retreated the Austrians set fire to a long tract of country, making a wall of fire to protect them from the pursuing Italians."

SERBIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

PARIS, Oct. 29. — The Serbian legation here last night issued the following statement concerning the situation in Serbia:

"On the 26th, on the northeastern front: The Serbian troops on the

right bank of the Morava River were obliged to fall back to the south after heavy fighting and have occupied the line of Svilanatz-Grabovatz-Chetonga. On the left bank of the Morava and the left bank of the Lepenitza there has been a violent artillery duel all along the front. Fighting is also going on along the line Vissak-Kladour.

"On the southern Morava front the Serbian troops have repulsed the enemy on the left bank of the Korblovatchka Reka. There is nothing to report on the Nichava front.

"On the Kniajevatz-Sineo Serbian

troops have retired on the position of Tressibaba under strong pressure from the enemy. In the direction of Kojel Koutchik the enemy attacked with strong columns, and the fighting lasted all day.

"The enemy attacked in the Zajecar region today. The fighting still continues there. In the Koutchoul region the Serbians, by counter-attacks, have recaptured the mouth of the Koutchoul defile.

"It will be seen that neither this statement nor the preceding one confirms the capture of Pirot, which was reported in despatches from German sources."

VIENNA'S LATEST CLAIMS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

VIENNA, Oct. 28, via London, Oct. 29.—The War Office communication dealing with the operations in Serbia says:

"East of Vishegrad the Austro-Hungarian troops advancing have repulsed the enemy on both sides of Karaula to the other side of the frontier. Two flanking counter attacks by a Montenegrin brigade were repulsed.

"The right wing of the army of General von Koevess has crossed the Upper Kownbara on a broad front.

"The Germans have scaled the chain of mountains north of Rudnik. To the east on the same heights Austro-Hungarian columns are advancing on both sides of the road to Pola and to Kraguyevatz. The army of Gen. von Gallwitz has won ground west of the railway station at Lapowo and chased the enemy in a heavy fight from the heights south and southeast of Svila-jnac.

"The Bulgarian first army has captured Zajecar and Kniajevatz and is now fighting successfully on the heights on the left bank of the Timok. Our booty at Kniajevatz included four guns and six caissons."

The War Office sums up the situation on the Russian and Italian fronts as follows:

"Russian theatre: The Allied troops (Teutonic) around Czartorysk captured the village of Rudka by storm.

"Italian theatre: The enemy attacked furiously on several fronts. Several of these attempts have already failed."

DAMAGE TO LILLE ENORMOUS.

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29, via London. — The damage caused by the bombardment of Lille is estimated, the Telegraaf says, at 1,800,000,000 francs (\$360,000,000).

War taxes imposed by the Germans upon the French manufacturing cities of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, according to the same authority, already reach several million francs. Meat is no longer obtainable.

Greek Premier on False Rumors

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Greek Legation in London, in a statement issued today, disposes of reports from various sources recently spread broadcast regarding the position of Greece.

"Lately," says the statement, "there have appeared in the press various items of news from German, Austrian and Bulgarian journals and news agencies, and bearing upon the attitude and intentions of Greece, such as a mythical mission of M. Sophoulis (former Governor of Macedonia) to King Ferdinand; a refusal of King Constantine to receive Ministers of the Entente Powers; an intention by Greece to menace the security of the Allied troops at Salonika, etc.

"The Greek Minister has received telegraphic instructions from Premier Zaimis to contradict in the most categorical manner, these rumors which in spite of repeated denials were propagated even in Athens, and the malevolent object of which is only too evident in the endeavor to prejudice public opinion and sow suspicion and hostility between the Entente Powers and Greece."

CONSIDER FORCED LOAN TO CONSERVE RESOURCES IN WAR

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Daily Express says that the Treasury is considering the advisability of a forced loan with the object of curbing private expenditure and conserving the national resources for the purposes of war.

"Mr. Montague, Financial Secretary to the Treasury," say the Express, "stated a few days ago in the House of Commons that every citizen ought to be prepared to put half his annual income at the disposal of the nation. We are able to state that the Treasury is considering the advisability of acting in accordance with this warning, and if the nation will not save voluntarily, it will be made to do so.

"Not half, but a third of every man's present income will be commandeered. Part will be taken as a tax, while for the remainder an equivalent on interest bearing paper will be issued."

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

A Turco-Russian naval battle was reported off Odessa, Turkish torpedo boats bombarding the fort and sinking three Russian liners, one Russian gunboat and one French steamer, it was claimed by the Turks.

Severe fighting everywhere, stubborn resistance and some British gains were reported by the Allies. Belgians drove the Germans from the lower Yser valley by flooding it. Germans made advances at Rheims, the Meuse and in the Woivre district.

Germans repulsed a French attack at Verdun and made gains in the Argonne. Berlin stated. Heavy fighting continued in East Prussia and the Germans were retreating along the Vistula, Russia said.

Indian troops joined the defence of Tsing-tau. Admiral Lord Fisher succeeded Prince Louis of Battenberg as Britain's First Sea Lord.

KING HURT WHEN HORSE FALLS.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 2:35 p.m.—An accident to the King happened yesterday morning. His Majesty was thrown from his horse and severely bruised.

The following official announcement was made:

"While the King this morning (Thursday) was inspecting his army in the field his horse, excited by the cheers of the troops, reared up and fell. The King was bruised severely and will be confined to bed for the present.

"(Signed) Arthur Sloggett, Anthony Bowlby, Bertrand Dawson, Wilnot Herringham, Cuthbert Wallace."

A later bulletin under today's date says:

"The King has had a fair night, with some sleep. The temperature is now 99.2 and pulse 75. His Majesty's general condition has improved and no complications have arisen.

"(Signed) Anthony Bowlby, Bertrand Dawson."

It is understood that the accident to the King was not serious, although no details have been made public beyond those disclosed in the official announcement.

Announcement was made on Monday that King George was in France, having gone to visit the British army. On Tuesday the King, with the Prince of Wales, President Poincare and the then French War Minister, Alexandre Millerand, reviewed the British troops. He then called on Gen. Joffre and witnessed a review of the French colonial troops.

The Prince of Wales, who has been at the front in France, arrived this afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

LEADS ARMY AGAINST HIS NATIVE LAND



General Dimitrieff, famous Bulgarian soldier, who is leading a Russian army against Bulgaria.

Declared Allies Need Strategic Reserves in East

By Col Repington, Military Expert of the London Times.

LONDON, Oct. 29. — Whatever course we may take concerning Gallipoli and Salonika, one thing is certain, that the Allied staffs of France, Italy and England must prepare strategic reserves in the eastern Mediterranean, fit and equipped to take strong action at any point from the Adriatic eastward.

With 200,000 British, 150,000 French and 150,000 Italian troops, aided by our warships and transports, we will be able to strike when and where we please. But these troops must be equipped for a special mission and must act under a common impulse.

Egypt, Cyprus and Malta would be our bases in this new campaign. Brindisi and Taranto for Italy, and Marseilles, Corsica and North Africa for France.

We have lost the first game, but this is no reason why we should lose the rubber. We have to meet a new German strategy, but should meet it in our own way, and not as Germans wish.

To run off and fight the Bulgars and Turks more than we need is to play the German game and accept the German dictation of initiative.

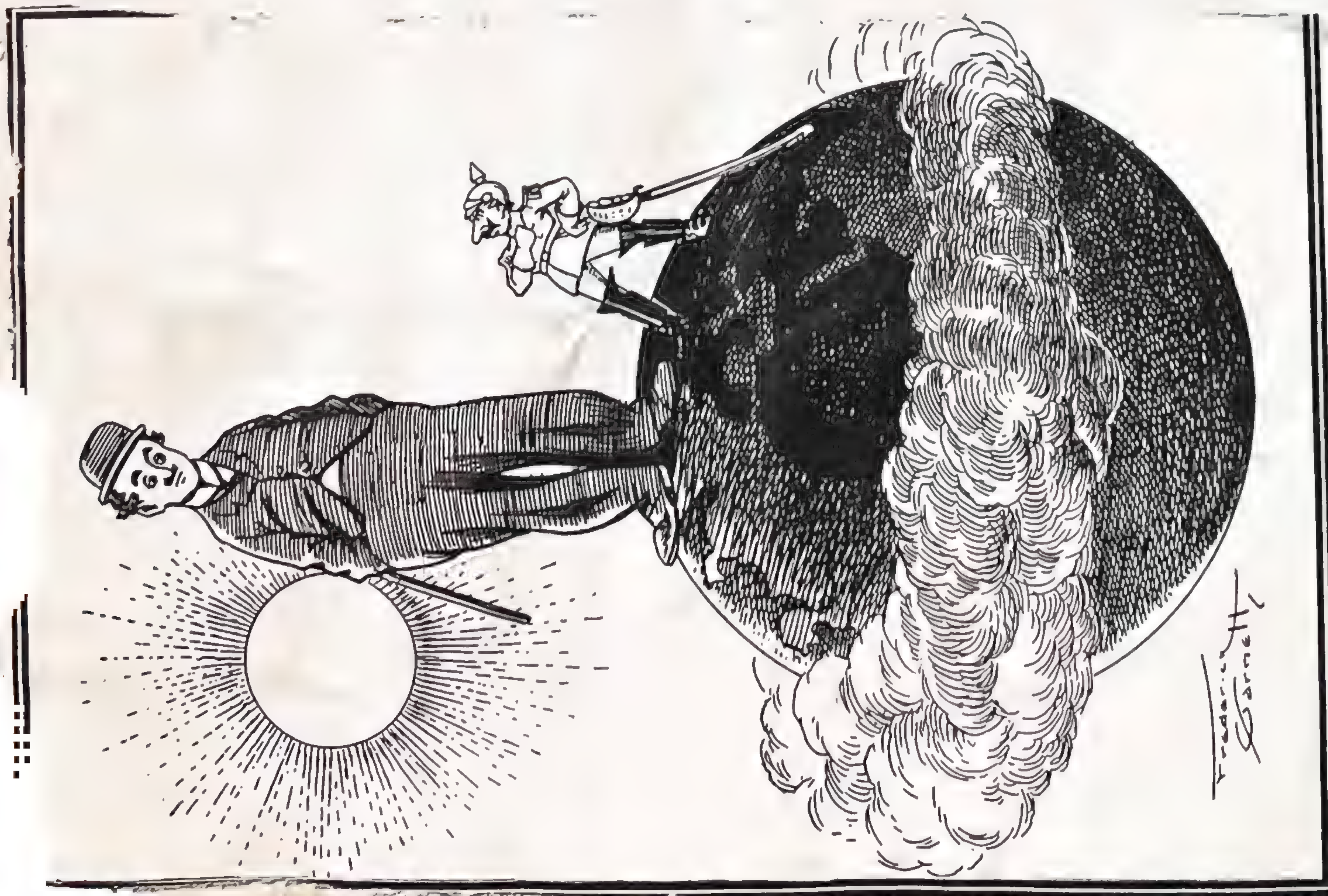


"TOO BAD!" BY HARRY ROUNTREE.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THE FRONT: "And please send me some different kind of pipe next time. These break so easily. I have lost seven of them already—they are so brittle."



Bystander (to friend marching behind recruiting band): 'Ullo, Bill! I thought you'd joined up long ago; where's yer uniform?
 Bill: Shut up, silly ass! I'm a decoy



Drawn by Frederick Gar

"OVERSHADOWED!"



JUDAS'S CHARIOT

From "The Westminster Gazette"



From "The Evening News"

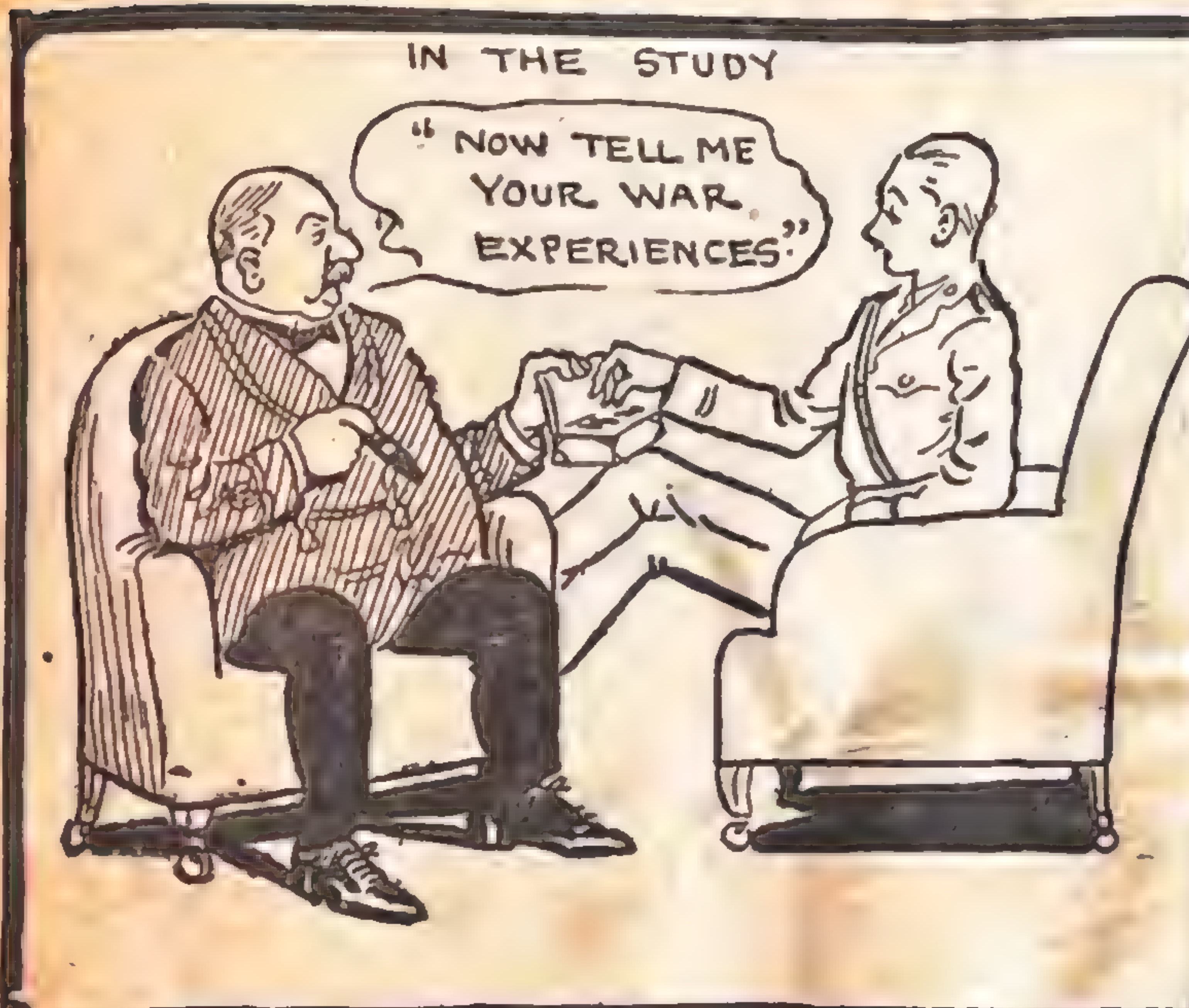
TROUBLE



John: The French have gained four hundred metres from the enemy

Auntie: How splendid! That should help to put a stop to these dreadful gas attacks

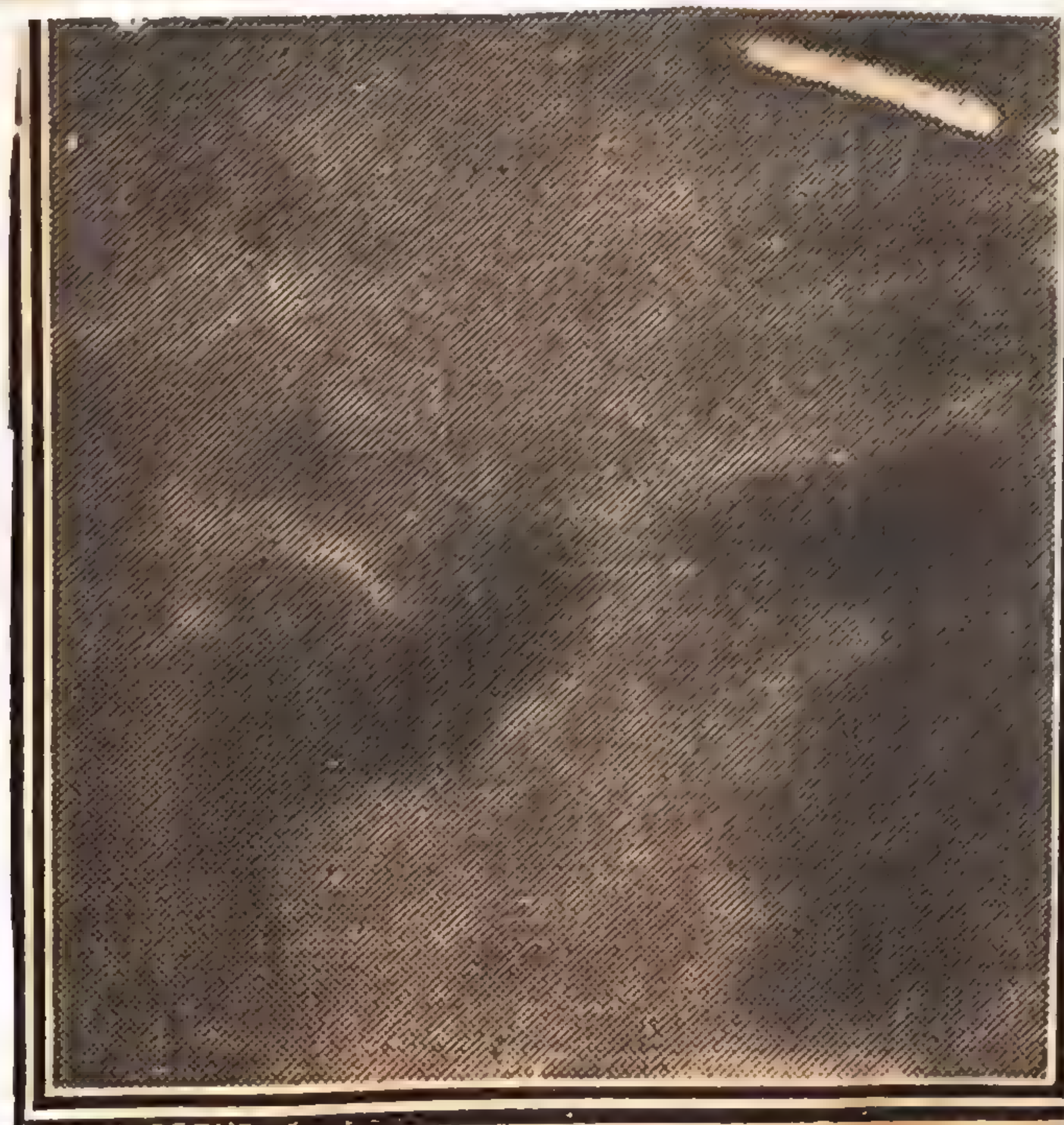
EVENINGS AT HOME: REGGIE TRIES.



The young "sub" on leave never wants to talk about the war, yet everybody at home naturally wants him to talk about it. In consequence he, too, seems to prefer to go out.—(By Mr. W. K. Haselden.)



A recent photograph from Germany of one of the newest types of Zeppelins.



An impression of one of last Wednesday's visitors over the London district.



Two of the bombs which have been dropped on Paris by German airmen.—(French official photograph.)

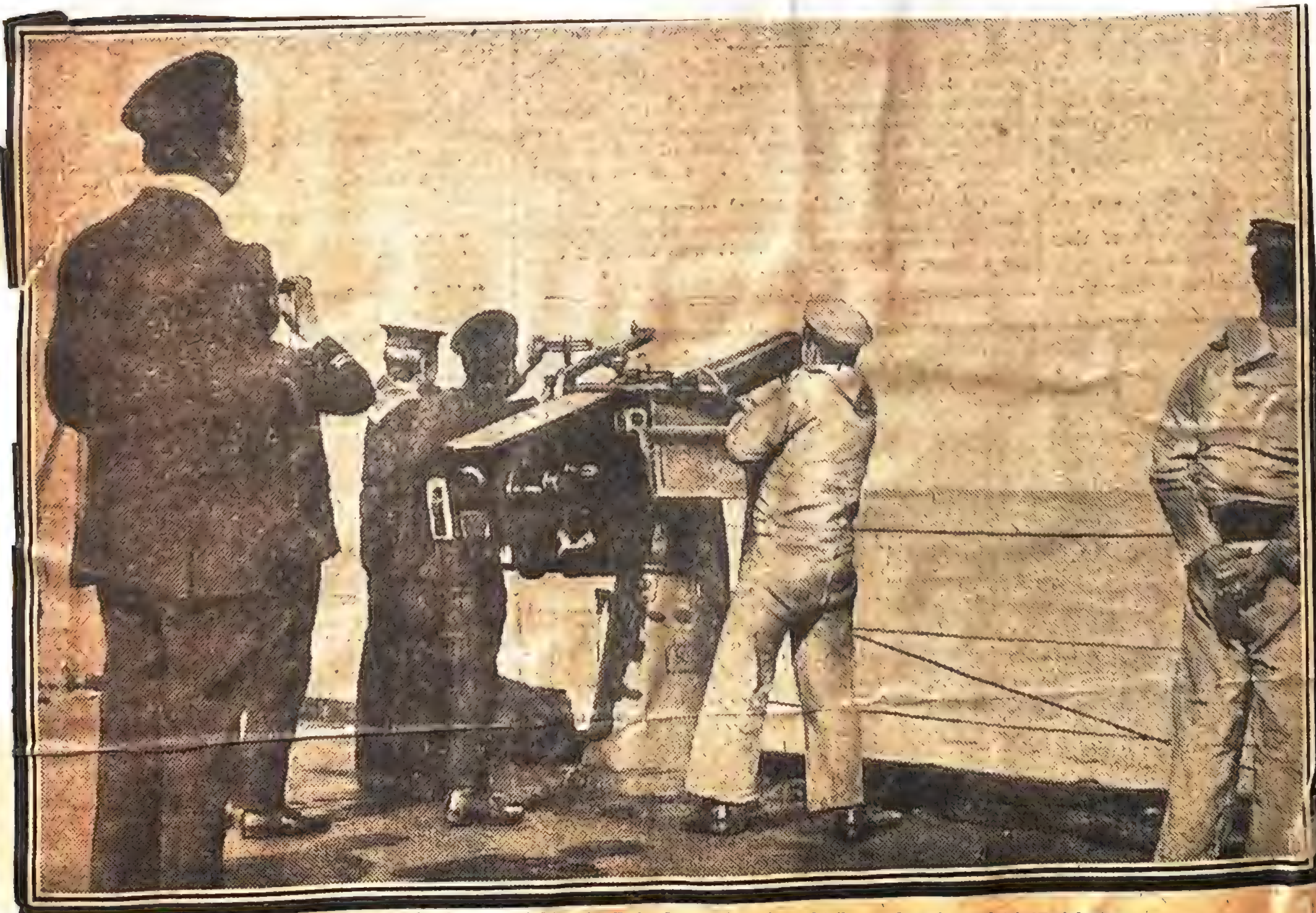
FOR THE DARDANELLES.



General Sir C. C. Monro, K.C.B., who has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean Force, leaving the War Office yesterday with Lady Monro.



From "The Daily Graphic"
TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE



An anti-aircraft gun on board one of the ships in action against a Taube.

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**Canadian Soldier
Foully Murdered.**



Private David Moncur

Private Moncur, who lived at 34 Harriett street, Toronto, was shot to death while wounded and a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. The Hun who killed him placed a rifle against Moncur's body and pulled the trigger.

**Botha Vindicated Against
a Nationalist Slanderer**

**Political Opponent Accused Empire Champion of Not
Accounting for Gold Handed to Him in Trust.**

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 30, via London.—The jury in the case brought by Premier Botha against a Nationalist candidate for Parliament in the recent election, named Mannik, rendered a verdict against the defendant today.

Mannik was charged with having slandered the Premier during the campaign, in reference to gold bars valued at \$3,350,000 left in possession of Botha and two other persons on the departure of Paul Kruger from South Africa. Mannik asserted the gold never had been accounted for.

He was sentenced to imprisonment for three months or to pay a fine of \$250. The case will be appealed.

BULGARIAN SEAPORT DAMAGED BY RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.



Varna, one of the principal seaports of Bulgaria on the Black Sea attacked by Russian warships and may serve as a landing place for an invading army. German subs guarding the port failed to damage the Russian squadron.

LAUGHING GERMAN SNIPER LAUGHED ONCE TOO OFTEN

Weird Cackle of Hun Killer
Had Got on
Nerves

ALWAYS CAREFUL
TO AVOID PURSUERS

But He Shot Friend of
Young Officer—His
Last Man

By Herbert Corey. (Copyright.)

PARIS, Oct. 6.—No doubt Monsieur would regard it incredible. It is not in the French nature, one comprehends, to laugh at the suffering of a comrade. But whenever the laughing sniper gave out that weird whinny through his megaphone the whole trench would laugh with him.

"Hysteria, perhaps," he said thoughtfully. "Some of the men caught their breath in sobs. There was something in his voice—"

He had been sitting at the next table on the cafe terrace. A most attractive boy. One had to look closely to find the inch of ribbon that told his rank as lieutenant. After a time he joined frankly in the conversation.

"I am lonesome, you see," said he candidly. "Today my four days' leave in Paris ends and I have no friends. My home is in the north."

He seemed to enjoy talking of the trenches, although he needed prompting. A question would start him on a story, but at the end he would relapse into silence to watch with smiling appreciation the pretty women as they passed and repassed in front of the tables. Slender, blue eyed, blond, he seemed modest as a girl, and yet once could feel the fire and spirit underneath. A distinctly French type, but a most unusual one.

It is the sniper who is particularly dreaded by the man in the trench, said he. A shell storm is a very shocking thing, of course. Under it the moral fibre of the human targets disintegrates in harmony with the destruction of their trenches. But ordinary shell fire is hardly regarded. It is always going on, and one can usually hear the missile on its way in time to dodge. It is quite different with snipers. A moment's forgetfulness—a second's pause in an exposed section of the line—and you are dead.

A GERMAN SNIPER.

The laughing sniper had been at work in one of those canyons in the Vosges where the enemy trenches approach each other closely, among the tall, slender pine trees. He was a man of infinite daring, this German, and infinite skill. At night he would hide himself where he could get a clear view through the multitude of tapering boles. The he waited with a deadly patience for his victims. He rarely fired more than twice from the same hiding place. When night came he would move to another blind. He did not often shoot

cause he laughed when he killed his man.

The laughing sniper must have carried a megaphone to his daily post, the boy thought. Perhaps, he explained, it was merely a roll of bark or a bootleg, although there are collapsible megaphones that take up little space. At first the French soldiers cursed this laughing killer. Then the laughter got on their nerves. They jeered back at him in futile defiance. Now and then he missed his shot, but laughed because he thought he had been successful. At such times a perfect storm of laughter rocked up and down the trench. Men held their sides and gasped weakly when they could laugh no more.

The boy himself is a sniper. But he did not go out to kill in any spirit of hate. That would seem—the boy blushed as he tried to make plain the way he felt—rather petty. He was trying to kill for his country's sake. No doubt the man he was trying to kill felt the same. It was that large charity that gave a dignity to war. It was this dignity that the laughter of the sniper disturbed. The animosity it seemed to suggest was distasteful. The uneven laughter of his own men in reply seemed womanish and spiteful. He tried to repress it. It seemed indicative of a nervous weakness.

"Yet I laughed with them," he said. "There was something in his voice—"

As time went on the men became used to the laughter. Perhaps their nerves were under better control. The boy had conquered that desire he once felt to join in the shouting that came from the green forest. Nor was he irritated by it. It seemed to him that he was a better and stronger man for having resisted this bodiless attack upon him. He said as much one day to the lieutenant of the next trench section, who was paying him a visit. The other lieutenant had that day received a letter from home, in which a loving message had been sent to the boy. The young officers had been friends at school.

"We should not direct our rage against the man," the other assented. "It is his country we must hate."

He rose to say good-by. A ray of the setting sun shone in through the porthole, so that the blue-gray of his cap was set as in a frame. Somewhere in the obscurity of that wire entangled wood a rifle cracked, and the young officer fell forward into the arms of his friend. Laughter echoed through the tree trunks. It was so inspired by an implish mirth that the men in the French trenches forgot their new decorum and laughed savagely with the sniper. Then all became silent again.

"That night," said the boy, "we

opened fire with rifle and mitrailleuse upon the sector within which we knew the sniper had taken cover. It kept him in his burrow. Under cover of the fire I crept noiselessly through the openings in the wires and around the gnarled roots of trees in the darkness. Sometimes my outstretched hand fell upon a bit of cloth and I drew myself away. Then the firing stopped and I laid there silent, my rifle thrust out before me. I heard a noise—but a little noise—and at my gun's end a heavy body seemed to take form from the night. And so I fired.

"Then I, too, laughed loudly in the darkness."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Liverpool Post publishes a list of twenty German ships, aggregating more than 38,000 tonnage, sunk by British submarines in the Baltic Sea between October 11 and 23, as follows.

Lulea, Germania, Director Reppenhausen, Nicomedia, Walter Leinhardt, Svania (or Evanan), Gortrude, Pyrges, Emgard, Babylon, Pernambuco, Soderhamm, Johannes Russ, Delarffen, John Wulf, Electra, Rendsburg, Glaven and two named Hernesand.

ITALY WELL SATISFIED.

Special Star Cable.

MILAN, Oct. 30.—An important Ministerial conference has just been held at Rome at which the general political and military situation was discussed fully. The impression left was very satisfactory.

Baron Sonnino declared there was entire accord between the Governments at Rome, Paris, London, and Petrograd regarding the common action in sending troops to the assistance of Serbia.

The fact that Italy had taken part in the bombardment of Dedeagatch was known here several days ago, but suppressed by the censor.

British Destroy Turkish Trenches

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30, via London. — The Turkish War Office last night announced that a terrific bombardment by the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula had caved in certain trenches on the Turkish left wing. The official statement says that a heavy bombardment by the enemy at other points, assisted by two monitors, accomplished no results. The statement follows:

"Near Anafarta our projectiles hit one of the enemy's ammunition store houses, which exploded, the detonations lasting fifteen minutes. Our artillery disposed of hostile troops who were digging entrenchments."

"Near Ari Burnu the enemy's fire proved ineffective. Throughout Thursday night the enemy persistently bombarded our trenches on the right wing, and the following day their artillery made an unsuccessful attack upon several points in our lines."

"Near Sedd-ul-Bahr there has been fighting with artillery, bombs and torpedoes."

"The enemy fired a thousand shells against our left wing, causing the collapse of some trenches."

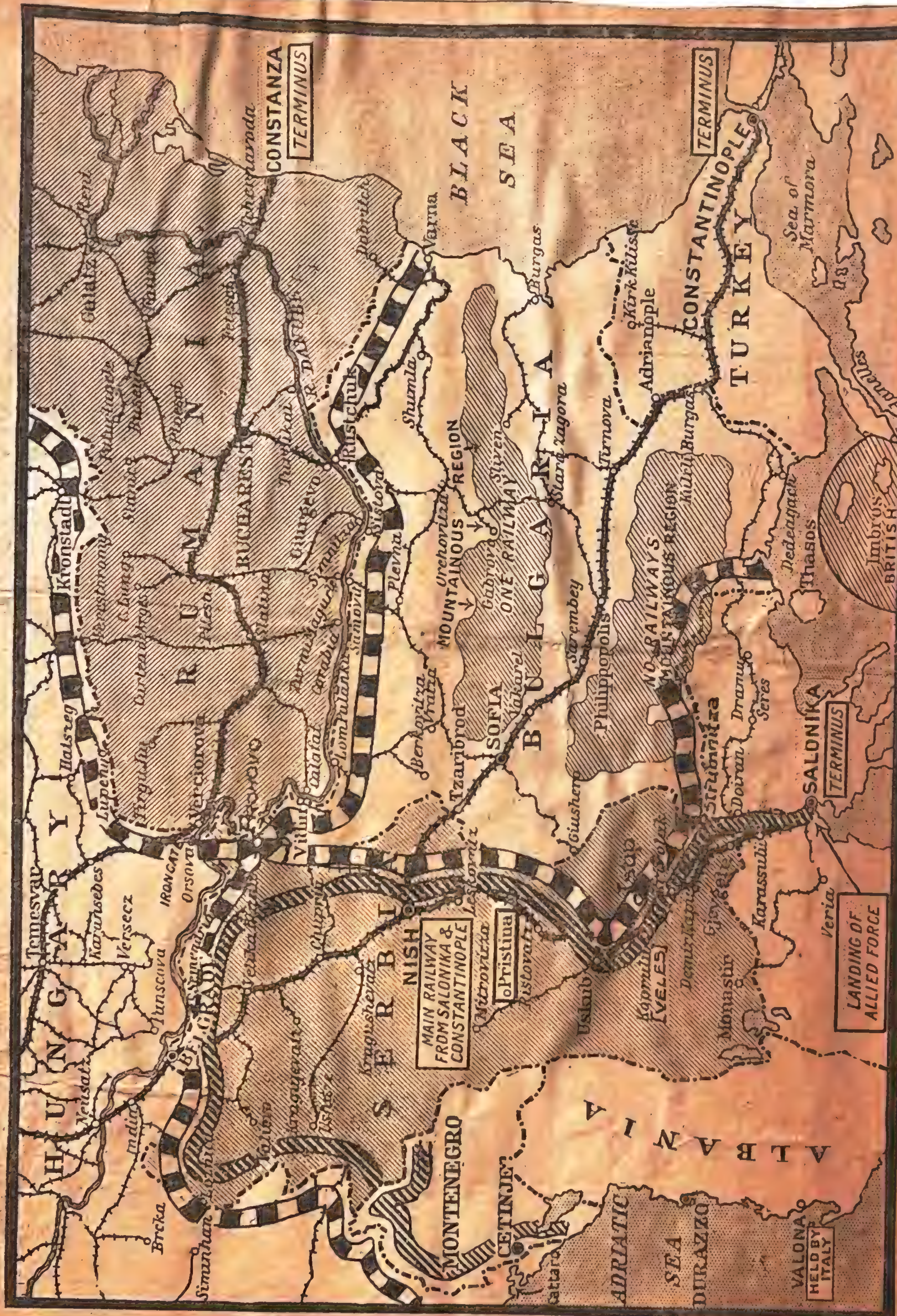
"Near Ari Burnu and Sedd-ul-Bahr two of the enemy's monitors took part in a bombardment, but were driven off by our artillery."



SAVED!

John Bull: Good dog! Well done! You have rescued a popular little fellow of whom I am very fond.

WHERE THE WAR INTEREST CENTRES IN THE BALKANS.



Map showing the opposing battle lines and the point where the Bulgars and Austro-Germans have joined forces.

WOUNDED WEAR BUTTON OF HONOR WITH MUCH PRIDE

"For Service at the Front"
is Inscription on
Badge

INVALIDED MEN COME ON CORSICAN

Between Twenty and Thirty
Veterans for Toronto
and the West

"For service at the front."

Upon the breasts of between twenty and thirty wounded soldiers who arrived in Montreal last night, were pinned small metal buttons upon which were stamped these words. Each man was proud of this little button, but very modest in speaking of what he had been through 'out there in the trenches.'

The party arrived on the steamer Corsican and were landed at Quebec, arriving in Montreal, they were the guests of the Khaki League for dinner. In the evening they went their several ways. Many attended the smoking concert given by the Victoria Rifles Reserves in the Cathcart street armories. All men came from Toronto and more western points.

Lance-Corpl. Trant of the 12th Royal Montreal Regiment, whose home is in Toronto, was perhaps the most seriously injured of the party. In the first line trenches at Ypres a shell burst overhead, the pieces flew in all directions, an ammunition wagon some little distance in the rear was smashed to atoms, the horse was killed and two men in charge were seen no more after the smoke and dust had died down.

A VICIOUS SHELL.

A small piece of that shell lodged in Trant's arm, broke the bone and shattered the nerve completely. At first it was thought possible to save the member, but in three weeks' time complications set in and one night after the rest of the dressing station had retired, Trant called up the surgeon and his arm was amputated from the shoulder down.

"It had to come off," was the nonchalant manner in which the soldier referred to the operation.

Trant was again hit, this time by a rifle bullet in the leg, and had the aim been an inch different, the bullet would have shattered the bone and he would also have been lame.

Speaking in short sharp jerks, it was not a difficult matter to see what was the matter with Pte. Daniel Biggs, of the 77th Regiment of Dundas, his home town.

"Gassed?" asked the enquirer. Pte. Biggs nodded in assent and after a moment's pause exclaimed hoarsely and with a smile—

Biggs got into the German gas at Fleurbaix and in the same engagement was hit square in the back by a fragment of a high explosive shell. Leaving his dug-out to reach the provision lines, Biggs was just in time to see three days' supply of bully beef, biscuits, jam and many other things that looked particularly good to the soldiers at that time, strewn in all directions over a space of a couple of hundred yards. A German shell had hit them square. As a result of the gassing he received, Pte. Biggs cannot see properly, everything is blurred to him

and glasses make no difference to his sight. After closing his eyes for a few minutes, he says that when he opens them again, he is completely blind for several minutes. He left the trenches in April last.

RENDERED DEAF.

Pte. J. B. Babbage, of the 10th Battalion, who hails from Medicine Hat, is deaf in both ears, the result of an explosion of a mortar shell beside him in the trenches.

Sergt. J. A. Stafford and Sergt. D. D. Lloyd, both of the British Columbia Battalion, went through the fighting at Armentieres, Fleurbaix and Ypres together and are now both incapacitated from further service. Sergt. Lloyd had nothing but praise for the manner in which they had been treated since they had returned to Canada. He said it meant a lot to the Western "boys" to be treated as they have been "down in the East."

The B. C. Battalion first got into action at "Plug Street," the name given to a certain section of the trenches around Armentieres. Things were quiet there and they were moved to Fleurbaix where they held the Germans at bay for six weeks. From Steenvoode to Ypres, known among the men as the "Slaughter House," they were given a joy ride in a one-time London motor bus. Sergt. Stafford was hit in the great battle of Ypres in the arm and the leg. Machine gun fire ripped his coat into shreds on his back, yet not a bullet touched his body.

Sergt. Lloyd was rendered deaf in both ears at Givenchy by the bursting of a shell. Both men were also gassed and on one occasion as they approached the enemy along a road, suddenly a great cloud of yellow vapor arose and it was impossible to move in it. Many men lay down in sheer agony. They were unable to even sight their guns, their eyes were ready to burst and their tongues hung from their mouths.

HELD THE ENEMY.

Sergt. G. A. Paul, of the Strathcona Horse, on his way home to Winnipeg, was with the first cavalry brigade at Festubert. He and all

other cavalry units had to serve on foot and for five days a small party of them held Festubert against the terrific onslaughts of the enemy. The losses were heavy and the corner tight, but the enemy was driven back and the men had the consolation of a special visit from Gen. Sir John French, who personally congratulated and thanked them for their brave stand. Sergt. Paul received six machine gun shots in his left arm. The arm is now paralysed from the shoulder down.

Lance Corpl. H. Coppin, of the 4th Battalion of Brantford, was wounded in the right arm at Ypres.

Another soldier who had his arm in a sling, was too modest to mention his name. He was not particularly anxious to recall all he had gone through. He remembered, however, that on the hospital ship crossing from France to England, on the deck and all over the ship was posted a notice calling the attention of the wounded to the fact that if the ship was torpedoed all were requested to move at once to the upper deck.

"Now," said the soldier, "there was a man on board that boat who could not move without a nurse at each elbow. Luckily we had an excellent crossing."

BARBARIAN AGAIN.

One of the gruesome remembrances the same soldier wished to forget, he told as a special concession. He was a corporal in the P.P.C.E.I., belonging to No. 1 Company, a trench had been lost by the English Lancers, and the "Princess Pats" were called up to retake it. This they did,

drove the Germans back and captured seventeen prisoners. When they occupied the trench to the absolute horror and consternation of all the men they found eight of the Lancers lying in a row on the bottom of the trenches with their own bayonets, run through their mouths, throat and neck and pinning them to the ground. Upon examination it was found that before this awful death they had merely all been suffering from flesh wounds of a slight nature.

"Every man of us," said the soldier, "wanted to take our German captives and serve them the same way but our officers would not allow it. They reminded us that we were British, but they permitted us to march those Germans to the rear of the trench and shoot each man as they stood in a row. It was too humane a death for such barbarians. That's all. Can you blame me for wanting to forget it all?"

Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes paid a surprise visit to the Khaki Connalescent Home and chatted for some minutes with a number of the returned soldiers.

JAPANESE ARE GUARDING STORES

By Canadian Press.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—The visit of suspicious characters to the powder magazines at Tokio, Kyoto and Osaka has resulted in the military authorities doubling the guard about the magazines.

TIMES PRAISES STAND OF JAPAN

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Times, in an editorial today regarding Japan's adherence to the agreement not to sign a separate peace, pays tribute to the valuable assistance that Japan has rendered the Entente Allies, and says:

"This event is another step along the path of her glorious history. For the first time she becomes a member of the great coalition of the historic powers of Europe, at their request and on equal terms."

KING DEVOTES PART OF TIME TO CANADIANS

His Majesty Inspects Dominion Brigade Fresh from Term in the Trenches — French President and General Joffre Chat with French-Canadians

Special Cable by the Montreal Star Correspondent in Northern France. (Copyright.)

NORTHERN FRANCE, Friday, Oct. 29, by Courier to London. — It was but part of his royally busy day that the King could devote to the Canadian division on his visit to the fighting line in France, and the Dominion Brigade which had the honor to be inspected by His Majesty had just come from a term in the trenches, which had been exceedingly wet.

The red and yellow mud-stained uniforms of the officers were notable. Here and there among the men were torn tunics. Some soldiers wore bandages over slight wounds—it was not a smart inspection, but the King knew, for he had just seen for himself the manner of the work his army is doing in the field.

To an officer of the First Division, according to a story which reaches me here, His Majesty recalled incidents which happened during their early arrival in France, which amazed the Canadian General, because it showed how closely and in detail the Monarch had followed the work of the Dominion soldiers. It was fortunate, too, that the brigade inspected was a composite one, in which were many men of the Second Division, who had already won their spurs in the trenches.

He had already won their spurs in the trenches.

MET THE PRESIDENT.

A pretty story was told me by a French-Canadian officer of the Second Division, who met M. Poincare. The French President showed great interest in the Quebec battalion and invited certain officers to accompany him the next time he visited the French general headquarters, so they might be guests of the French Army. Both M. Poincare and Gen. Joffre chatted freely with the French-Canadian officers.

After several days' summer weather on that part of the line where the Canadians are located winter has suddenly set in, with bitterly cold nights and days of rain and sleet. The Canadians have proved to be well equipped, and despite the weather are cheerful. Particularly heavy artillery fights have been the order during the last few days, and the casualties have been rather above the average.

ROLAND HILL.

French Official Statement Announces Successful Night Assault—German Attack Near Souchez Fails—Fighting at "La Courtine"

By Canadian Press. PARIS, Oct. 30, 2:35 p.m.—French progress last night at Bois-en-Hache and the repulse of a German attack this morning near Souchez, are set forth in the official announcement given out by the French War Office this afternoon.

The text of the communication follows:

"In the Artois district last night we made progress at Bois-en-Hache and occupied a section of the enemy's trenches.

"To the southeast of Souchez the Germans this morning undertook an attack in the vicinity of Hill No. 140. They were repulsed by a curtain of fire from the French machine-guns.

"In the Champagne district the fighting is still going on in the vicinity of the position known as 'La Courtine' with the greatest ferocity.

"On four different occasions the enemy has endeavored to recapture from us the trenches we took possession of yesterday. These four counter-attacks all completely failed before the energetic resistance of our troops, who were successful everywhere in retaining the advances made.

"There has been no other important action on the remainder of the front."



From "John Bull"

THE BALKAN FISHING MATCH

Napping again

LTY LIST

Sergt. W. Wade,
42nd Battalion,
(Wounded),
163 Argyle Avenue,
Verdun.



From "London Opinion"

THE KING WHO CAN'T SEE FURTHER THAN HIS NOSE

MONTREAL BAND HELPS SECURE RECRUITS IN ENGLAND



Above is shown the band of the 24th Battalion, Victoria Rifles, on a parade through London to help secure recruits for the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

ALLIES RUSHING TROOPS TO SERBS WITH ALL SPEED

Much-Needed Aid from
Britain and France Ar-
rives at Critical Time

SERBIANS LEAVE LITTLE BEHIND

Russia Issues Statement
Reviewing Situation in
the Balkans

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The vigorous support which Herbert H. Asquith, the British Premier, and Aristide Briand, the new French Premier, have promised Serbia seemingly is about to be realized.

Besides the Anglo-French troops, including British cavalry, who already are in Southern Serbia, British and French transports are arriving daily at Salonika, and troops from them are being sent up the country immediately to attempt to check the Bulgarian march from Veles toward Monastir, while other transports, according to a Sofia despatch, have landed troops at Kav-

ala, a Greek port on the Aegean Sea, near the Bulgarian border.

At the same time the diplomats continue their efforts to secure the support of Greece and Roumania for Serbia, who fought with them in the last Balkan war.

As time passes, however, Serbia's position grows more critical. The Austro-German drive from the north is proceeding slowly, but surely, while two Bulgarian armies are approaching Nish, from which place the Serbian Government has moved to Mistrovitza, over near the Montenegrin frontier.

The Serbians, nevertheless, are fighting stern defensive battles and from the German accounts it is apparent that their main armies are making good their retreat and leaving, as the Russians did in Galicia and Poland, very little except what cannot be moved—such as copper mines—for the invaders.

FIGURES IN THE NEW GREEK CRISIS



At the right ex-Premier Venizelos, whose action forced the anti-war Government out of office. Below, Premier Zaimis, who resigned today. At the left, King Constantine, "on the fence."

KING GEORGE IS MUCH BETTER TODAY.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 11.18 a.m.—King George, who recently was injured by a fall from his horse while inspecting the British troops in France, had a somewhat disturbed night, but was better this morning and could move with less discomfort, according to an official announcement issued today.

GOVERNMENT WILL EXEMPT VESSELS CONVEYING WHEAT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Additional details of the Government's plans for requisitioning mercantile shipping in cases of emergency was published today, but the morning papers complain they are still too "patchy" for a comprehensive scheme to deal with the problem. The establishment is urged of a central board of management for shipping, with experienced business men in charge.

The Board of Trade announces an arrangement whereby vessels loading wheat in America for England before December 15 will be exempt from requisition upon their arrival here, and will be free to begin another voyage, which need not be a North Atlantic journey.

This presumably will mean that the burden of supplying the Government's tonnage requirements will fall to a greater extent on liners engaged in regular service elsewhere.

As another measure it is proposed to prohibit by an Order-in-Council the carrying of all cargoes between port of foreign countries except where special circumstances may require the issuance of special permits.

H. J. Whitley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Commons, it is announced, will be chairman of the committee to deal with the requisitioning of tonnage for carrying foodstuffs to the United Kingdom.

Delegates to the convention of the Master Horsehoopers' National Protective Association in Cleveland declared that on account of the hard surface of automobile roads, a horse's shoes now wear only one-fourth as long as formerly.

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

"The relations between Russia and Roumania, which during the last decade had been placed on the basis of good neighborly relations and common interests, became stronger still during the second Balkan war, and by reason of the Bucharest peace treaty, Roumania is a great country, which has a right to realize her national idea. Russia has declared herself prepared to recognize the justice of these ambitions.

"Several Roumanian statesmen recommend action by Roumania on the side of the Entente. When the hour for a confraternity of arms sounds, we are certain that the thought will be shared by all Roumania, and that it will be crowned with the same success as attended the last war with Turkey.

"The Entente Powers from the beginning of the Balkan crisis understood the real game of Bulgaria, and all their efforts were directed towards avoiding a fratricidal war between two Slavic nations. These efforts met with a setback owing to the policy of King Ferdinand, who notwithstanding he is the sovereign of a Slavic people, has remained German in sentiment.

"Russia, as proclaimed in the Imperial manifesto, does not confound King Ferdinand and the Bulgarian people, and will always be ready to proffer a friendly hand to the Bulgarians when they understand to what an abyss King Ferdinand's policy has carried them and when they come to range themselves on the side of the Allies."

GERMAN CANARD DENIED.

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS Nov. 4, via London.—Categorical denial is given by the official Greek news agency to the statement made in the Frankfurter Zeitung that former Premier Venizelos, whose supporters constitute a majority in Parliament, is using his influence to bring about the demobilization of the Greek army fearing that it may be used in co-operation with the Central Powers.

The same report with reference to M. Venizelos' activity is said to have been published also in Bucharest in the hope of influencing Roumanian public opinion.

ALBANIANS IN REVOLT.

ROME, Nov. 3, via Paris, Nov. 4.—Albanians living in the Suhagora and Kruseve districts of Serbia have revolted, according to a Durazzo despatch to the National Agency.

A desperate battle between Serbian troops and rebels has been fought north of Tirana. The anti-Serbian has spread into Northern Albania.

GENERAL STAFF A VITAL NECESSITY, HALDANE DECLARES

British Staff Officers More Than Match for Germans, But More of Them Wanted, ex-War Minister, Tells London School of Economics

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Viscount Haldane, former Lord High Chancellor, in delivering the presidential address in the London School of Economics last night devoted most of it to the General Staff.

"Between 1906 and the outbreak of the war," said Viscount Haldane, "our General Staff had grown into a valuable organization, but with the outbreak of the war many of the officers went to the front, and the staff accordingly suffered. But the nucleus remains, and many distinguished staff officers are still available."

It would be prudent, Viscount Haldane continued, to study the German procedure. They had thrown their strength into the General Staff work, and only a good General Staff could hope to play chess successfully against such a staff as the Germans possessed.

He said he believed the almost entire direction of the campaign had been guided in Germany by the General Staff. Their Staff had made blunders, but it also had obviously given the Germans the advantage of having the best and most pre-

cise advice worked out in every detail.

The military situation, surveyed as a whole, showed that the German command had worked out such advice, and that the German Ministry appeared to have backed it up. Great Britain could not afford to be behind hand in this matter.

Viscount Haldane said he believed much of the outcry against civilian committees would cease if it were known they had constantly before them detailed advice of the General Staff. This was a vital necessity which he said he was glad to think the Cabinet and Earl Kitchener would not be likely to overlook.

When he recently visited headquarters, Viscount Haldane said, he found some twenty-five officers on General French's staff.

"It has been a drawback," the speaker continued, "that we have not had a General Staff for fifty years like the enemy has had instead of for only about a decade. If we had had five times, or even three times, the number of trained staff officers many of our difficulties in the field could have been got rid of."

"Our staff officers are a match for the Germans in quality, but we want more."

Austrians Fail to Retake Positions

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Nov. 3, via Paris, Nov. 4.—Austrian counter-attacks, undertaken with augmented forces in an effort to retake positions lost by them, have failed, according to an official statement issued today at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff.

The text of the communication follows:

"The enemy, hastily reinforced, attempted by repeated counter-attacks to check our offensive and recapture the attacks, mostly made at night and most violent, broke against the solid resistance of our troops, and have not slackened our offensive."

"Such actions were fought on the night of the 2nd and the following morning, first, on the Sextenstein, at the head of the Rienz; second, on the Melzli, in the Monte Nero zone; third, at Zagora, in the Plava section; and, fourth, along the slopes of Monte San Michele, on the Carso plateau. Everywhere the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses."

"Our offensive yesterday gave us further successes. At Zagora we began to occupy houses in the upper part of the village and took seventy-two prisoners. On a height west of Gorizia fierce fighting developed in the outskirts of the village of Ostavia. Three hundred and seventeen prisoners, four of whom were officers, together with arms and munitions, the quantity of which has not yet been fixed, remained in our hands. On the Carso our infantry, well supported by artillery, succeeded, after a hard struggle, in capturing a considerable number of the trenches which cover the rugged plateau. We took a score of prisoners, two machine-guns and abundant material."

"Notwithstanding bad weather conditions, our aeroplanes continue their raids, escaping the fire of numerous anti-aircraft batteries. They have bombarded enemy camps, trenches and railroad stations."

TROOPS SHOW GREAT PLUCK.

The following official statement was issued earlier in the day:

"In the Ledro Valley the enemy, powerless to drive us from the Bezzeca basin, opened a violent and intense artillery fire on the villages. Bezzeca and Bocca were damaged and Menzumi was burned."

"In the upper Sexten Valley (Drava) enemy troops which were seen in Innischriedel and Knoth were shelled by our artillery."

"In the valley near Luder, south of Lusnitz an enemy detachment which was attacked and dispersed by our troops abandoned a quantity of rifles and munitions."

"Along the Isonzo front yesterday, under a continuous rain, our troops repulsed their attacks with unabated vigor."

In the Plava section we stormed the Zagora region, which was strongly fortified by the enemy, taking 374 prisoners, including seven officers, with one machine-gun, many rifles and ammunition. On the Podgora height we broke and passed through a fourth exceptionally strong line of trenches. We took 114 prisoners, three of whom were officers. A counter-attack made on our flank by troops coming up from the Gorizia bridge read was hurled back with heavy losses.

"On the Carso plateau, after repelling with heavy loss, several violent counter-attacks during the night, our troops succeeded by day in progressing along the southern slopes of Monte San Michele and towards the Martine Del Casse. We took 17 prisoners. Everywhere our troops showed admirable endurance, bravery and self-sacrifice."

Russia States Balkan Policy

PETROGRAD, Nov. 3, via London, Nov. 4.—The Russian Foreign Office has issued the following statement with respect to Balkan affairs:

"The reproaches in the German press against the Allies for violating Greek territory are not justified. The Allies had been invited by Greece to send troops through her territory to help her ally. She had even mobilized with that object in view."

change of Cabinet in Athens has brought about no modification in the Hellenic policy respecting the passage of troops, although it has resulted in a decision to maintain neutrality."

"The Imperial Government, as also the Allies, would have considered not only disloyal, but morally criminal, an act contrary to the principles of right and justice which have determined Russia to come to the defence of signed treaties and of the independence of peoples."

"To divest war of all its moral strength would be a folly, if not a blunder. We want a strong and independent Greece, and we are ready to recognize in her behalf the territorial enlargements which she needs to this end in Europe and Asia Minor. We hope that force of circumstances will lead her to the conclusion that not only right but might is on the side of the Entente."

BRITISH FORCES ARRIVE.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The first British contingent arrived Friday at Guevgueli in the Serbian theatre, according to a Havas despatch filed on Saturday at Salonika, but delayed. The British force will act as a separate unit but in collaboration with the French troops. Guevgueli is just across the Greek border, forty miles north west of Salonika.

General Sarrail, commander of the Allies' expeditionary forces in Serbia, returned on Friday from a hasty inspection of the French front from Guevgueli to Krivolak. He was favorably impressed with the French positions, which are strongly held on the heights of Babrovo, Gradek, Domir and Kapou.

The French forces advancing northwest from the Greek frontier have not yet effected a junction with the hard-pressed Serbian army in the vicinity of Veles. The fighting in this district has been desperate, and the Serbs once recaptured Veles after it had fallen to the Bulgars, only to lose it again on October 31.

LIBERAL PAPERS ATTACK PEERS ON DEBATE SPEECHES

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4. — The London correspondent of the New York Herald cables this morning as follows:

The attack on Mr. Asquith's speech by Lord Willoughby de Broke in the House of Lords yesterday has roused the Liberal press to wrath.

That the members of this sanctuary of the privileged class will not be permitted to interfere in any way with the real law-making power of the House of Commons is evidenced by the bitter tone of such great newspapers as the Daily News and the Daily Chronicle.

The former denounces Lord de Broke as a mountebank, while the Daily Chronicle bunches Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Milner as members of a pack of disappointed minor politicians who yelp in chorus when Lord Northcliffe speaks through his yellow press, adding that their shrieks give further proof that democracy never has escaped from the worst set of unpatriotic tactics.

All the newspapers agree, however, with the declaration of Lord Morley at the British censorship, from which the American press have been the greatest sufferers, through its

policy of suppression of news, has discredited reports cabled from England and strengthened German news propaganda in the United States.

That the Government now is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of a broader administration of the censorship is evidenced by the statement of an important member of the Cabinet that he expects a drastic reorganization of the Press Bureau, which, as Lord Buckmaster said, after all has been the victim of a system which permitted all departments to exercise a veto power over the news.

The Press Bureau soon will be found to be the arbiter in suppressing only the news of a character which, as the Lord Chancellor declared, caused the London Times, which has been feeding Germany on a diet of false hopes, to be described by Prince Gertschakoff as worth more to Russia during the Crimean War than half a dozen spies.

While the press here is gratified at the assurance that the policy of the censorship is to be more liberal hereafter, there is a general and hearty endorsement of the threat that if the whimpering press persists in its policy of attack on the members of the Cabinet to gratify the spleen of its proprietor, the Government will take drastic action against the offenders.

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VIENNA'S LATEST CLAIM.

VIENNA, Nov. 3, via London, Nov. 4. — The official statement from General Headquarters, issued today, reads as follows:

"Fighting on the Stripa continued. The Russians are being reinforced north of Buczac; a Russian attack collapsed under our fire. Fiercely fighting north of Bleniewa for the possession of Stenkowice lasted the whole day.

"The Austro-Hungarian counter-attacks mentioned yesterday resulted after a variable battle, in the ejecting of the Russians towards afternoon from the village. During the night new Russian counter-attacks were delivered, in consequence of which some of the houses were lost.

"Austro-Hungarian and German forces, under Gen. von Linsinge, penetrated the main Russian position near Bellgow, west of Czartorysk. Five officers and 660 men were taken prisoner. Three machine-guns were captured.

"The Italians continue their attacks against Gorizia on the front from Plava and Doberdo. The attacks failed everywhere.

"An Italian aircraft has dropped bombs on Gorizia.

"In the Balkans the Austro-Hungarian troops fighting on the Montenegro front, have stormed the tenaciously defended Boblya height, and captured a 12-centimetre Italian gun.

"An Austro-Hungarian column operating in Serbia, entered Uzice. Other Austro-Hungarian forces are operating south and south-east of Cacak. South of the road between Cacak and Kraguyevatz and to the north and north-east of Jagodina, the Austro-Hungarian and German forces have gained ground despite the enemy's very stubborn resistance.

"At Kraguyevatz six guns, twenty gun barrels, twelve bomb-mortars, several thousand rifles, and much war material were captured.

BALKAN SITUATION IS GROWING TENSER WITH ALLIED TROOPS' ENTRY

Teutons Endeavoring to Crush Serbian Army
Between Two Arms of Giant Pincers—Bulgarians Suffer Great Losses When Repulsed by Serbs on Eastern Front

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4, via London, 12:14 p.m. — An official Bulgarian statement, received here today from Sofia, says that King Peter of Serbia has gone to the front to encourage his soldiers and take them the news that French and British forces are hastening to their assistance.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 4. — The landing of French troops at Salonika continues without incident according to an announcement made this afternoon by the French War Office on the operations in the East. The text of this statement follows:

"The landing of French troops at Salonika continues without incident.

"There has been nothing to report, for the day of November 1, along the French front between Krivolak and Rabrovo."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 4. — Austro-Germans have taken Nishlafat, ten miles northeast of Nish, by storm, it was officially announced this afternoon.

BULGAR DEFEAT SEVERE ONE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The defeat inflicted on the Bulgarian centre by the Serbians, made known yesterday in the official statement issued at Berlin, is said by the Serbian War Office to have occasioned great losses to the Bulgarians and compelled them to retreat in disorder.

The Serbian announcement, dated November 1 and received here today, follows:

"The enemy attacked our northern front in force, especially our right wing, where fighting is still going on.

"The enemy is advancing on Kragevatz. (Capture of this town by the Germans was announced on Monday.) Our troops are retiring on positions south of this town.

"On the eastern front the enemy attacked without success our positions south of the Morava. In the direction of the Nisava our left wing has had to retire before a superior force, while the centre of the enemy suffered great losses and is retiring in disorder in the direction of Belapalanka.

"The enemy made an attack toward the Timok, in the direction of Bollevatz."

Bollevatz is forty miles due north of Nish, and the attack in this quarter presumably is by Bulgarians, operating at the eastern extremity of the Austro-German line.

GRIP CLOSING ON SERBIANS.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The gradual enveloping movement whereby the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians hope to surround the retreating Serbian army and cut off its line of retreat into Montenegro is brought into clearer view by despatches printed in the morning papers.

If Berlin telegrams received by way of Amsterdam are correct, the Bulgarians now are threatening Pristina, which provides an opening into Montenegro, probably less than seventy miles wide, for the Serbian retreat.

At the other end of their long, crescent-shaped front the Bulgarians are within sight of Nish from the top of the water shed between the Svrlijg and Nishava rivers, twelve miles from Nish.

On Plesh Mountain they are within gunshot of the Nish electric works at Svetapetka, in the valley below. Heavy fighting is reported near Bela Palanka, a little further east.

In the centre of the crescent the threatened Bulgarian advance from Veles towards Monastir has been arrested by the timely arrival of Allied reinforcements, but news of a Bulgarian column creeping around by way of Kalkandelen and Krushevo to take Monastir in the rear has thrown the inhabitants of that city into a fresh panic.

The most important feature of the Austro-German advance is considered to be the strengthening of their hold on western Morava by the capture of Uzice on the railroad which is the chief trans-Serbian line.

Uzice and Pristina may be regarded as the northern and southern points of the Pincers, which the enemy is endeavoring to close on the Serbian army.

GERMAN FAILURE ON EAST.

By Gen. Alexei Andreivitch Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.—It is now five months since the Austro-Germans, having assembled enormous forces and very powerful artillery, commenced their offensive operation on the eastern front, hoping to envelop and destroy the Russian army before the coming of winter.

In spite of numerous artillery, the employment of large forces and the innumerable losses suffered by them, the Austro-Germans during five months have not succeeded in installing themselves on the line of the Dvina, and at present have not a chance of attaining either Dvinsk or Riga by the fire of their heavy artillery.

Gallantly concentrating their efforts on their ultimate object, the Russian troops are now provoking the enemy more than ever toward the exhaustion of his forces.

ALLIES GAIN AT GALLIPOLI.

By Canadian Press.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Nov. 4.—Lieut.-General Sir Charles C. Munro, Great Britain's new commander-in-chief on the Gallipoli peninsula, has arrived at his post, according to the Vossische Zeitung's Sofia correspondent and made great preparations for the landing of troops.

Press despatches from Mytilene Island says that a small action was fought at Krithia, Gallipoli peninsula, on Tuesday, which resulted in the Entente Allies occupying a section of the Turkish advanced trenches.

The despatches add that in the bombardment of Tchesme Asia Minor, by four Entente Allied torpedo boat destroyers no buildings belonging to Christians were damaged.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, says the opinion in well-informed circles of the Turkish capital is that the British forces intend to spend the winter on Gallipoli peninsula, and have no intention of voluntarily abandoning their operations there.

BRITISH NEARING BAGDAD.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam quotes the Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent with regard to the progress of the British forces in Mesopotamia, the gist of his comment being that with the aid of gunboats on the Euphrates river the British have been able to get close to Bagdad with a relatively small display of force.

The newspaper adds, however, that it is too soon to say whether the British will be able to occupy the city, as they may be forestalled by Turkish forces which are on the way to Bagdad, a city which, the Gazette remarks, has been "much mentioned in German politics."

It advises Germans not to take a British occupation of Bagdad too seriously.

French are Victors Again in Champagne

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Another important French victory over the Germans in Champagne was announced by the War Office today.

"After a violent attack," said the statement, "we have re-occupied the major portion of the Germans' advanced trenches in the vicinity of the Chausson farm, expelling their defenders, despite their use of liquid fire."

"On the route to Lille, southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, there have been violent grenade and artillery duels," the statement continued.

"Troops for the Balkan campaign

continue to land at Salonika. In the region of Krivolak and Rabrovo, in Southern Serbia, where we repulsed the Bulgarians on November 1, there has been no change in the situation."

VIENNA'S CLAIMS TODAY.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

VIENNA, via Berlin and London, Nov. 4.—Gen. von Linsingen's German forces have broken into the Russians main front west of Czartorysk, in Volhynia, a district adjoining Galicia on the northeast and at the southern extremity of the Kaiser's line in Russia, according to an official statement today.

The capture of only 665 prisoners and three maxims was claimed, but the gain was declared important inasmuch as it is held to mark the progress of a German offensive aimed at Czartorysk, which the Russians reported they had checked.

Between the Austrians and Russians on the Strypa river fighting still progressed today. The enemy it is claimed here, was repulsed in an attack north of Buczac, seventy miles southeast of Lemberg.

ANOTHER GAS ATTACK.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads as follows:

"On the Somme near Frise, we shattered by camouflets (small mines), fired at an opportune moment, important mine works of the enemy. Further to the south, in the sector of Beauvraignes, the action with artillery and trench guns was particularly violent."

"In Champagne a German attack, preceded by the usual bombardment of suffocating shells, attempted to reach our positions to the south of Chausson Farm, in the sector of Massiges."

The assailants were able to penetrate only some parts of the advanced trenches, at Hill 199. We repulsed them everywhere else, inflicting upon them material losses."

"In the Vosges, our artillery concentrated effective fire on the enemy trenches and works in the region of Violu."

"The Belgian official communication reads:

"The enemy artillery displayed some activity today. It bombarded Furnes, Wulpen, Pervyse, Rousdamme, Oostkerke and Noordschoote. Our artillery replied with a retaliatory fire and dispersed enemy pioneers at several places before the front."

GREEK MINISTRY HAS RESIGNED: VENIZELOS RETURNS: WAR LIKELY

Neutrality Administration Defeated on Confidence Vote by 147 to 114—Premier Zaimis Immediately Quits—Greece Has 400,000 Men Mobilized—France Expects Her to Fight

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, Nov. 3, via Paris, Nov. 4, 4:20 p.m.—According to information secured in Greek sources believed to be reliable King Constantine has assured the French Minister at Athens that should Roumania join the Entente Allies or should the situation of Serbia be appreciably ameliorated by an Anglo-French offensive movement, Greece will not be unprepared to change her present attitude.

The report that Russian troops are landing at Varna has made a deep impression here.

MINISTER INSULTED ASSEMBLY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Nov. 4. — The Greek Parliament today passed a vote of lack of confidence in the Zaimis Cabinet, which resigned immediately.

The question of the lawmakers' confidence in the administration was raised on Wednesday in connection with a debate concerning military proposals. M. Venizelos suggested the vote, which, cast today, resulted 147 against and 114 for the Zaimis Ministry, three members of the Chamber not voting.

The immediate cause of the defeat was a remark made by War Minister Yanakitsas, which was considered by former Premier Venizelos as insulting to the National Assembly. M. Venizelos demanded an immediate apology.

Premier Zaimis thereupon declared the Government stood behind the War Minister, and demanded a vote of confidence.

The discussion then turned to the foreign policy of the Government. M. Venizelos declared it was impossible for his party longer to sustain the Government, whose policy he considered harmful to the interests of the country.

All the party leaders engaged in the discussion.

MEANS GREEK ENTRY INTO WAR

166
Premier Zaimis has been the strongest force for continued Greek neutrality. He succeeded Premier Venizelos because King Constantine deemed the latter too strongly pro-war in his views. The Zaimis Cabinet's overthrow presumably fore-shadows Greece's entrance into the war on the Allies' side.

It was known from the moment of M. Zaimis' appointment that M. Venizelos could overthrow his regime as soon as he grew sufficiently dissatisfied with his successor's policies.

M. Zaimis is not a "peace-at-any-price" man, but takes the view that Greece should not enter the war at present, at least. He also denies that the treaty made between Greece and Serbia at the end of the second Balkan war requires the Greeks to come to the Serbs' aid against the Bulgars under existing circumstances.

An exactly opposite interpretation is placed on the pact by the Serbs and the larger Allies.

The specific act for which King Constantine is said to have sought M. Venizelos' resignation was the permission M. Venizelos is understood to have given to France and England to land at Greek ports and cross Greek territory in order to get their troops to Serbia's assistance.

Premier Zaimis has been in office less than a month, having been asked by King Constantine to form a

Cabinet after the resignation of Premier Venizelos, on October 6. The retirement of the Venizelos Ministry threw out of its policy in favor of entering the war with Serbia against Bulgaria, to do which, M. Venizelos maintained, Greece was bound by treaty obligations. The King took the ground that in the circumstances Greece was not obligated to take up arms.

M. Venizelos resigned the Premiership in April, owing to disagreement with the King on a similar question of foreign policy, but won a pronounced victory in the general elections of June and returned to office in August.

His majority in Parliament remained intact after his retirement last month, and the Zaimis Ministry was able to maintain itself before Parliament only by the acquiescence of M. Venizelos. In a speech on October 13, the former Premier said Greece should not allow Bulgaria to crush Serbia.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Nov. 4. — Greek entrance into the war was regarded here today as almost certain to follow the overthrow of the Zaimis Cabinet, announced officially in despatches from Athens.

That the Greek ruler, unable to keep the pro-war Premier out of office, will continue to resist in view of the latest development, is deemed highly unlikely.

THE BATTLE LINE IN THE BALKANS



Illustrating the danger to the Serbian army from the converging wings of the invaders.

KING IS STILL SUFFERING PAIN.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 5, 11:06 a.m.—King George is recovering slowly from the effects of the fall from his horse in France last week.

The following official bulletin was issued today:

The King had a somewhat better night. His appetite is improving, but he still has some pain, especially on attempting any movement.

BELGIANS HAVE PAID GERMANY 480,000,000 FR.

Tremendous War Levy Wrung Out of Down-trodden Provinces

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4, via London, Nov. 5.—The Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp has issued a report written by its president, E. Castelein, to the members of the permanent deputations which represents the chamber before the Belgian Government, outlining the steps which the Belgian provinces had taken to pay the German war levy of 480,000,000 francs (\$96,000,000). The report states:

"The Belgian provinces have just paid the German administration the ninth monthly instalment of the war levy of 480,000,000 francs. They have up to date actually paid out 360,000,000 francs, of which 45,000,000 are to be credited to 60,000,000 francs imposed specially with the guarantee given by the German authorities in December, 1914, that indemnity for requisitioned merchandise, or merchandise which would still be requisitioned en bloc, would be paid as soon as possible in currency, in commercial bills of exchange, or in credits on German banks.

"It therefore remains to our provinces, in order to free our country completely from the heavy burden imposed upon her after many months of invasion and devastation to make monthly payments for September, October and November, 1915—that is, another 120,000,000 francs, of which 15,000,000 francs are on account of the 60,000,000 francs special imposition in exchange for the guarantee of prompt payment for requisitioned goods."

M. Castelein, after pointing out how scrupulously Belgium has met

her engagements relating to the war contributions, severely arraigns the German administration for the lax manner in which they have paid for requisitioned goods. In a report submitted on March 19 last, it was shown that the value of requisitioned goods reached a figure in excess of 85,000,000 francs. Since this report, declares M. Castelein, Germany has paid less than one-tenth of the amount.

HOW SERBIA GOES TO GRIM STRUGGLE WITH THE TEUTONS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—"There, Monsieur, with that you can go and see how Serbia is going to die," exclaimed Ljoubia Jovanovitch, Minister of the Interior, handing a letter of recommendation to the General Staff to Albert Londres, special correspondent of the Petit Journal.

Armed with this letter M. Londres made his way far beyond Palanaka through long lines of retreating ox wagons and endless herds of sheep ploughing through the mud of the Morava Valley, without panic, escaping from the Teutons, whose voices were heard in the distance.

"At a cross road," writes M. Londres, "a Serbian captain who was waiting for me said: 'I was asked by Col. Terzich, commanding our division, to take you to our last position.' We walked side by side in silence and then came out on a plateau.

"That is our last position, monsieur," said the Serbian officer. "We are on Oasletz plateau. The two others you see a hundred yards away over there are the plateaus Vaboratz and Michavolatz, which were just taken from us."

"I saw no soldiers and asked, 'Where is your line?'"

"There it comes," replied the officer.

"I saw debouching from a little wood, one by one, with a dignity that brought tears to my eyes the

150 men who, on this great plateau, Serbia had opposed to embattled Germany.

"On retiring from Vaboratz an hour ago," said the captain, "those 150 hid in the woods. Now they are coming out to face the enemy."

"The lieutenant in command took a few steps into a cornfield and shouted a command to his men. They lay down on the edge of a field without a word or a sidelong glance and deliberately raised their rifles.

"Look, monsieur," exclaimed the captain. "There are the mountains of Hungary. Behind that pass is the village of Verscatte; before is von Mackensen. Do you see that blue line a little further on? That is the Danube."

"For sixteen days with their three, five, six and ten-inchers, and the rest the Germans had been blazing away on this front. They never found on this line a larger number of men than those 150 brave fellows before my eyes, but they had not yet succeeded in preventing the Serbians from seeing the blue line of their Danube when they raised their heads."

"Two days ago this front was quite different," my guide informed me. "So many shells have fallen upon it that its form is completely changed. Do you see the movement below Vaboratz? Those are the advancing Germans. There are about two hundred of them. That is not many, but it is the vanguard of invasion."

SERB RIGHTS ON ADRIATIC. Special Star Cable.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Commenting on the debate in the British House of Commons, the Idea Nazionale asks why, whenever the eastern question is discussed, France and England are always mentioned, but Italy never, whereas Italy is more interested than all the other Powers.

It expresses surprise at the interest displayed by some members of Parliament in the supposed rights of Serbia in Dalmatia after Italy had formally declared her principal objective was a free Adriatic, which must be an Italian sea.

The Rome Tribuna also shows feeling against members of Parliament who are too solicitous for Serbian interests in the Adriatic.

ROUMANIA SHOWS HER HAND.

ROME, Nov. 5.—The German Minister at Bucharest has formally de-

manded that two Russian torpedo-boats moored in the Danubian port of Turnu Severin shall be disarmed and the crews interned.

The Government has refused and notified the Minister that since the navigation of the Danube was free Roumania's neutrality was not violated.

The reply is considered significant as implicitly recognizing Russia's right to send an expeditionary force to Bulgaria along the Danube.

It is probable troops will be embarked at Reni and landed near the Bulgarian town of Silistra.

MONTENEGRINS' REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—An official statement issued November 2 by the Montenegrin General Staff and made public by the Consul-General here follows:

"Fighting continued actively around Vishegrad, where the Montenegrins took sixty prisoners."

"The artillery duel continued on the Drina on the Coglav-Voushide front. The Montenegrins checked the enemy at the frontier in spite of violent attacks."

Huns of Course Break Their Word

M. Castelein then reviews a series of acts and formal engagements by which the Germans and Belgians regulated the matter of requisitions stating that at first the Germans made many requisitions forcibly in a summary manner. Then, in December, the war levy was fixed at 35,000,000 francs monthly for a series of twelve months. The Belgians accepted this figure after long hesitation and after, it is declared, securing a formal promise of prompt settlement of the requisitions, the sum was raised to 40,000,000 with prompt settlement stipulated. On January 9, 1916, Governor-General von Bissing confirmed this agreement, the report states, and the promise was made that a body of Belgian business men would be appointed to reach a solution of the problem of payment for irregular requisitions. M. Castelein continues:

"Of all this, gentlemen, nothing has materialized. No commission was appointed at Antwerp, and with few exceptions the requisitions were not paid for."

M. Castelein states that in April, through promises made by Senator Strand, president of the German Civil Administration, it looked as if a solution were near, but when the settlement dragged the senator informed him that the scheme was being re-cast in Berlin. A commission was finally organized in Berlin, apparently, according to M. Castelein, to take the place of the promised Antwerp body. This commission prepared questions described as of an inquisitorial character and gave some relatively insignificant advances.

M. Castelein asserts that the time is now ripe to demand of the Germans a fulfilment of their side of the contract, and he argues their inability, citing Article 52 of the Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, which, he declares, obligates Germany to repay requisitions even without a formal undertaking, such as the Belgians signed with them.



Members of the Second Division enjoying an al fresco lunch amid the roar of guns "somewhere in France."

SELECT BRITAIN'S NEW WAR COUNCIL.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 8. — Great Britain's new War Council has been chosen, the Evening News announced today. The members are: Premier Asquith, acting temporarily as Minister of War. The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, and the Minister of Munitions, the Rt. Hon. Lloyd George.

The Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, it is stated, will sit with the Council whenever British foreign policies are involved.

The council — "The big three," as the English are calling them already — will have direct charge of British military and naval operations. In ordinary matters they will act without consulting the rest of the Cabinet. The entire Ministry will be given an opportunity to take part in discussions and to exercise a voice when vital policies are under consideration.

OBJECTIONS IN BAD TASTE

That Americans have turned Europe's troubles to their own financial account and are so selfish now that they are enraged at any curtailment of their own swollen dividends is a view widely expressed.

The added assertion is frequently made that the Allies really are fighting as much for America as for themselves, and that objections to their methods come with an exceedingly bad grace from their beneficiary.

The Daily News and Leader says:

"We have not the smallest apprehension of grave differences between ourselves and the United States, but, remembering what both countries owed at the time of perilous tension during the Civil War to the efforts of Lord Lyons at Washington and Chas. Francis Adams at St. James Court, we may derive sincere satisfaction from the fact that it is in the hands of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lansing, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Dr. Page that negotiations so delicate and important rest."

KITCHENER HAS GONE TO EAST SAYS THE POST.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — The Post says that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, has been entrusted with an important mission to the Near East, and has already departed from London.

NO MORE BULLETINS CONCERNING KING.

Special Star cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — Though King George was officially reported today to be so much better that no more bulletins will be issued concerning his condition, his doctors admitted that it would be several days yet before he can leave his room. He passed a comfortable night and was able, when he awoke, to quit his bed for a few hours on a couch in his sick chamber.

Special to the Montreal Star.
CHICAGO, Nov. 6. — The United States is facing a social upheaval as a result of the European war, the opinion of Lord Northcliffe. The English publisher made known his views to a London correspondent of the Daily News, who is making a study of internal conditions in Great Britain. The correspondent cables following: —
Your country will have its consequences. English working classes are receiving higher wages than they ever received before.

Wounded.
Corpl. R. M. Robertson, Scotland.
42ND BATTALION.

Severely Wounded.

Wm. M. Thompson, England.
49TH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Ronald Christopher Brown, San Diego, Calif.

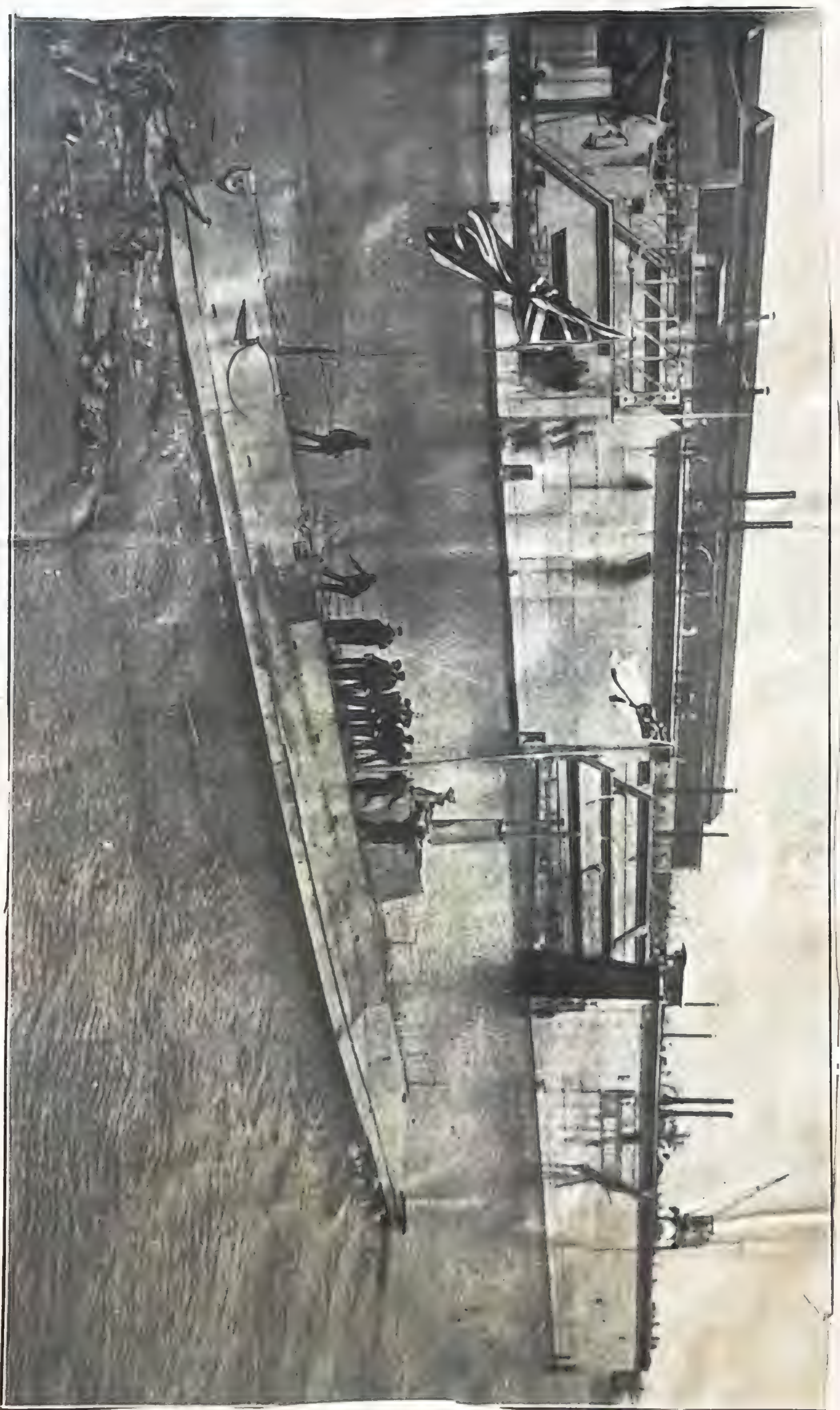
PRINCESS PATS.

Killed in Action.

Geo. Blanchard Johnstone, Box 1072 Nelson, B.C.

No. 2 Canadian General Hospital,
Dangerously Ill.

Cecil Hubert Epps, Scotland, Ontario.



SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING.—The first event of its kind witnessed in the St. Lawrence River; a Canadian built submarine as it looked a moment or so after taking the water.

The following letter was received from Major John Long, former physical instructor of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and for a while holding the same position in an honorary capacity with the Shamrock A.A.A. by the Reverend Gerald McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's.

It will be read with pleasure by his hundreds of friends and former pupils.

My Dear Father:

In a few minutes I leave for the firing line and I feel I cannot go without writing a line to my pastor. I am in the best of health and spirits, thank God, and really spolling for a fight. I am also vain enough to know you will remember me in your prayers.

Will you kindly remember me to your good assistants and to the boys of the S.A.A.A. I do hope they will keep up the good work, and with your keen eye on them I hope to hear of good things from them. I have a warm spot for them.

You know I had to come down to the rank of Captain to get to the front. Well, I have been promoted to Major Adjutant. I feel it is a little to go on and there is no knowing what may happen these times.

While I write this a bomb has just dropped about 800 yards from us, with what result I do not know and am not likely to hear for some time.

I feel a great responsibility in being a senior Catholic Officer, and I know that you will be pleased to know that I got every Catholic man in my regiment out to Holy Communion. I had the proud honor and blessing of leading them in a body. They are a fine lot of men, and I know they will fight well.

I and the men know what we are going up against, and it is wonderful to see the good spirit they have, in good condition and ready for anything. The men home from the front all speak in glowing terms of the good work of our Holy Priest. It makes one feel proud, as we always do, of our charges.

Now, Father, there is nothing you can do for me except what I know you are doing. Accept my best thanks for your kindness to me in the past, and that God will bless and preserve you for many years to

continue your good, holy work is the wish of

JOHN LONG.



MAJOR-ADJUTANT JOHN LONG
(From his latest photo.)

Thinks Bulgarian Campaign Will Be Over in Two Weeks

Berlin, Nov. 6 (via London).—The prediction that the Berlin campaign will be ended in two or three weeks is made by M. Toncheff, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, in an interview published today by the Tageblatt. Every one in Bulgaria, M. Toncheff said, expects to regain the old Bulgarian territory for which the nation fought in the Balkan War. Referring to the Greek crisis, he expressed the conviction that King Constantine and all the authoritative statesmen of Greece were determined to maintain the nation's neutrality under all circumstances. He considered that beyond doubt a man would be found to continue the policy of neutrality.

M. Toncheff said the relations between Greece and Bulgaria were entirely satisfactory, and that the political and financial interests of Bulgaria and Turkey were identical and would be so for many years to come.

King's Condition Much Better

London, Nov. 6, 12:31 p.m. — Continued improvement in the condition of the King, who was injured last week by a fall from his horse in France, was reported today in the following official bulletin:

"The King had a better night. He was able to be moved to a couch for a few hours. He is progressing satisfactorily, but it will be some time before he is well enough to leave his room. No further bulletins will be issued."



Nurettin, Turin

A Ticket to Constantinople
Do you accept Turkish Money?

SUB SANK SHIP OFF ALGIERS.

Algiers, November 6, via Paris, 4:20 p.m.—The steamship Sidi Ferruch was sunk yesterday, forty miles off this port by a German submarine. The steamer's crew of 28 men arrived today at Algiers.

The Sidi Ferruch carried no passengers.

Sam Clutterbuck, Tynabyl, South Wales.
Severely Wounded.
Rupert Brand Souch, London, Ont.
Wounded.
John Munro, Scotland.
FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
Died November 5.
Frank Williams, Dufferin, N.B.
FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Previously Reported Missing; Now Re-joined Regiment.
Wm. McEwan, Scotland.
TWENTIETH BATTALION.
Still Seriously Ill.
Lieut. Evan Ryle, Toronto.
TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded.
Major Arthur Eugene Dubuc, 58 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal.
Killed in Action.
Wm. Houle, St. Johns, Que.
TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Grant Smith, Gardner, Maine.
Wounded, Now on Duty.
Ernest Walter Harrison, 12 Buckingham avenue, Montreal.
TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill.
Leo Bartlett, 203 Victoria road, Sydney, N.S.
TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Capt. Frederick F. May, 121 Union street, St. John, N.B.
TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Thos. Ford, Victoria, B.C.; Gillespie Hendry McMahon, Winnipeg, Man.; Albert Edward Moore, Brandon, Man.
TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Slightly Wounded.
James Martin Corley, Scranton, Pa.
Killed in Action, October 10.
John Dochard, Revelstoke, B.C.
Died of Wounds, October 17.
John Currie, Glasgow, Scotland.
THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.
Dangerously Wounded.
John Duff, Plymouth, England.
THIRTY-NINTH BATTALION.
Died November 5.
Thomas Court, Birmingham, Eng.
FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.
Severely Wounded.
Harry Speight, England.
NUMBER TWO CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Died November 5.
Ceell Hubert Epps, Scotland, Ont.
SECOND FIELD COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS.
Wounded.
Sapper Wm. F. Campbell, Grenville, Que.
CANADIAN DIVISION AMMUNITION COLUMN.
Previously Reported Seriously Ill, Now Out of Danger.
Gunner Walter Chandler, London, England.
FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.
Wounded.
Gunner Harry Frank Bernard, Saltcoats, Sask.

FRONT MAKES THE WEEK UNEVENTFUL

Several Canadians Win Decorations for Gallantry in Action

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes has received the following despatch from the Canadian general representative in France:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, November 7.—The period from October 30 to November 5 has been marked by the fall of heavy rains. Creeks and streams have swollen into small rivers and low-lying grass has been converted into swamp. The wet weather and conditions generally have resulted in a week almost devoid of unusual incident.

At times the enemy artillery has shelled certain sections of our area more or less vigorously but in most instances prompt retaliation by our artillery has silenced the hostile fire.

On October 29 a shell from our artillery exploded a bomb depot in the German front trench.

All reports indicate that the enemy working parties have been particularly busy repairing damage to their trenches caused by the heavy rains, and are bailing out the water.

CANADIANS WIN HONORS.

On several occasions hostile working parties have been dispersed by our fire. A few enemy patrols have ventured out at night to repair the German wire entanglements, but in the majority of instances our patrols succeeded in locating them and driving them back to their trenches.

On November 4th an enemy aeroplane was brought to earth between the opposing front line trenches. Pursued and attacked by three British airmen, while flying over our area and heavily shelled by our anti-aircraft guns, the German machine suddenly capsized and, turning over three times in the air, crashed to the ground.

Lieut. A. W. North, of the 28th Western Canada Battalion, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry on the occasion of the explosion of a German mine on October 8, and Pte. B. Crompton, of the 28th Battalion, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in connection with the same affair.

Sergt. C. Ryer, of the 26th New Brunswick Battalion, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bringing in a wounded man under heavy fire on October 18th.

Lieut. J. G. Anderson, of the 5th Western Canada Battalion, has been awarded the Military Cross for useful and daring reconnaissances.

GERMANS SAY NISH CAPTURED

German Official Asserts Varvarin and Kralievo, Serb Cities also Taken With 3,000 Prisoners

BATTLE FOR NISH LASTED THREE DAYS WITH AWFUL LOSS

Austro-German Force Declare Russians Lost 6,000 Soldiers in Battle on East Bank of Stripa.

Berlin, Nov. 6. By Wireless to Sayville. The capture of Nish, Serbia, by the Bulgarians, was announced officially here today. The capture of Varvarin on the Morava river in Serbia, about forty miles northwest of Nish was also announced. More than 3,000 Serbians were taken prisoner.

The town of Kralievo, thirty-five miles southwest of Kraguyevatz, also has been captured by the Germans, who are pursuing the Serbians to the east of that point.

The Germans have reached the Zupanyevac district and in the Morava valley have pursued the Serbians beyond Obrezsicirica. The Bulgarian conquest of Nish was effected after three days of heavy fighting.

In these engagements the Bulgarians captured 350 Serbians and two cannon.

Near Lukovo the Bulgarians defeated the Serbians, and in the vicinity of Sokobanya also they won a victory, taking more than 500 prisoners and six cannon. Bulgarian and German forces got in touch with each other near Kralievo.

Note to Britain Will Be Published Monday Morning

Washington, Nov. 6.—Secretary of State Lansing announced today that the American note to Great Britain on the interferences with neutral trade, was delivered to the British Foreign Office yesterday and by mutual agreement between the U. S. and Great Britain, will be published simultaneously in this country and in Great Britain Monday morning. Copies of the communication were delivered by the State Department today to the English, French and Italian embassies.

KING GEORGE APPEALS FOR MORE FIGHTING MEN

To my people:—At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

I rejoice in my empire's effort, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moments has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.

In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our Brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms.



A BRITISH RECRUITING SCENE

READ THIS,

CANADIANS

I EDGED my way into the crowd and brimstone all that there—dead and livin' all mixed up of a heap—
A tall, sunburnt soldier was talking quietly in serious tone—men, horses, sheep, cattle—you
He leant over a raised desk with his stick in his hands. A Union Jack went down all a hangin' over the
hung from a pole by his side. He I feel," with just one bang of his
was sparing of gesture. The homely great fist on the desk. "Now—
image was the weapon upon which listen—you hear lots say they
he relied, with a word or two of slang should be made to go—I'm not 'ere
for ornament. Latin's dead. He to talk politics—but this is a free
had no tricks—the words came from country, and I don't want conscrip-
the living mouth—he had looked tion for one—now you're never
into hell. The crowd grew and grew goin' to wait till they come and

He was calling for recruits, and fetch you!"—throwing his head
spoke of men who hung back. shoulders back till you could hear
them crack.

"Shirkers," shouted a woman.

"Well, that's one name for 'em
—I've heard worse than that
though. Oh! haven't they got any
imagination? I'm sure if they could
see the sights I've seen they'd come
rollin' up—aye, rollin' up—wreck
and ruin wherever you look—fire

"WE'VE DONE WELL."

Then a band came marching by
with a crowd behind it, and the roll
of the drums made our flesh creep.

But the music only raised his
scorn and bitter ire. He paused.

The strains died away.

"Oh! yes—it's all right when the band plays!—it sounds fine, don't it?—it makes you want to knock somebody down—like when you see the soldiers at the Picture Palace and they plays 'Rule Britannia' on the pianny—then you wave your hats and handkerchiefs and give 'em a cheer. Oh! yes, I know—like when you sit at home by the fire with your slippers on—there's no slippers in the trenches—you never get your boots off—there's lots o' fire though—and read the fine stories in the papers—and then you say, 'We've done well today'—'**We've done well**'—like that—'**We've done well**'—and these are the men who stop comfortably at home and pinch the jobs of them as is fighting the battles for 'em—pinch their jobs—aye!—they'd pinch the missus if she'd let 'em—a general roar of laughter.

"Not **me**," shouted a woman and he's left five little 'uns behind 'im—one in her arms.

"WE'LL TAKE CARE OF 'IM!"

"We'll take care of 'im," said the soldier gravely; "but this is no a pantomime. I'm not here to make you laugh—but, I tell you, Charles Peace was a gentleman compare

with some I know. Why, a cat's got more conscience—a cat'll pinch a bloater off of the table when your back's turned, but when you look around and find it's gone, there she is, a-washin' of her face, and a-starin' up at you like as if she owned up to it and couldn't help it."

"Oh! you young men, think of France and Belgium! think of the men who are layin' down their lives by the thousands so that you shall sleep safely in your beds! think of the Lusitania! think of the gassin—I tell you, we're up against a reptile. What do you do with reptiles—stamp on 'em—**crush the life out of 'em!**"—and his hands met like cymbals.

Then he quickly surveyed the crowd, resting against the pole and clutching the Union Jack.

"NOW—WHO'S COMIN'?"

"Now—who's comin'?—I'm not goin' to single out anybody—that wouldn't be fair, and we don't do it—but there's men of military age here and, physically fit, I'm sure. Now, who's goin' to be first—you can be sworn in at the hut there right away—then you've only got to pass the doctor. You'll be in khaki this time tomorrow. Give the men in the trenches a rest—they come home

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to be patched up and have to go back again—give 'em a rest, I say! Now—hallo!—here's one—(cheers)—another—come along, my lad—another—I thought you was all right—and another," with a girl on his arm blushing furiously, but proud of him—and so the cockades were busy.

It is such a lovely evening, but war broods like a horrid shape over all.

The sun sets over the tree-tops—a blood-red. Half a silvery moon hangs in the eastern skies—a splintered shell. The mighty pulse of London throbs in our ears—the booming of great guns.



L. Arma, Roma

The Most Merited German Decoration



Mellor, New York

The Marvels of Macaroni

THE SHOT THAT ECHOED ROUND THE WORLD

*He fired a million guns—and then ten million more;
But we, on the other side of the world, heard only the echoes of War.*

*He fired a billion guns; but faintly, faintly we heard;
We thought of the fallen legions, and our hearts were torn and stirred.*

But once, in the dead of night, in a lonely prison, hark!

He fired a shot that rang, rang through the terrible dark—

*Rang through the whole wide world, like a bell of doom and death;
But it brought new life to a nation, though it hushed one woman's breath.*

*One shot out of all of those that have made the world a place
Of terror and of tears!—one shot, and God's disgrace*

*Is branded deep on his brow, and deep on his land as well;
But deep in the heart of the world is branded one name—"Cavell!"*

Charles Hanson Towne in the New York Tribune.



God Save The King

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BRITISH TROOPS AND
GREEK SOLDIERS FRATERNIZE



This photograph throws an interesting light on German charges of British violation of Greek neutrality by landing troops at Salonika. It shows a British marine illustrating to a Greek soldier the British way of mounting guard, and proves that the landing was accomplished with the friendly co-operation of Greece.



A la Basquette, Paris

Modern Comforts of Trench Warfare—
and in winter time they will instal electricity



La Pile-Mlle, Paris

The Recruit's Letter

My Dear Louise—The war has greatly changed me. You would scarcely recognize me.



Russia I am not beaten



Recruiting Sergeant: "What should you say if one of those hit you?"
 Shirker! "I—er—don't think I should say anything."

wounded.
 Henry Frederick Rolfe, England.
FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.
 Killed in Action.
 Wm. Sanderson, Terra Cotta, Ont.
FORTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
 Seriously ill.
 Hugh Kelley, Holland.
**PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN
 LIGHT INFANTRY.**
 Wounded.
 Earle Merritt Phillips, 71 Elm
 Street, Hoosick Falls, N.Y.
**NO. 2 CANADIAN FIELD AMBU-
 LANCE.**
 Dangerously Wounded.
 W. Lawton, England.

ANCONA NOT WARNED BY SUBMARINE; BOATS WERE BOMBARDED BY PIRATE

Captured Hun Jeered at Passengers Struggling
for Life in Water—Shells and Torpedoes Fired
at Liner from Distance of Three Hun-
dred Yards.

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Stefani News Agency despatch from Tunis says:
"The commander of the Ancona, who reached here on Thursday, de-
clares the submarine gave his vessel no signal to stop. The first sign of the
presence of the submarine was shells from a distance of five miles which
struck the steamer. The Ancona stopped dead.
"Subsequently shells hit the boats which were being made ready for
launching, and many passengers were killed or wounded on the deck and
the boats.
"Some of the passengers who had been thrown into the water ap-
proached the submarine, but were repelled and derided.
"Finally shells and torpedoes were fired at the Ancona from a distance
of 300 yards."
Prince Cassano was among those saved from the Ancona, and it is pre-
sented all first-class passengers aboard the steamer embarked on the same
with him, says a Naples despatch to the Express.
Among the passengers were forty Armenians, seven of whom had been
condemned to death by the Turks but who had escaped.

KING CONTINUES TO MAKE IMPROVEMENT.

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, Nov. 1, noon.—
The condition of King George,
who was injured on Thursday
by a fall from his horse, con-
tinues to improve.
The following bulletin, timed
at 10 o'clock this morning,
was issued:
"Improvement in the condi-
tion of the King continues.
His Majesty had a better
night."

Agreement Over Balkan Campaign

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times as-
serts that Gen. Joffre's visit to Lon-
don primarily concerned a discussion
of the problems connected with the
Balkan situation, and that in that
respect he did valuable work.
A complete and definite under-
standing, both as to the broad lines
of military policy and details, says
the Times, was reached, the precise
character of which, of course, re-
mains a secret.
"It may be said, however," the pap-
er continues, "that the British and
French Governments are working in
full accord and are now agreed upon
the main principles of their joint pol-
icy in the Balkans and the necessity
of giving rapid help to the gallat
Serbian army, which will be kept
constantly in the forefront."
The Times expresses the hope that
Gen. Joffre will pay further visits to
England, as the recent one had re-
sulted in strengthening the sense of
sympathy between the two armies and
the prompt action of the Allies.

Memorial Services for Edith Cavell

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—Under the
auspices of the Graduate Nurses'
Association of Toronto, a memorial
service for Miss Edith Cavell, the
nurse executed by the Germans in
Belgium, was held in St. Paul's
church, last evening, every military
unit in the city being represented.
Fully 200 nurses and a number of
soldiers also were present.
The Venerable Archdeacon Cody
preached an inspiring sermon. He
recited the facts of the judicial mur-
der, and declared that it should prove
a powerful stimulus to recruiting in
Canada, as well as in other portions
of the Empire.
A memorial service was also held
in St. Stephen's church, which was
attended by a goodly contingent of
overseas soldiers.

Turks Claim a French Submarine Taken at Gallipoli

By Canadian Press.
BERLIN, Nov. 1, by wireless to
Sayville.—The French submarine
Turquoise has been sunk by Turk-
ish artillery fire off Anafartar, on
Sunday, according to an official
statement issued by the Turkish War
Office under date of October 31. Her
entire crew, comprising two officers
and twenty-four men, were made pri-
soners.
Turkish gunners also hit an Allied
transport in the same vicinity, and
the ship disappeared, enveloped in
smoke, it is claimed.
The French submarine Turquoise
was a craft of 380 tons displacement,
154 feet long, twelve feet beam and
was equipped with six torpedo tubes.
Her speed above water was twelve
knots, while she was capable of
making eight knots submerged. She
was built in 1908 at Toulon.

60TH BATTALION MUSTER PARADE EARLY TOMORROW

Orders have been issued at the headquarters of the 60th Battalion for a big muster parade at half-past eight tomorrow morning. All members of the battalion, whether absent with leave or absent without leave, are ordered to report to the Guy street barracks at that hour.

This morning the 60th Battalion was engaged in company and platoon drill on Fletcher's Field, extended order work being also engaged in. This afternoon the battalion marched out to the Mountain, where outpost work was carried out.

The 73rd Highlanders marched to the Montreal Baseball Park this morning for physical drill and battalion training. A considerable number of men are still required to bring the battalion up to strength, and it is hoped that all those who have not yet made up their minds to answer the King's appeal for more men, will do so at once, so that the ranks of the 60th and 73rd may both be filled, enabling more rapid progress to be made with the training.

One man threw up a good position in Buenos Ayres last week and travelled up to Montreal expressly to order to join the 73rd Highlanders, and there are many men coming in from outside districts to swell the

French Insight Retrieves Delays

Writing in the Observer on the week's events in the war, J. L. Garvin says:

"Time has been lost, but, thanks mainly to the vigor and insight of France, the Allies are committed to measures which will go far to thwart the enemy's hopes in the East and may yet reverse their whole tableaux, pictured by pro-German expectation. How and where the weight of the coming counter-strike will be felt cannot yet be said, nor can we say exactly when the main development will occur. It is enough to know that strong exertions are being made.

"Some of the certainties are unquestionably good, and the prospect is full of the possibilities of a decisive drama. There is at least a thorough grasp of the real bearing in the Near Eastern factors upon the whole European situation and the clearing up of the past misunderstandings on this point between Paris and London is one of the most satisfactory steps yet taken toward a solid co-ordination of the Allies' efforts.

"To adapt a famous phrase, the grand alliance has been a long time in labor, but at length it has brought forth a plan."

To Win Roumania Would Settle All

After laying stress on the necessity of strong military action by the Allies in Servia itself, Mr. Garvin continues

"A strong section of military opinion in France holds emphatically that the Bulgars can be driven out of both Koprula (Veles) and Uskub, and that the Allies, by bold action, can take King Ferdinand's troops between two fires and establish a firm contact with the Serbian army in retreat. This would fetter to the western Balkans a mass of hostile forces, and would threaten and might yet thwart the whole German-Bulgar plan for the mastery of a thorough route to Constantinople and the conquest of Macedonia.

"To win Roumania would settle everything in favor of the Allies. It is said, though not officially confirmed, that bold steps at last are being taken at Bucharest. Roumania's claims would be satisfied to the fullest extent. She would get back Bessarabia, Bukovina, the whole of Transylvania, and enough of Banat to make her future frontier march for a long distance with that of Greater Serbia. With these extensions and the economic facilities, which the Allies would also ensure, Greater Roumania would become a kingdom of nearly 14,000,000 people and would stand at the very head of the secondary Powers in Europe.

"We assume, as a matter of course, that every diplomatic inducement is being used to secure from Bucharest either definite intervention or favorable facilities, but diplomacy will not be strong enough. Roumania must be made practically certain of the military issue. She must know with what force and in what manner the Allies intend to act in the Balkans. If Bucharest could be satisfied on that point the intervention of Roumania would also determine the action of Greece."

GERMAN COMMENT ON AMERICAN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, via London. — Berlin newspapers as a rule make no comment on the American note to Great Britain relative to interference with shipping.

Summaries of the note, as received in Berlin, are published even without indications in headlines of the significance attached to the communication. The Morgenpost, however, makes the following comment:

"It is to be hoped the lesson in international law which the Washington Government gives the British Government will make the desired impression in London. The bare fact that the American Government uses such decided and firm language shows that the discontent of wide and influential American circles with Great Britain must be assumed to be very earnest in character.

"It is to be hoped America will not content herself with a bare protest, but will proceed to energetic measures if the case demands and Great Britain's gross arbitrariness does not cease.

"The program for 'protection of neutral commerce' is very praiseworthy, and America, as the strongest neutral power, could thereby do great service to all neutrals if the program should actually be carried out."

The newspapers generally give great prominence to the affidavits filed at Washington by Ambassador Bernstorff concerning the British patrol boat Baralong, which is said to have shot down fifteen members of the crew of a German submarine after they had surrendered or while swimming in the sea.

The Neuetse Nachrichten of Munich, commenting on the American note to Great Britain, says:

"This sounds definite and energetic, but we must still wait to see whether this condensed excerpt from the note sharpens its tone or whether the note as a whole is not, possibly, decidedly milder than appears here."

GERMANS SINK BRITISH VESSEL

Special Star Cable by United Press
LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British steamship Clan Macalister was sunk today by a German submarine.

The Clan Macalister was a vessel of 4,835 tons, owned by Cayzer, Pilling and Company, of Glasgow.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Nov. 10. — Today's casualties include twenty-nine officers of whom nine are dead, and 2,079 men, of whom 323 are dead. The regiments suffering most were, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Cheshires, the West Surreys, the Royal Scots, the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, the Camerons, the Norfolks, the Gloucesters, the Essex, the London Territorials and the Grenadier Guards.

WINDERMERE.

DOCTOR OFFERS SERVICES.

COBOURG, Ont., Nov. 10.—Dr. Herbert Allen, of Tweed, son of John Allen, Percy Township, has volunteered for overseas service with the Dental Corps and expects to leave this month.

Await New Guns for Great Drive

The great French advance which is to clear the German invaders out of Belgium and France will be pressed home just as soon as the army is sufficiently equipped with the new gun about which there has been so much talk of late in military circles.

It is understood that nearly the number required are now in readiness, and when these big guns are brought to the front they are expected to make short work of the German trenches.

Special interest in the character of these new guns, which has not yet been officially disclosed, was aroused by the announcement made here regarding the diving projectile which is said to have done so much towards clearing the seas of the German submarines.

It is understood that a similar ap-

MONTREAL TO BE CALLED ON FOR MORE SOLDIERS

*Another Battalion to Be Formed as Soon as Two
Now Recruiting are Up to Strength — Other
Places as Well*

Montreal has so far sent 12,000 men and 642 officers on active service, and while the King's appeal for more men is taken to apply to the Dominion as to other parts of the Empire, it is not the intention of Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, the officer commanding the 4th Division — unless he receives instructions from Ottawa to the contrary — to change the policy which has been so successful in the city.

"It is much more satisfactory to

raise one battalion at a time, and get it out of the way," he said this morning, "than to have three or four battalions all recruiting at the same time, and all of them taking longer to complete. The policy I have adopted has been to

VIENNA'S LATEST CLAIMS.

VIENNA, Nov. 9, via London, Nov. 10.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Russian war theatre—North Jaslovce, on the Lower Strpa, at east of Czartorysk, on the Styr, Russian attacks were repulsed. Otherwise there is nothing new to report.

"Italian war theatre—The situation is unchanged. Several Italian attacks on the Isonzo front against Zagar and in the Dolomites against the lower ridge of the Col Di Lana were repulsed.

"Southeastern war theatre—On the Montenegrin frontier the situation is unchanged. One group of Austro-Hungarian troops fighting in Serbia has occupied Ivanpica, and another group has ejected the enemy from height positions on the road from Ivanpica to Kraljevo. The German forces have dislodged the enemy from an entrenched position south of Kraljevo.

"South of Trstnick our battalions are engaged in battle. On the sector of Kraljevo a German division is advancing southward. The Bulgarians have captured Leskovac."

WHAT TURKS REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9, via London, Nov. 10.—An official statement issued today at the Turkish War Office was as follows:

"On the Dardanelles front artillery duels continued. At the mouth of the Azmakdere our artillery destroyed a bomb mortar position north of Messtantepe.

"Near Ari Burnu and Sunghubair there were infantry engagements with violent hand-grenade fighting on both sides. Our artillery there effectively bombarded enemy trenches. Some minor artillery successes were gained.

"On the Sed-dul-Bahr front there was light infantry and brisk artillery fire, with bomb engagements, two enemy monitors and one torpedo boat participating."

MONTREAL MAN RELATES NEGLECT OF HUN DOCTORS

Special to The Montreal Star from
Our London Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur Street, London, Nov. 10.—Pte. P. J. Beggs, Montreal, who returned from Germany with the last batch of exchanged prisoners, has now been discharged from a London hospital as unfit for active service. He is joining the Canadian Reserve Battalion here.

Beggs tells a painful story of the way wounds are neglected. While in a German hospital at Ohrdruf the doctors there wanted to operate on his arm but he refused to lose it, knowing as he did of other Canadians who had died under operations there. He returned to England with another Canadian, Crozier, of the 4th Battalion, and says:

"We were told in Germany that London was blown to pieces," adding smilingly, "It seems all right, doesn't it?"

WINDERMERE.

British Torpedo Boat a Wreck

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British torpedo boat *Louis* is stranded on the eastern Mediterranean coast, a total wreck, the Admiralty announced today. The crew was saved.

The following official statement was given out:

"The British torpedo boat destroyer, *Louis*, Lieut.-Commander Harold D. A. Hall, has been stranded in the eastern Mediterranean, and has become a total wreck. All of the officers and crew are safe."

The *Louis* was one of the "L" class of destroyers, built in 1913. She was 260 feet long and displaced 265 tons. She was armed with three 4-inch guns and four torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 100 men.

Germany Building Many Zeppelins

The correspondent at Rotterdam of the London Daily Telegraph claims to have learned from an absolutely reliable source that in a score or more widely separated places in Germany the construction of Zeppelin dirigible balloons is being carried out, and that in no department of constructional work in Germany is greater activity being shown. Dirigibles of all types—Zeppelin, Parseval and Schute—are being turned out, the correspondent understands, with feverish haste.

New sheds are being built, not, as formerly, of easily combustible wood, but of iron, including roofs of the same material, as a protection against aircraft attacks. The Krupps also are said to be engaged in building portable sheds.

From all the writer was able to learn, the idea is to bring the war home to the English people, who, hitherto "have not felt its effects, so that they shall be more anxious for peace."

BULLET-PROOF CLOTH DOES NOT STOP THE BULLET

Military officers travelled to the aqueduct at Verdun this morning to witness the test of a newly invented bullet-proof cloth. Brig.-Gen. Wilson, O. C. of the 4th Division was present, accompanied by Lieut. Col. A. A. G. Leduc, and Major McCrombie General Staff Officer. Among the others present were Col. Cooper, Col. Audley, Lieut.-Col. Trihey, Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, Major Ranger, and Capt. Drysdale.

The test was made on an article shaped like a waistcoat. Instead of the cloth being "bullet-proof" it turned out to be ordinary material with strips of pliable metal as lining. The inventor, Alfred Diagle, of Warwick, stated that the metal was a composition of four things, but would not give any details. He said the waistcoat weighed five and a half pounds, and that the strips of metal were placed at the front and at the back.

A tripod was placed against the side of the aqueduct, and a sack of straw was hung on it, tied with string. The jacket was placed on the bag and then Major McCrombie charged it with a fixed bayonet. The result was that the string broke, and the bag and waistcoat fell to the ground. Then the sack was placed against a rock, and again the major lunged, but the bayonet failed to penetrate the metal protectors.

Major Ranger then advanced to five paces from the waistcoated bag, and fired two revolver shots at it. His first shot, fired at a spot indicated on the waistcoat by the inventor, went through, but the inventor stated afterwards that the paper was wrongly placed, and that the bullet had struck at the end of the metal strip. The second shot is said to have gone through the armhole and the bag.

Gen. Wilson did not have any more tests applied — thinking rifle fire would be too dangerous to all concerned. He thought the whole thing was too cumbersome, and also that it did not possess the efficiency it was supposed to have.

BULGARS SUFFER HEAVILY.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 10. — A despatch from Salonika to the Hestia, of Athens, as forwarded by the Havas Agency, confirms reports that the French troops operating against the Bulgarians are extending their front along the railroad from Krivolak in the direction of Veles.

According to this despatch, the position of the Bulgarian forces at Veles is precarious. British troops also are advancing on Veles by a route further north, threatening the flank of the Bulgarians.

In the fight preceding the capture of Ormanly, the despatch says, the Bulgarians suffered heavy losses, leaving 1,000 men dead or wounded on the field.

HUN SUBS DESTROYED BY BRITISH

Allied Troops Retake Veles
from Bulgars in South-
ern Serbia

BIG DRIVE ONLY
AWAITS MORE GUNS

Berlin Claims Victories on
Every Front in Offi-
cial Report

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 12:15 p.m. — Telegrams received here from Algeciras, Morocco, by way of Madrid, report that a British cruiser has sunk two German submarines in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Nov. 10. — The French recaptured the southern Serbian town of Veles from the Bulgarians today, reports here stated today.

Veles, on the Nish-Salonika railroad, is fifty-five miles northwest from the point where the railroad crosses the Greco-Serbian frontier. It was to its vicinity that the Franco-British forces drove the Bulgars after the latter's defeat at Babuna Pass, in the Prilep region. It has been the scene of hard fighting for several days.

A message from the front reports continued fighting at Babuna Pass, northeast of Prilep. It is believed here that this is in connection with Serbo-French-British operations to clear that part of Serbia completely of the Bulgars, inasmuch as the latter were badly defeated in the Babuna Pass district several days ago and their main body retreated to the eastward.

BRITISH GAIN POSSESSION

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 10, 2:30 p.m. — A German attack near the forest of Givenchy was easily repulsed by French troops, according to an announcement made this afternoon by the French War Office, while at the same time French batteries in the Champagne district, near Tahure, responded with energy to a German artillery attack.

The text of the communication follows:

"In the Artois district the Germans yesterday made an attack over a limited area against the French positions along the western boundary of the forest of Givenchy. This movement was easily checked by the French 'curtain of fire.'

"In the Champagne district French batteries yesterday replied effectively to a fresh and violent bombardment directed against our positions to the northeast of Tahure.

"To the east of the Argonne, at Vauquois and in the forest of Malancourt, last night saw the continuance of lively fighting with bombs and hand grenades."

Germans Claim Allies Defeated

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (by wireless to Sayville). — A defeat for the French and British troops in Southern Serbia, with losses which are described as enormous, is reported in a despatch from Sofia by way of Budapest.

According to this information, the battle occurred between Krivolak and Prilep. The Allies made a violent attack upon the defensive positions of the Bulgarians.

In addition to heavy losses in killed or wounded of the Allies, it is reported that a large number of their troops were captured.

"We have repulsed the Russians everywhere," the War Office further announced.

The Muscovite forces had been directing fierce attacks at both the northern and southern extremities of the Teutonic eastern line and engaged in preliminary skirmishing at the centre.

British troops, moving to reinforce the French at Veles, have captured the Bulgar positions in the Dolran district, eight miles north of the Greco-Serbian frontier, at the point where it is crossed by the railroad, and eighteen miles south of the southwestern Bulgarian town of Strumitza.

The Bulgarian position at Veles has been extremely precarious for several hours. The superiority of the French artillery placed the Bulgars at a disadvantage, and when Franco-Serb manoeuvring resulted in subjecting them to attacks from both the south and southwest, it was evident to Greek military expert familiar with the district that they could not hold their positions much longer.

Serbiens, descending on the Bulgarians through the Kutchanik doles, east of Prilep, have also heavily defeated a Bulgar force which was advancing from Uskub against Prilep. This is far to the northward of the Veles and Prilep regions. Uskub is near the Nish-Salonika railroad, thirty miles north

087 184

OVER 300 LIVES LOST WHEN ITALIAN STEAMER ANCONA IS TORPEDOED

THE VICTIM OF THE LATEST
SEA ASSASSINATION



S.S. Ancona, torpedoed and sunk with a loss of over 300 lives.

Details Lacking Regarding
Tragedy—Believed Some
Americans Aboard

100 SHELLS FIRED
AT DOOMED SHIP

Many Wounded Among the
Survivors — Submarine
Flew Austrian Flag

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1:32
p.m.—A despatch to Lloyds
from Bizetou says that 300 per-
sons on the Ancona were drown-
ed.

Most of the lost, the messag-
e says, were women and children
immigrants.

A despatch to Lloyds from
Bizerta states that some Amer-
icans are said there to have been
on board the Ancona.

One hundred shots were fired
at the Italian liner Ancona by
the submarine which sank her.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 10. — About 30
persons, mostly women and children
with possibly several Americans
among them, are reported to have
perished when a submarine flying
the Austrian flag shelled and sunk
the Italian liner Ancona off Bizerta,
Tunis, according to Lloyds today.

Of the ship's company of 642—182
passengers and a crew of 160—it is
not certain yet how many have been
saved.

The despatches are so vague and
conflicting as to leave doubt con-
cerning possible duplications and
inaccuracies.

Early Rome messages said about
270 survivors had been landed at the
French naval station of Bizerta, on
the Tunisian coast; Lloyds' reported
two boats, containing 54 of the crew
at Cape Bon; later Rome accounts
were that 142, including both pas-
sengers and crew had reached Perry-
ville; and a Malta cable gave forty-

one members of the crew and four passengers have been landed there. This would make a total of 511 saved but later despatches from Rome declare that the total number reported saved there so far only total 270. Various despatches set the death-list at 300. No accurate figures have so far been received, however.

The Ancona had on board eighty-three first-cabin passengers, sixty second cabin, and 339 steerage.

Thought Ancona Tried to Escape

Following swiftly on news of the Ancona's destruction came a report from Madrid that two German submarines had been sunk by English warships in the Mediterranean, near the Gibraltar Strait.

Whether or not the torpedo in which the liner was attacked without warning or was sunk, while attempting to escape is not certainly known. From the fact, however, that a Rome message says the submarine fired 100 shots at the big passenger craft, it is surmised that the latter was the case.

The survivors were landed at Bizerta, Cape Bon and Ferryville, on the African coast, and at Malta. Many were so badly wounded that they were transferred to hospitals at once. They suffered, it is supposed, during the shelling of the Ancona and by flying fragments when the torpedo struck the ship.

Whether the undersea boat which sank the liner was Austrian, as implied by her flag, or a German vessel, flying the colors of the Allied Power, is the subject of much speculation in British circles. Many believe it was a German craft, both because German U-boats are in the Mediterranean and on account of the reported sinking by British cruisers of two such vessels near Gibraltar soon after the Ancona was attacked.

Among the Ancona's passengers was Prince Cassano, the famous Italian painter. Whether he escaped or not is not known. Tito Ruffo, the famous baritone, a member of the Chicago Opera Company, is also reported to have been on board.

Rome advices indicated that the loss of life was heaviest among the immigrants on the boat. What proportion of the saved are passengers and sailors despatches have not yet stated.

CARRIED NO CONTRABAND.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The fate of over 300 passengers and seamen unaccounted for among those on the Italian line steamship Ancona, sunk by a submarine flying the Austrian flag late on Tuesday, was still uncertain here today. The Government is making every effort to learn full particulars.

It has not yet been possible to learn whether there were Americans among the 270 survivors landed at Bizerta, on the African coast.

No account has yet stated where the attack on the Ancona occurred. From the fact that the survivors were landed at Bizerta, however, it is inferred that it must have been in the vicinity of the Tunisian coast, Bizerta being only thirty-eight miles northwest of the city of Tunis. This, too, would be a fair conclusion in view of the sailing date of the liner, which left Naples for New York Tuesday. It carried a large general cargo, but, being westbound, no arms or munitions, company officials reported.

FRENCH SUSPECT HUN BOAT.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Nov. 10. — Orders to the French naval authorities at Bizerta to do everything possible to help the 270 survivors of the torpedoed Italian liner Ancona were rushed from here today.

Bizerta, where the Ancona castaways were landed, is an important French base on the Tunisian coast. No details of the disaster have yet been received from there.

Rome despatch specifically said the submarine which sank the Ancona flew the Austrian flag. At the French Admiralty, however, it is

suggested that there have been reports of the presence of Austrian undersea craft in the Mediterranean lately, though they probably are operating in the Adriatic, but that, on the other hand, a German U-boat fleet is known to be on its way through the Mediterranean, presumably bound for the Aegean, and that these vessels already have sunk a number of French and a few small Italian merchantmen.

Admiralty officials are inclined to suspect the Germans. They add that it would be natural to expect a German submarine to hoist the Austrian colors in case its commander was operating against what he knew to be or thought might be an Italian ship, inasmuch as Austria and Italy are at war and Germany and Italy are not.

ANXIETY OVER SHIPS DUE.

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—In view of the sinking of the Ancona and reported activities of Austrian and German submarines in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters, considerable interest was expressed in marine circles here concerning three steamers that sailed from American ports and are now nearing Italy.

The Europa sailed from New York on October 31, and is due at Naples today, but has not been reported as arriving. She carried 1,125 passengers, a large portion of them being reservists.

The steamer Caserta sailed from here on November 1 for Genoa, with 1,200 passengers, nearly all of them being Italian reservists.

The White Star steamer Cretic, which sailed from Boston for Mediterranean ports on October 30, is due at Gibraltar today with 1,188 passengers.

The local agents received numerous inquiries today from relatives and friends of persons believed to be aboard the Ancona.

At noon the line had not received any definite information, however, regarding passengers.

INQUIRIES RE AMERICANS.

The general passenger agent here today received a telegraphic inquiry from Philadelphia about the safety of Mr. and Mrs. Canfield-Jones, who took passage on the Ancona. Other inquiries were made about a Mr. Sossolli, of Washington, and Adela Stanghieri and Filbert Mazzarulli, of Baltimore. Officers of the line were not certain, but presumed that the four are American citizens.

CANADIAN TELLS OF TERRIBLE TIME IN DARDANELLES

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
From Our London Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17, Cockspur St., London, Nov. 9.—
Capt. A. K. Haywood, Toronto, Medical Officer of the Third Battalion, is now back at the front after leave.

Lieut. E. J. Long, an Ontario man serving with the King's Own Scottish Borderers, sends an account of terrible experiences in the Dardanelles in driving back a Turkish attack. He says that in the space of twenty minutes' furious fighting the battalion lost, either killed or wounded, all the officers except the C.O., the quartermaster, the doctor, and two lieutenants, of whom one was left temporarily in charge of the battalion. He goes on:

"I was beside one officer as he was dying, shot through the lungs. He was breathing through the wound. It was a terrible sight. His last words were: 'Tell the C.O. I did my best.'"

CONDITIONS TERRIBLE.

"We captured five lines of trenches and held them, though the Turks tried several times to retake them. We were in the trenches ten days and nights, working night and day, digging new trenches, burning the Turkish dead, burying our own, and removing captured ammunition stores. There are still hundreds of bodies lying in some places as close as two yards from us, but we cannot get them. The stench is terrible, and it is necessary to wear respirators in some places.

"However, the boys are in the best of spirits. The cry of 'Are we down-hearted?' is answered 'No' just as lustily as in the first few weeks of the war."

WINDERMERE.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

An Australian cruiser sank the German raider Emden.

Karl Hans Lody of Omaha, Neb., was shot as a German spy in the Tower of London.

Germany rushed fresh troops to the eastern theatre. The Allies were formally tendered the fallen forts of Tsing-tau.

Russia claimed to have turned the German right wing in East Prussia.

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HUN SLAYERS' NOBLE RECORD

The largest casualties from submarine operations:—
March 28—British steamer Falaba sunk by German U-boat with loss of 111 lives, including one American.
May 7—Lusitania sunk by German U-boat with loss of 1,157 lives, including 115 Americans.
Aug. 19—Arabic sunk by German U-boat with loss of 32 lives, including two Americans.
Sept. 5—Hesperian sunk by mine or German U-boat with loss of 26 lives. One member of crew said to have been American.
Nov. 9—Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine with estimated loss of over 300 lives. Reported probably Americans among drowned.

FIGHTING AT LOOS.
By Canadian Press.
PARIS, Nov 9, 2:30 p.m.—There has been infantry fighting in the region of Loos, according to the announcement given out this afternoon by the French War Office, violent and spirited artillery firing by the French in the Champagne district. The text of the communication follows:
"There has been continued infantry fighting in which each side took part, in the region of Loos; further to the south there have been engagements between patrols in which we had the advantage.
"Violent bombardments on the part of the enemy have taken place in the sector of Beauvraignes, and in the Champagne district, in the region of 'The Trapeze.' Our artillery everywhere has made reply with great energy.
"On the remainder of the front the night passed quietly."

STEADILY DIVING PROJECTILE DOES EFFECTIVE WORK

The principle on which Conan evolved his fuse is that by the projection of a wire into the tube water may be induced to flow freely through a very narrow tube through which it would not pass otherwise. Capillary action apparently aids the water to follow the wire through the tube.
It is understood that Conan has taken out a patent in the United States for pipes feeding gasoline to motor or aeroplane engines on this principle, the value of such a patent being the avoidance of airlocks.
The Conan fuse is used in conjunction with the British apparatus for detecting the presence of submarines by means of sound waves. Once the presence of a submarine is known, an aeroplane can be sent up to locate the undersea boat and drop a bomb or signal to a surface vessel. Submarines under the surface are plainly visible from aeroplanes.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.
Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our London Correspondent.
THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspar Street, London, Nov. 9.—Today's casualties include thirty-four officers, of whom ten are dead, and 2,333 men, of whom 535 are dead. The Regiments suffering most are the 7th Norfolk, the 5th Lincolnshires (Territorials), the 8th Berkshires, the 5th North Staffshires (Territorials), the 4th South Lancashires (Territorials), the 2nd Irish Guards, the 3rd Middlesex, the 7th Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the 1st Monmouthshire Territorials. **WYNDERMERE.**

Special Star Cable by United Press.
PARIS, Oct. 30.—A diving projectile as effectively destructive under water as the shell of a six-inch gun is on land, has swept the clear of German submarines for at least two months, and probably long before the British Admiralty, by means of aircraft and sea-planes, equipped to hurl this new engine of death, has hunted the U-boats to their lairs or to the bottom of the sea.
revealing the existence of this nation the World provides the authoritative explanation of the re of Admiral von Tirpitz's h-vaunted blockade of the British.

IRISH INVENTION.
The Conan fuse, as it is termed, is the Admiralty's most valuable asset today, and its most closely guarded secret. When the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, tells the House of Commons it would not be a public interest to give details of the submarine, he is thinking of the Conan fuse. The United States Department also knows a good deal about its general workings.
The salient features of the Conan are: It was invented three years ago by an Irishman named Conan, whose home is in Ireland. It may be affixed to a shell fired from a gun or a howitzer, or a bomb dropped from an aeroplane striking the water, the projectile of which the Conan apparatus part, dives and explodes at any predetermined depth up to thirty fathoms. Discharged from a six-inch gun, the shock of its explosion in the water is sufficient to sink a ship (usually by making it urtle) shatter a ship's propeller, or an armor belt or blow up a field within a radius of 100

TELLS OF PART OF 3rd BRIGADE IN "BIG DRIVE"

Only Small Section of Canadian Forces Took Part—Lieut. Darling, of Montreal, Was in it—Praises Work of Gunners

The first definite words of the part the Canadians took in the "big drive," which began on September 25 and, lasting four days, resulted in big gains for the British and French forces, was brought to Montreal yesterday afternoon by Lieut. H. M. E. Darling, who arrived on the S.S. Mis-sanable. The only Canadians in the advance were members of the 3rd Artillery Brigade—to which Lieut. Darling belongs—consisting of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th batteries, under Lieut.-Col. J. H. Mitchell, of Toronto. The officers and men belong mainly to Toronto, with a few from New Brunswick. Montreal has two officers in it, Lieut. Darling and Lieut. Walter Hyde. Lieut. Darling is on two months' leave of absence, and is stopping with his mother.

"The third brigade," said Lieut. Darling to The Star, "was stationed at the extreme left of the Allied line, opposite Lille, near Armentieres. We moved down in front of Bois Grenier and opened up on the German first line. By weakening the German line we could give the French, who were on our right, an opportunity to advance."

FOUR DAYS' SHELLING.

"The bombardment went on for four days straight, and in the day of the advance we got through 4,000 shells."

"It was the most beautiful thing you ever saw. We were dropping them into the German first line like clockwork, and when the English advanced we just lifted up a little and dropped them into the second German line. Then we dropped them into the third line, as the English went on. Of course, you couldn't see much of what you were doing, at the time, but you get some idea of what concentrated artillery fire means if you visit a spot which has been subjected to it."

CASUALTIES FEW.

"We were wonderfully lucky. During all that bombardment we had scarcely a casualty, though the brigades to right and left of us were cut up. We had a beautiful place and our guns were splendidly concealed. Beside this, the number of German 'whiz-bangs' that fell around us was surprising, but somehow very few of them exploded. I don't know what the reason was, whether

German shells are becoming poorer but I am sure seven out of eight of the shells that fell around us didn't go off. They sent over only about a couple of 'coal boxes' in all."

A GALLANT DEED.

"They say Lieut. O. A. Mowat, of Campbellton, N. B., may get the military cross out of that action and I hope he does. He took his gun into the first line and none of us expected to see him again. He was up there with his gun protected by eight rows of sand bags, iron girders, crow bars and all the defensive material you could imagine and when it was all over everything had been shot away but one line of sand bags. A German shell dropped right in front of his gun once and the concussion blew his hat off, but he just grabbed it and blazed away. He certainly deserves any honor that can be done him."

Lieut. Darling says that food is plentiful, and of the best, and tobacco easy to obtain, but that reading matter is scarce and eagerly snapped up.

"Send all the Canadian newspapers, all the magazines, all the light fiction you can get your hands on," is his word. "Nine times out of ten the man you address it to will get it all right and you have no idea how much it means to get a good book or a good story out there. But don't send stuff about the war. We get enough of that."

History of British Rule is One
of Most Beautiful Pages
in Human Education

SHALL GREAT BRITAIN
OR GERMANY BE
SUPREME.

Italian Statesman's Answer to
Britain's Enemies re
Freedom of Seas.

The following striking article
by Signor Luigi Luzzatti, the dis-
tinguished statesman, who was
formerly Prime Minister of Italy,
is appeared in some of the lead-
ing Italian newspapers:

SHOWING VISITORS THE LION

Sir David Beatty's Account of
What the Great Fight
Was Like.

LION WAS HIT FIFTEEN
TIMES AND TIGER
EIGHT.

"We Thought That We Ought
to Have Something to Prove
That We Had Been There."

We print below extracts from
fascinating article on our Grand Fleet
by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-
known American war correspondent.

Mr. Palmer was a member of
party of distinguished foreign jour-
nalists who made a tour of the Grand
Fleet in August and September, this
visit being the first and only one
which has been paid by any jour-
nalists to the Fleet since the outbreak
of war.

One could not fail to identify
among the group of officers on the
quarter-deck Vice Admiral Sir David
Beatty, for his victory had impress-
ed his features on the public's eye.
Had his portrait not appeared in the
Press, one would have been inclined
to say that a first lieutenant had put
on a vice-admiral's coat by mistake.

"Who's Who" says that the is
forty-four years old, and it must be
right, though it disagrees with his
appearance by five years.

"Was it like what you thought it
would be after all your training for
a naval action?" one asked.

"Yes, quite; pretty much as we
reasoned it out," was the reply.
"Indeed, this was the most remark-
able thing. It was battle practice—
with the other fellow shooting at
you!"

The fire-control officers, who were
aloft, all agreed about one unexpect-
ed sensation, which had not occur-
red to any expert scientifically pre-
dicting what action would be like.
They are the only ones who may
really "see" the battle in the full
sense.

"When the shells burst against the
armor," said one of these officers,
"the fragments were visible as they
flew about. We had a desire, in the
midst of our pre-occupation with our
work, to reach out and catch them.
Singular mental phenomenon wasn't
it?"

The Damaged Turret.

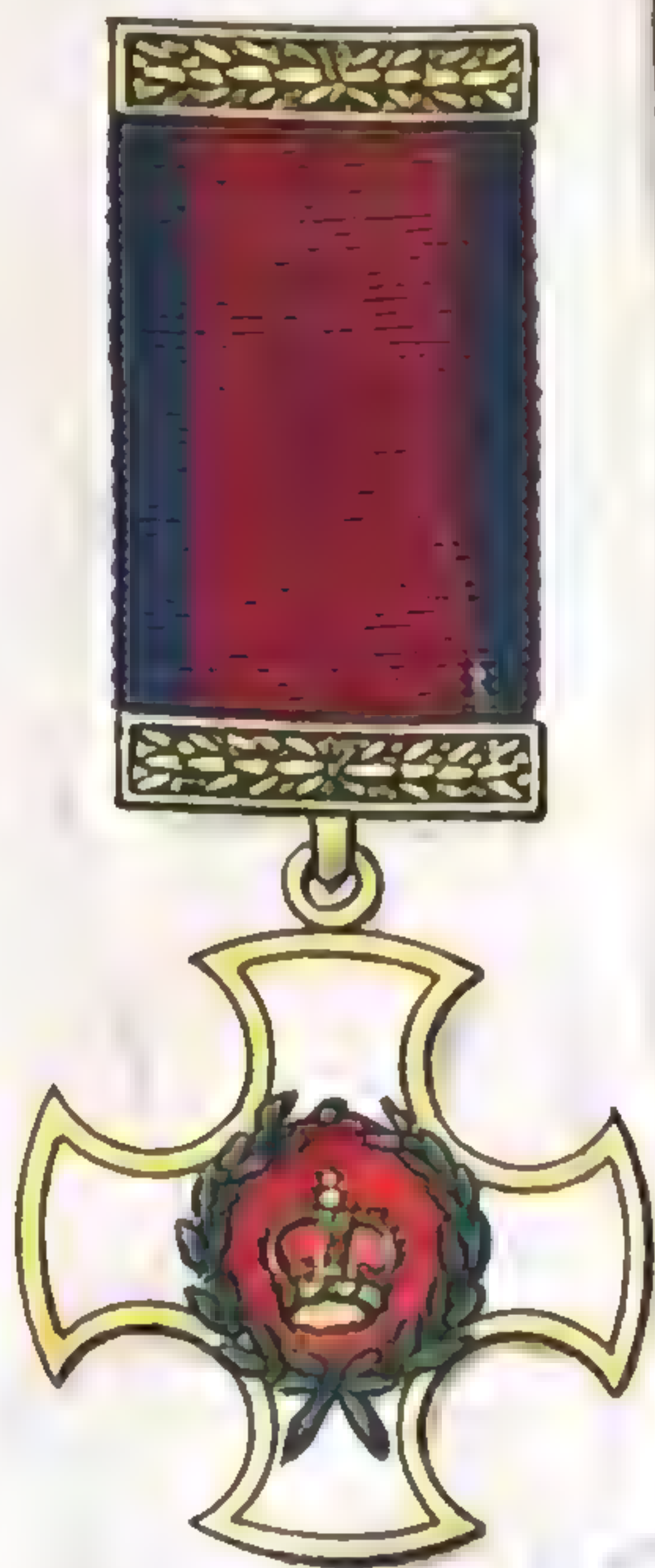
Where were the scars from the
wounds? One looked for them on
both the Lion and the Tiger. That
armor patch on the sloping top of a
turret might have escaped attention
if it had not been pointed out.

A shell struck there, and a fair
blow too. And what happened in-
side? Was the turret gear put out
of order?

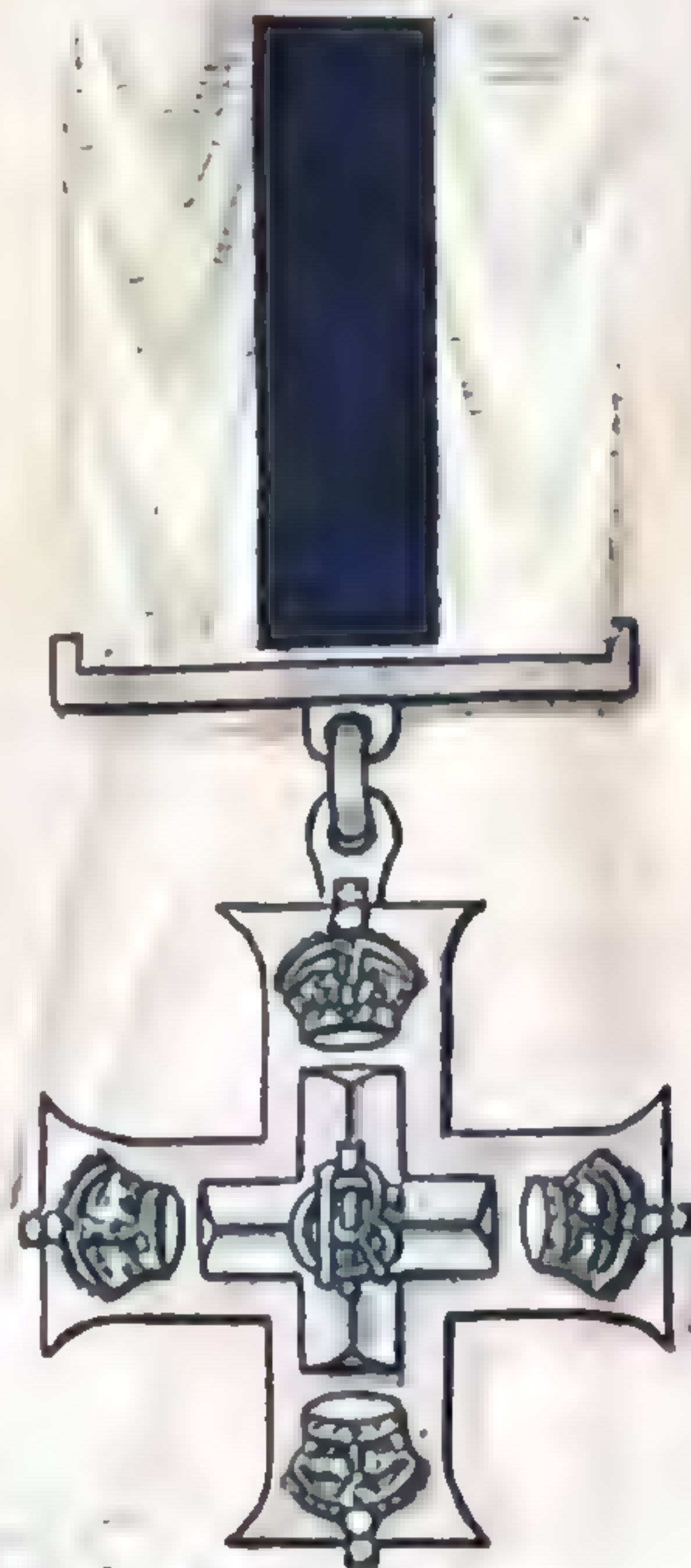
The turret is the basket which
holds the precious eggs. A turret out
of action means two guns out of ac-



Victoria Cross



BRITISH EMPIRE
Distinguished Service Order



Military Cross



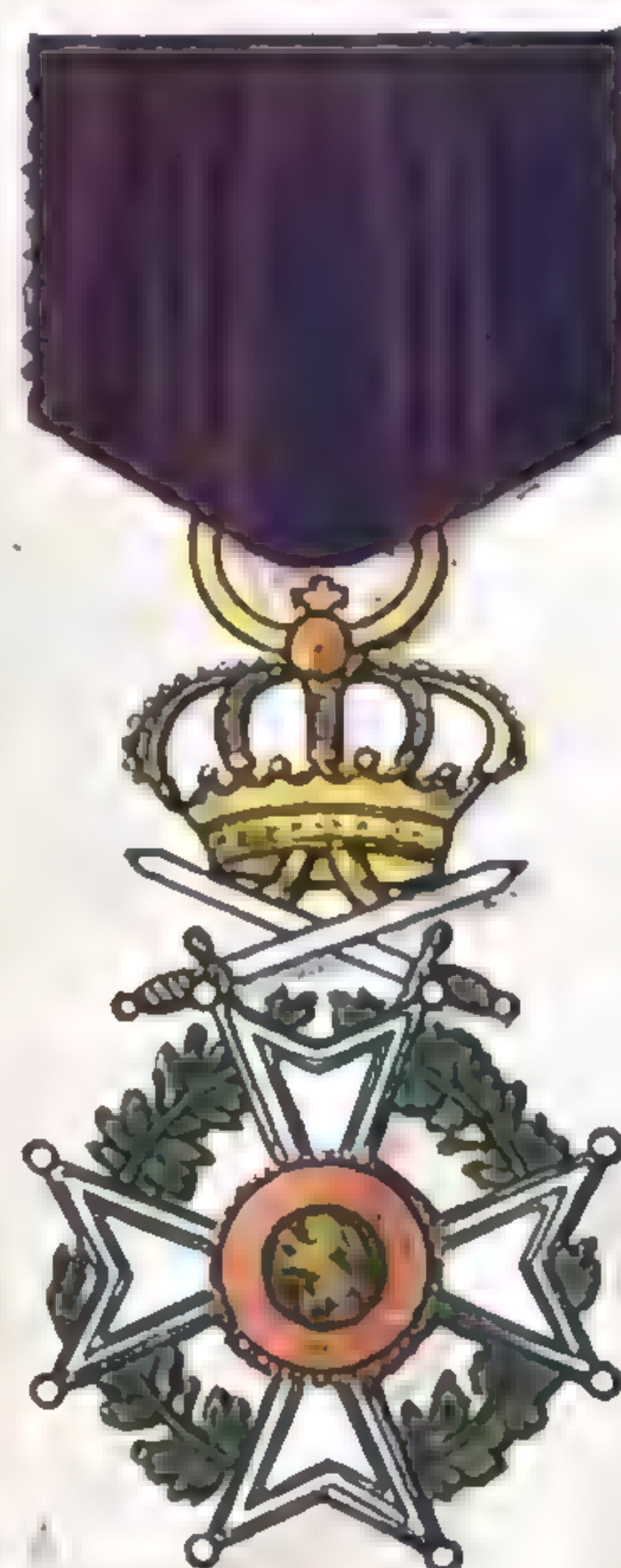
Distinguished Con-
duct in the Field



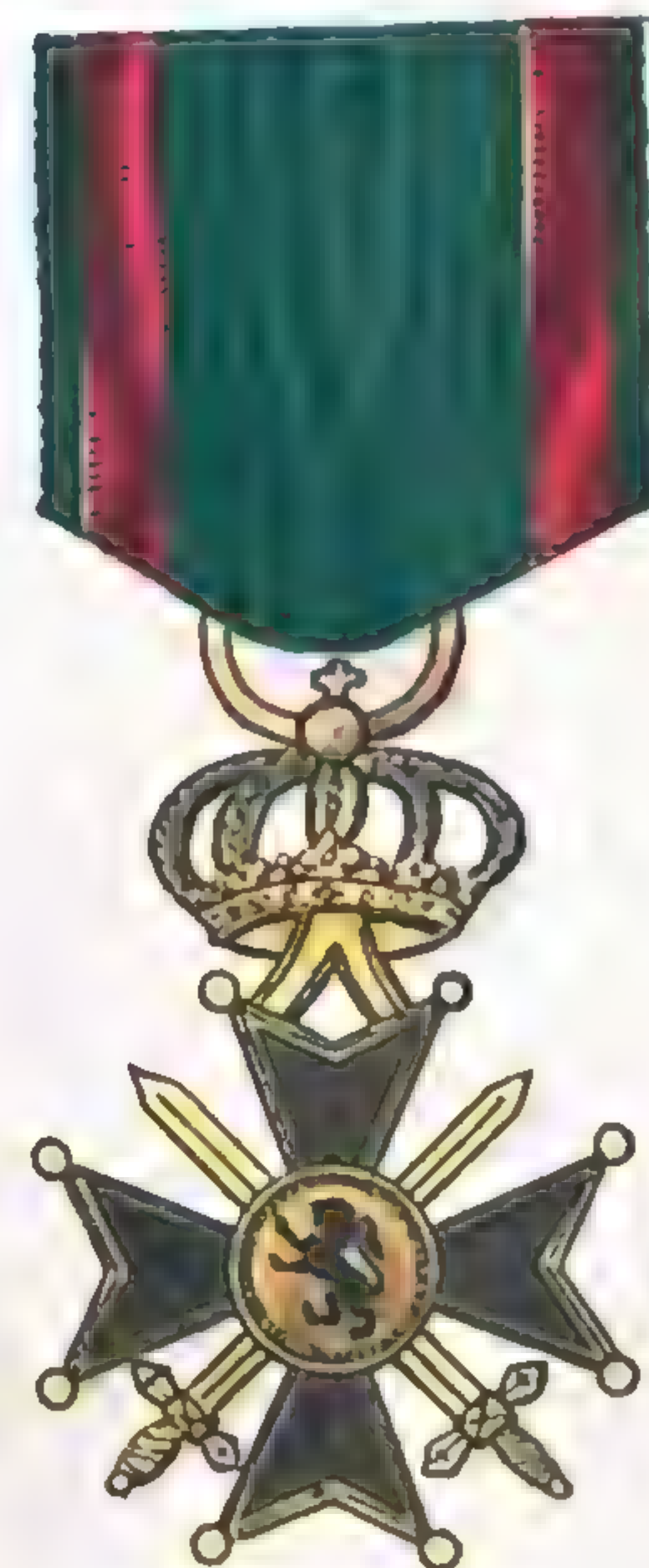
FRANCE
Legion of Honour



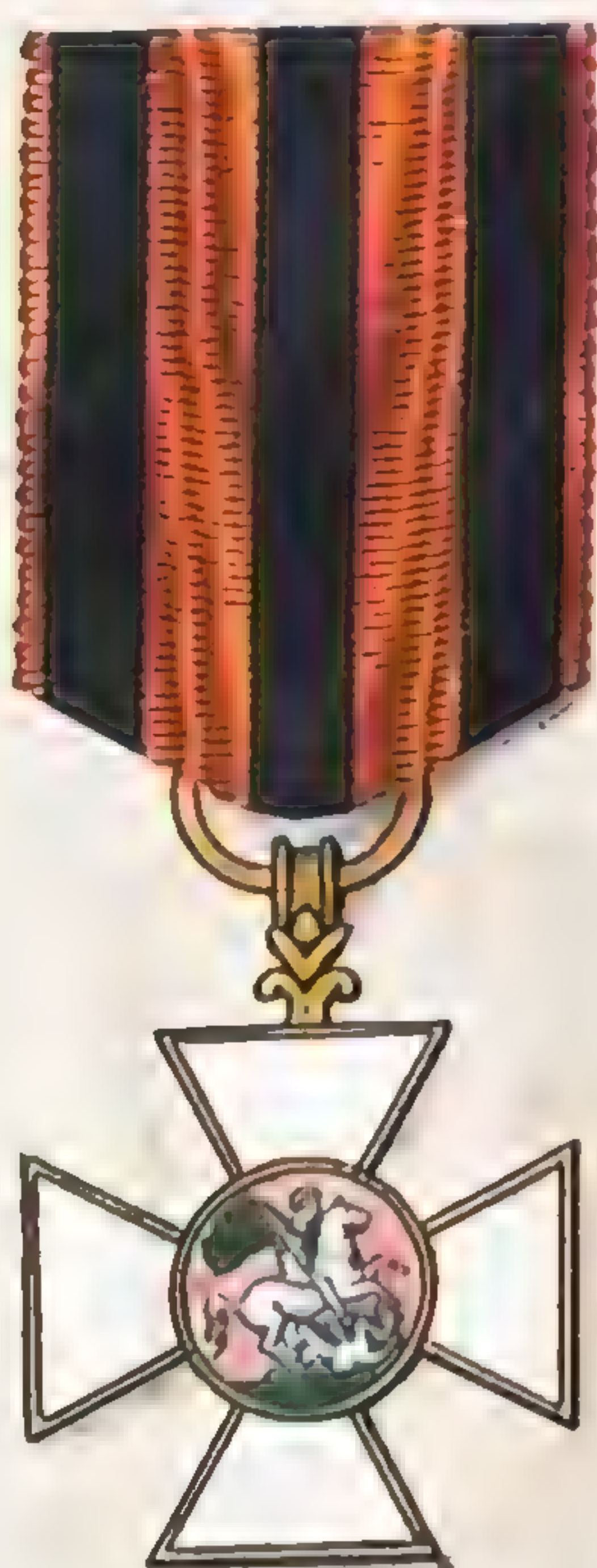
Military Medal



BELGIUM
Order of Leopold



Military Cross



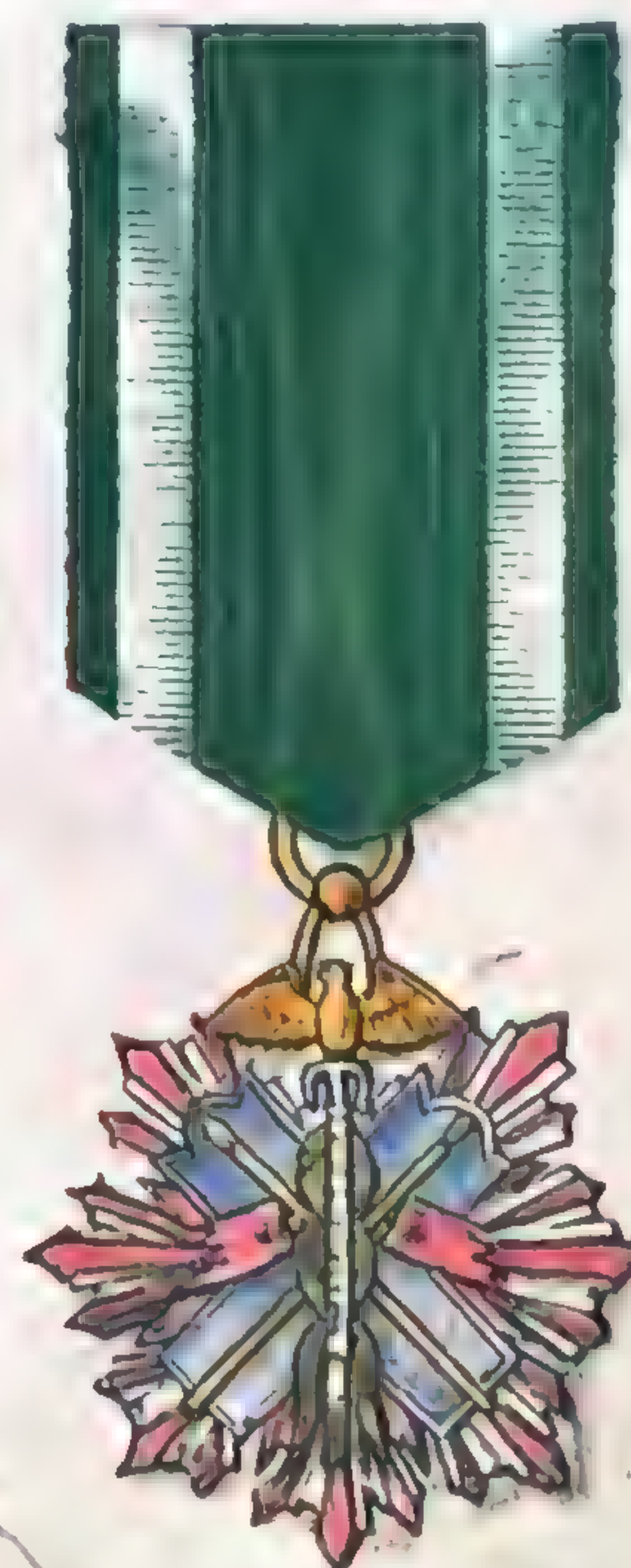
RUSSIA
Order of St. George



SERBIA
Order of the Star
of Kara-George



MONTENEGRO
Order of Danilo
the First



JAPAN
Order of the
Golden Kite

Specially drawn (with actual specimens of the ribbons) for CHUMS by A. E. HARLEY-MASON

SOME NAVAL AND MILITARY DECORATIONS OF THE ALLIES

These medals and orders are given for extreme bravery, for exceptional naval or military services, or for other outstanding examples of soldierly qualities

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DONINGTON HALL and Dorchester are not the only prisoners of war camps from which interned men escape. An Englishman has just contrived to gain his liberty from Doberitz, the most important camp in Germany, on the outskirts of Berlin.

The details, which are published in the Berliner Tageblatt, indicate that the prisoner, who is described as "about thirty years of age," disappeared from Doberitz on Friday, September 3. At the end of a fortnight he contrived to make his way undetected to Murow, on the Mecklenburg coast of the Baltic, about 150 miles northeast of Berlin, where he secured a rowing-boat in which he started across the Baltic to Gjedser, in Denmark. When about halfway over he was sighted by the Danish ferry-steamer Princess Alexandrina. The captain steered toward him and took both boat and passenger to Denmark. The Englishman explained that he was bound for England, via Gjedser and Copenhagen. The rowing-boat has been returned to Warnemunde empty.

SHORTAGE OF COKE

Germany's winter wars are casting their shadow before. If November, December, January and February are as cold as usual it is freely predicted in Berlin that the strictest economy will be necessary if the heavily reduced supply of coke, the principal heating fuel, is to last. Modern German cities are communities of flats, which in 75 per cent. of cases are warmed by central heating. This consumes coke supplied by the gas companies, which in the past derived most of their coal from England and Upper Silesia, a mixture of the British and German coal having produced excellent coke.

Since the stoppage of British supplies the heating quality of German gas-coke has seriously deteriorated, and general anxiety is now expressed as to how the winter can be tided over, unless the weather should be unusually mild. Substitutes—Germany's war-time panacea in countless directions—are being worked out, but it is doubted if they will be available either soon enough or in adequate amount.

Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, states that despite all precautionary measures, it has not been found possible to provide for the civil population's requirements of illuminating oil for the autumn and approaching winter. Under Government auspices a so-called "war light" substitute for petroleum has been invented, which consumes spirits and produces light from a burner made out of other metals than sorely needed copper and brass. It can be applied to lamps

Another well-known Berlin resort, the historic Cafe National, in the Friedrichstrasse, closed its doors on October 1, the war having ruined its business. The "National" was famed for the fat women who frequented it, the spectacle of dozens of tables surrounded by women of 14 stone and more having long been one of the sights of Berlin.

SOCIALIST OBITUARIES

The latest lists, published by "Vorwarts" of Berlin Socialists, who have been killed on the battlefield are

ANOTHER BIG FAILURE

The Jessenitz Potash Works, Limited, of Mecklenburg, with a capital of £500,000, is a financial wreck. Both shareholders and creditors, the papers state, will lose everything. Germany has a practical world monopoly in potash, and the shutting off of its markets by the British fleet has delivered a serious blow to the entire industry.

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much longer than usual. The constant repetition of these reports must create a profound impression among the working classes of the capital. Since our last summary of these obituary notices Vorwarts has published the names of 63 leading members of the party whose death is mourned by the officials. These were all men who filled some sort of office in the party organization. The metal workers, as usual, show the largest number of deaths—65. Woodworkers, 21; lithographers, 5; transport association, 52; bookbinders, 44; brewers, 11; carpenters, 3; gas and waterworks' guild, 6; tailors, 6. The Association of "Free-thinkers and Cremationists" announce the death on the battlefield of two of their members. In the corner of the announcement is a sepulchral urn. Hermann Hartmann was killed on the battlefield "in sad fulfillment of his duty as soldier," and Ernst Herrmann was "killed in a war which was not wished by him."

DEARER NEWSPAPERS

The war begins to have disastrous consequences for German newspapers without a sound financial foundation. Raw material, in the shape of paper and ink, has risen, we are informed, to incredible heights, labor grows more scarce and must be higher paid, and the public grows less inclined to advertise. We hear that in all parts of Germany, the "Kase-Zeitungen"—those newspapers which are mainly employed for wrapping up cheese—are rapidly disappearing, with a valedictory promise to appear after the war.

In Bavaria 21 newspapers, and in Wurtemberg 26, have announced that their selling price on and after October 1 is to be doubled, as it is impossible to carry on business on the old conditions. Most of the newspapers of the south and west, among them the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and the "Kolnische Zeitung," are endeavoring to make both ends meet by raising the price of their advertisements.

PURGING THE BOOKSTALLS

The Prussian Minister for Railways thinks that in the midst of so terrible a war it is his duty to discourage lighter and more frivolous literature at the railway bookstalls, which in Germany are controlled by the various railway Ministries. Complaints have reached him that far too much prominence is given by the the lessees of the bookstalls to books of a doubtful character, and that the travelling public only too readily buy the sensational and morbid and amusing when they might be more profitably employed in perusing good wholesome "German" books of an improving tendency.

Instructions have therefore been given to the bookstall men to discourage, as much as in their power, the sale of vicious literature and to encourage the sale of other books, lists of which have been applied to them.

In Cologne there is trouble of another sort. The women conductors have been forbidden to use at the terminal stations the same waiting rooms as their male colleagues, or to sit in the same car while resting. A notice has been issued warning them against any infringement of this regulation. Should male conductors enter the car or room where they are sitting they are to be warned off the premises, and should they persist in remaining the women are to leave. A city father of Cologne, when remonstrated with regarding so drastic a rule, stated that the women could not be trusted.

The Labor Exchanges in Berlin and other large cities are advertising extensively for women to assist in getting in the potato harvest. The official accounts state that the potato harvest is better than the average, but great difficulty is experienced in obtaining

WOMEN TRAM CONDUCTORS

There is constant trouble and friction with the women employed on the tram and omnibus lines. It seems they are not so amenable to discipline as men. They come to work, we are told, in a casual sort of way in the morning, most of them unpunctual and wearing their uniforms in a slovenly way. General complaints are heard that they fail to run the cars on time, that they ring the bell at untimely moments, and are too attentive to affairs on the street which do not immediately concern them. One grumbler, writing to the Berliner Tageblatt, says that they think far too much of their coffee, a refreshment at which they are always punctual.

men, even for the heaviest part of the work. High wages are promised to women, and in Berlin alone nearly 5,000 have applied for work and are being forwarded to different parts of the country.

Women are being largely employed on the coarser kinds of work in connection with the new elevated and underground railway which is being built from north to south of Berlin. They are doing the work which navvies in this country look after—digging, shovelling earth, handling rails, planks, etc. Hundreds of them are employed on the exceedingly arduous labor of wheeling earth into lighters. The average wage is \$3.50 a week for a ten hours' day.

In a Berlin journal appears the following advertisement: "Educated lady required for about 8 weeks for light counting house work. From 9 to 1 and from 3 to 6. Weekly wages \$2." "Vorwartz" calculates that this works out at about 4 cents an hour, and wonders how the educated lady will manage. There are sure to be hundreds of applications.

"TERRIBLE GRAVITY."

"The German nation realizes the terrible gravity of the bloody combat now being fought in the west. Our foes are trying with every resource at their command—and will continue to try—to break through the German front. They are not disposed so soon again to abandon the goal they have set themselves is plainly evident from Mr. Asquith's statement in Parliament. His words show that the French and English are bent on enforcing decisive action. We are ready for it and may await the continuance of the fight with confidence. It is not the German way to break forth in light-hearted jubilation because we have succeeded thus far in wrecking all the enemy's ferocious attempts to smash through our lines. On the contrary, the harder the struggle the more German strength will steel itself. Against this invincible German power of resistance all the previous bombastically announced 'offensives' have crashed to pieces. So will it be this time!

"Our enemies may count with certainty on our bringing strong forces to threatened points. But it would be madness for them to imagine that we must thereby weaken other parts of our front. Germany is not exhausted, as our foes are so fond of making believe. We possess sufficient free reserves which can be placed anywhere at any time without reducing the strength of our fronts, east or west, at any point whatever. We shall impose recognition of this fact upon our enemies."

LOOKING FOR COPPER.

The Kaiser's door-knobs of copper, nickel, and brass, his jam-pots, washing cauldrons, ash-trays,

Germany appears to have gone almost frantic with joy over the War Loan result. The Lokalanzeiger says it was bombarded with inquiries as to whether the flags should be hung out, as the triumph of the "silver bullets" was quite as important a victory for the Germans as "a great victory out there on the bloody battlefield."

COFFEE.

"The Fatherland needs coffee." Thus a frankly headed advertisement in the Fatherland, New York, in which "the Hamburg-American Coffee Company" offers to send 5lb. of coffee to any part of Germany or Austria-Hungary, "where it has become exceedingly scarce," for \$1.84, including carriage and packing charges. "Money refunded if delivery not made."

and tea kettles—in fact, all his earthly possessions in household metals, excepting, of course, tooth-pick stands—are to be confiscated like those of the humblest of his subjects. Official announcement to that effect is made in the Cologne Gazette of Sunday last.

The custodians of all the Emperor's fifty-four castles and royal residences, as well as the opera-houses and theatres he subsidises, have just been notified that the obligation to furnish the authorities with full inventories of metal articles applies to imperial property in every respect. The Lord Chamberlains of the Crown Prince and other members of the Imperial Family have received the same warning.

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In the same pro-German organ "The Transatlantic Relief Package Company" advertise that it is prepared to ship \$1.90, \$3.80 or \$9.00 packages to Germans "at home or at the front" containing such favorite dainties as smoked herrings seasoned with tomato sauce, Norwegian fish in olive oil, liver sausage, 'meat cakes,'

cooked salmon, and smoked sprats in tomato sauce or olive oil.

Page-wide headlines reading "Zeppelin Attacks on London" were the overshadowing features of the newspapers of a few days ago, which informed the German public of the latest achievements of their nocturnal air assassins. "Undamaged Return of Our Airships" ran an obviously jubilant headline over a point of the news on which special stress seemed to be laid. Stating that "the east coast of England and London were visited by Zeppelins on two nights in succession," the semi-official Cologne Gazette remarks:

"The fact that within forty-eight hours German airship squadrons were over the English capital and English manufacturing establishments cannot fail to have its effect over there. It will have all the more effect as both times our explosive and incendiary bombs did their terrible work, while our ships, notwithstanding the heavy fire to which they were subjected, all returned without damage of any kind."

A RENEGADE BRITON.

Herr Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the renegade son of a British admiral, was sixty years old last Thursday, and his birthday was commemorated in the German Press as befits a Hun national hero. In a lurid panegyric in the Reventlovian Deutsche Tageszeitung this passage occurs—a certificate of Chamberlain's treason which leaves nothing to be desired:

"I love Germany passionately, and believe in her destiny!" Thus Herr Chamberlain recently wrote to the author of this article. This genial son of an English admiral extends us the hand of friendship at a time when his nation is inflamed with infernal hate against Germany. His 'War Reflections,' which earned him the Iron Cross with white ribbon from Kaiser Wilhelm, all deserved this distinction for they have inspired Germans with no less enthusiasm and courage in midst of this terrible combat than did the address of the immortal Fichte in the case of our forefathers during the Napoleonic wars."

The other idolized British renegade, Aubrey Stanhope, news editor of the Continental Times, the German Government's "organ for Americans," appears to have escaped internment at Ruhleben by passing himself off as an American. The Berliner

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influence their decisions. Opportunities for marriage had undoubtedly been seriously diminished by the ravages of the battlefield. But girls and women must lose no time bemoaning their fate. It was their duty to emulate the spirit of Germany's brave army and have courage. They not only owed that to themselves but to Germany's entire economic life. It was already proved that commerce and industry contained countless openings for women, hitherto not taken advantage of. Girls should not waste their time grieving over wrecked matrimonial hopes, but bestir themselves to give their lives "a new goal" and find "their happiness" in doing their duty.

hope's effusions, describes him as "the well-known American journalist, who has proved in numerous writings that he is really neutral." Stanhope is a member of a well-known family in the British Peerage.

THE MATRIMONIAL SITUATION.

Germany's enormous losses in men are giving the Fatherland's marriageable girls and women furiously to think. A special meeting to consider "the matrimonial situation" was held in Berlin last week. The papers describe the attendance as "enormous," the question for discussion being, "What is the best thing to be done for the thousands of young women whose fiancés have fallen on the field of honor or been rendered unmarriageable by their many wounds?" Frau Gertrud Baumer, the principal speaker, tendered this advice not only to the heart-broken girls themselves but to teachers and parents who are able to

READY, AYE READY.



"With steam up we await the cowardly English."
—From the New York Herald.



The King's Appeal

TO MY PEOPLE:

"At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my Empire's effort, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free Empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

"The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily, and take your share in these fights.

"In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to your brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

GEORGE

England and Her Colonies

She stands a thousand-wintered tree,
By countless morns impearled;
Her broad roots coil beneath the sea,
Her branches sweep the world;
Her seeds, by careless winds conveyed,
Clothe the remotest strand
With forests from her scatterings made,
New nations fostered in her shade,
And linking land with land.

* * * * *

O ye by wandering tempest sown
'Neath every alien star,
Forget not whence the breath was blown
That wafted you afar!
For ye still her ancient seed

On younger soil let fall—
Children of Britain's island-breed,
To whom the Mother in her need
Perchance may one day call.

DIED FOR
KING AND
COUNTRY

LIEUT. GEORGE K. K. Wilgress, of Brockville, Ont., who was recently killed by the bursting of a shell "somewhere in France," was born in January 1895 at Clarksburg, near Collingwood, Ontario, and came to Brockville with his parents in his first year and spent practically his whole life there. He was educated at St. Alban's School, Brockville, and passed into the Royal Mili-



FELL ON THE FIELD OF HONOR.—Lieut. George K. K. Wilgress, a popular Brockville officer who was killed in action recently in France.

TOMBE AU CHAMP D'HONNEUR.—Le lieutenant George K. K. Wilgress, un populaire officier de Brockville qui fut récemment tué à l'action en France.

ary College, Kingston, 1913, standing seventh in his class.

While a student at St. Alban's he took an active part in athletics, running, tennis, etc., and was Captain of the football team in 1912 and 1913, leading his team to victory in 1913 cleaning up all the other teams and winning the Inter-School Championship.

After graduating from St. Albans he took part in survey work in Western Canada and while on a government survey in Alberta in 1914, after war had been declared he terminated his connection with the party as quickly as possible and came home to enlist for overseas service. He qualified as lieutenant and was attached to the 21st Battalion at Kingston. He trained at Kingston all winter and went to England with the Battalion in May, 1915. He entered the war zone in September, 1915.

Lieut. Wilgress was idolized by the men of his company, of whom were Brockville boys, and letters from the front have contained many kind references to his great personal popularity. He was always thoughtful for the care and comfort of his men, kindly considerate of their shortcomings but withal a good officer holding efficiency as the first requisite of his command. He was officer in command of No. 1 Platoon of No. 1 Company, under Major Elmer Jones, also of Brockville. (Lt.-Col. W. St. Pierre Hughes, O.C., 21st Batt.)

In a recent letter home Lieut. Wilgress paid this tribute to the soldiers he esteemed so highly:

"Well I am certainly in love with our Canadian boys. They are men and Christians in the finest sense of the word. Perhaps one gets as good an idea of a man's character from censoring his letters as from anything else, and I have seen the most delicately written and affectionate letters from big rough, hard-hitting lads that the casual observer would put down as "rough-necks" without a particle of sentiment in them. I can't say too much in praise of the Canadian troops. When they return to Canada they will be

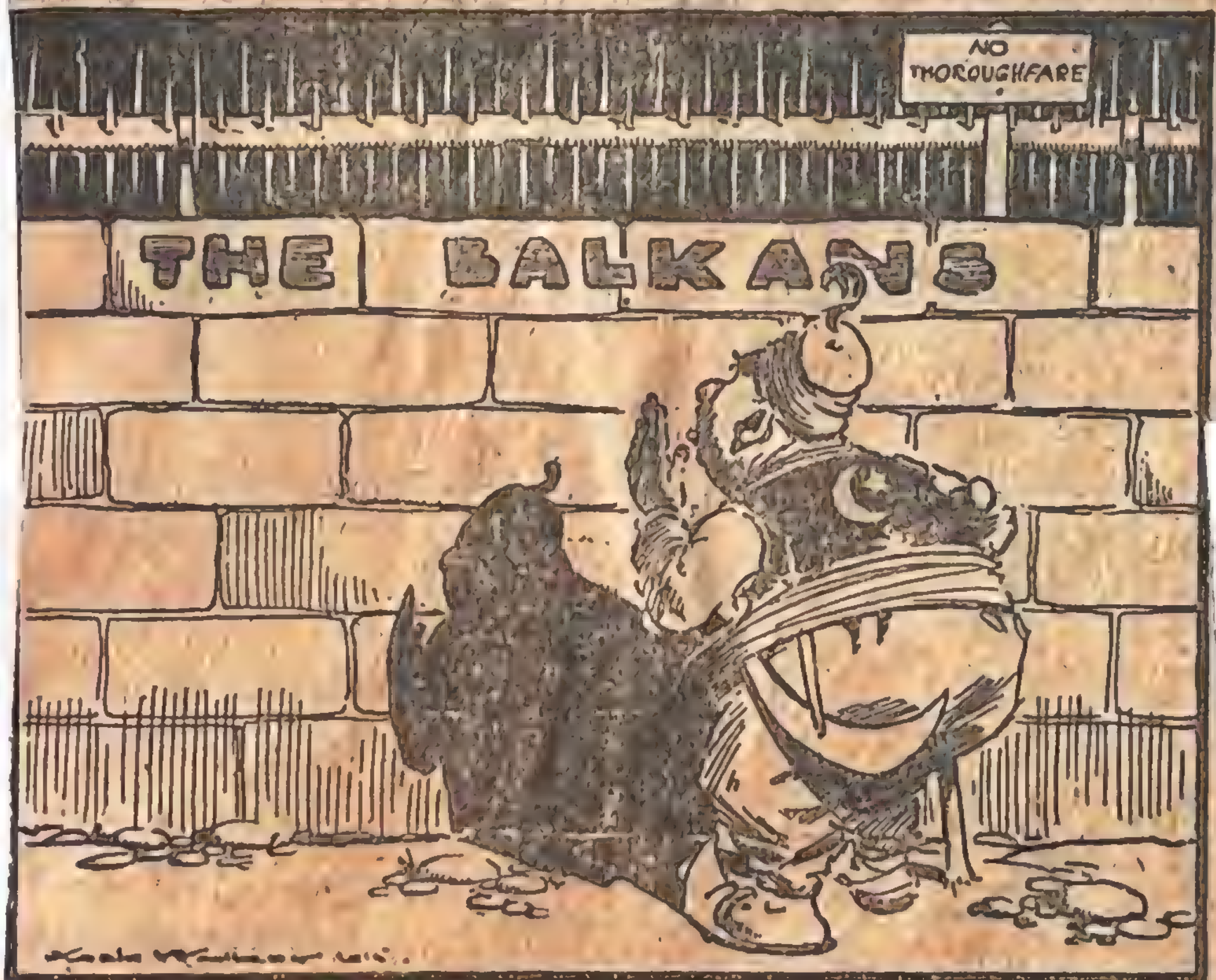
the greatest uplifting force the land has ever known. The next generation should be a generation of MEN."

In his last letter to his mother, Lieut. Wilgress said:

"Thank God I am here — I would not be anywhere else for anything in the world."

Lieut. Wilgress was the youngest officer in the 21st Battalion and the first officer of that Battalion to fall in the service of his country.

IT IT WASN'T FOR THE BALKANS IN BETWEEN.



turkey:—"Come along, William, with those shells and things. I'm waiting."

NOW that an Italian liner, carrying more than four hundred passengers, has been sunk by an Austrian submarine it will be in order for President Wilson to show that his "stand for humanity" includes Italians. Piracy in the Mediterranean will be checked—not by "notes" but by the methods with which the British navy checked it in the waters surrounding the British Isles.

W hen restored to health, made his speech in the Commons on the progress of the war, he had beaten all records in his joint capacity of Prime Minister and Leader of the House. Lord Palmerston's period of six years and three months is left behind. Mr. Gladstone discharged the combined duties for five years, and Lord John Russell for six. It is now therefore open to Mr. Asquith to claim that since the days of Pitt no one has served his country in both capacities longer than he.

"ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS."



As Sung by the Kaiser.

In the course of the two last Balkan campaigns of 1912-13 the total strength of Bulgaria's operating armies rose to nine first line and six reserve infantry divisions, the latter being largely made up of volunteers from Thrace and Macedonia, together with Territorial or Lanstorm troops. There were, also, three independent cavalry brigades, two of which were formed into an independent cavalry division. From first to last roughly 3,60,000 men, including 260,000 rifles, 5,000 sabres, and from 800 to 900 guns of all calibres were actually placed in the field. This aggregate, however, comprised practically the whole of Bulgaria's fighting manhood out of a population of little over four millions, and

there remained at home no more than 15,000 or 20,000 able bodied males.

To-day, owing to the greater influx of both recruits and volunteers from her newly acquired territories in Thrace and Macedonia, the Bulgarian field forces would probably consist of 10 first line and five reserve divisions, plus two of volunteers, or 17 in all, while her ultimate reserves in men must have been appreciable increased by her territorial expansion.. Instead of 400,000 her aggregate man power would be nearer half a million.

Thrilled Europe.

The Bulgarian division—there are no corps formation, three to five di-

THE BATTLE LINE IN THE BALKANS



the danger to the Serbian army from the converging wings

visions constitute the normal army command—is, numerically speaking, a very strong unit of its kind since its full establishment approaches 21,000. It is formed of 16 battalions of infantry and 10 four-gun field batteries—including one of 4.7 inch howitzers. There are, in addition, some 36 mountain and 6 heavy howitzer—5.9 inch—batteries to be distributed among the several armies as circumstances may require.

Thus, at first glance, the Bulgarian army would appear to be a very formidable one indeed, and so it is if regard be had to the fighting qualities of the men, as instanced by their exploits against the Turks in 1912, which literally thrilled Europe at the time. But in 1912 the Bulgarians were fighting very much after the fashion of 40 or 50 years ago, and not all under the scientific conditions that prevail today. Neither side possessed monster howitzers, nor ten of thousands of machine guns, nor particularly elaborate wire entanglements, nor armored trenches. Moreover, the Bulgarians were fighting against an utterly disorganized and demoralized enemy who was lamentably short of technical equipment of every kind.

Saved From Disaster.

The Balkan War of 1912 was essentially an infantry war, and the conduct of the Bulgarian infantry at Kirk-Kilissee and Nule Burgas under Radko Dimitrieff's leadership was superb, being as remarkable for dash in the assault as for marching powers and physical endurance generally. Yet, even so, its storming tactics were rather severely criticized by French and British military critics as too reckless, and by German critics as not reckless enough because of the Bulgarian commanders' partiality for night attacks.

Both groups of critics, however, were agreed on one point which is that the co-operation of the three main armies, infantry, cavalry and artillery, was most defective, and, in the face of a better trained, better equipped and more ably led enemy than the Turk, could easily have led to disaster. The Bulgarian artillery did not give their infantry the support the latter were entitled to expect when storming fortified positions. The Bulgarian gunners did well enough against the Turkish in-

fantry and the munitionless Turkish batteries in the open, but when, as at Adrianople and before Chatalja lines, they had to tackle hostile artillery in concealed emplacements they frequently "came a cropper." Their observation powers were poor, their ranging and sighting methods and apparatus most inadequate. They were completely stalemated at Chatalja, and only saved from a similar fate before Adrianople by the vastly superior Serbian guns and gunnery.

A "Scrap" Artillery.

Again, the Bulgarian cavalry failed signally on almost every possible occasion to follow up the Bulgarian infantry's successes by riding down the broken and fleeing Turk, and preventing at least part of his forces reaching safety.

After its successive defeats at Kirk Kilisse and Nule Burgas, the Turkish right wing should never have been allowed to make good its escape. The Bulgarian cavalry division could and should have intercepted its retreat, but King Ferdinand's horse remained inactive, showing a total lack of initiative. It is only fair to add that it was numerically weak for the task, and badly mount-

ed. The same conditions still apply and the Bulgarian gun teams, are still inadequate in both quality and numbers to permit of the effective draught of the whole of Bulgaria's available artillery material. Moreover, the usefulness of the large stocks of cannon is greatly discounted by their perplexing want of uniformity. Bulgaria's is, essentially, what might be termed a "scrap" artillery. The field and howitzer batteries attached to the ten first line divisions are, no doubt, all of a quick-firing pattern, and all "75's," but of these some hail from Creusot, others—captured from the Turks—from Krupps, and many have not been improved by the wear and tear they underwent in 1912-13.

As for the reserve divisions a good deal of the material allotted to them, and in particular the howitzers, must be of an obsolete and slow-firing pattern. Little more than half of the mountain artillery is really modern, and that, too, a mixture of Krupps and Creusots, while the heavy howitzers date back to 1897, although "reconstructed" in 1905.

Lack of Leadership.

If, as there is every reason to expect, the Balkan war of 1915 proves to be like that on the eastern and western fronts, an artillery war, Bulgaria will fare none too well.

Finally, there is good ground for the belief that the Bulgarian Army of 1915 will lack two of the main factors that explained its brilliant victories in 1912—viz., morale, and leadership. The war of 1912, from a Bulgarian standpoint, was a people's war, a national war, a war for right and freedom. The war of 1915 would be a war for the enslavement of the Bulgarian nation by the despots of Potsdam and Constantinople, a war in which the Bulgarian soldier would find himself arrayed against the compatriot of Gladstone and Sko-

beleff, the men who freed him from the Turkish yoke forty years ago, against the British and the Russian uniforms.

In what spirit could the Bulgarian Tommy take the field in those circumstances against the liberators of his race and without the leadership of those who led him to victory in 1912? For there is not one in command at present. Instead of Savoff, the Bulgarian Moltke, the Commander-in-Chief of 1912, and his equally brilliant Chief of Staff, Fitcheff—the former in disgrace, the latter recently resigned in disgust at King Ferdinand's proposed betrayal of the Slav cause—there have been appointed two recently promoted and obscure colonels, while the new Bulgarian Minister of War, Kutincheff, is the one Bulgarian Army commander who suffered a series of really ignominious defeats at the hands of the Serbian national hero, Field-Marshal Putnik, in 1913.

A Bulgarian Sedan.

Had not Bulgaria's national hero, Radko Dimitrieff, rushed to his rescue at the eleventh hour, Kutincheff and two of the Bulgarian armies would have been either captured or annihilated by the Serbians. Alone Dimitrieff prevented a Bulgarian Sedan, but today Dimitrieff is fighting with the Russians for the cause of free-

dom. He has returned to Bulgaria on Ferdinand's behalf. He has returned his Bulgarian decorations to King Ferdinand, who knows that he may reappear at the right moment on Bulgarian soil and appeal to the veterans of Kirk Kilisse and Nule Burgas not to betray their country, the Slav cause, and their liberators for a foreign-born monarch in German pay! Were he to do this, I am sure the Bulgarian peasant soldier would rally to Dimitrieff and clear the Sofia Palace of its Potsdam crowd, and set up in their stead a truly democratic and national Government. If the Allied diplomats have any imagination, let them ask the Tsar of Russia to release Dimitrieff at once in order to save Bulgaria from the irretrievable disaster with which the selfish and traitorous Ferdinand is threatening this luckless country for the second time within two years.

Greece's Quota.

It is difficult to say what Greece will ultimately do. M. Venizelos is a strong man, a clear-headed man, and had he remained at the head of affairs there is no doubt that Greece would have been found fulfilling her treaty obligations to Serbia. But though the political position is far from clear, we are fully informed regarding the military resources of Greece. When Greece entered the 1912 campaign against Turkey she possessed little more than four field divisions. As the war developed these were gradually raised to ten, plus an independent brigade in Epirus. Since that time, on the so-called reinforced peace footing, no fewer than eleven infantry divisions and one cavalry brigade—or, rough-

ly 120,000 men—have been constantly maintained at full strength. In this war in addition to the two normal annual contingents of recruits, some 100,000 men, drawn from the districts of New Greece—in Macedonia and Thrace—have received military instruction so that today upon a general mobilization, at least seven reserve divisions, to be eventually increased to eleven—one for each first line division—can be raised. These 18 divisions constitute the six corps—each of three divisions—which, along with at least two independent cavalry brigades, now make up the Greek operating army. The latter could, therefore, take the field with an aggregate strength of roughly 230,000 men. Behind these there would still remain available four divisions of the second line, of 50,000 men, plus about 100,000 Territorials, Militia, and Volunteers.

Numerically it will be noticed that a Greek division is a decidedly small unit of its kind, comprising only nine infantry battalions, roughly 12,500 men, but its size is well adapted to operations in mountainous theatres such as the Greek frontier. In most divisions at least one of the nine battalions is one of the khaki kilted Evzonoi, or Highland Light Infantry, renowned, like the Italian Alpini, for their climbing powers and athletic prowess. Owing to the nature of their country Greek infantry tactics do not, like the Bulgarian, favor massed formations, but extended fronts, individual initiative, and good shooting, so that the Greek generals are perhaps less experienced on the whole than their Bulgarian rivals in the handling of big commands.

On the other hand the Greek guns and gunners are incomparably superior to those of Bulgaria, and the proportion of guns to rifles is much higher per division than in the Bulgarian army. To every Greek division seven or eight field or mountain batteries are attached with, in the case of fifteen divisions, a field howitzer battery in addition. The strongest point, however, of the Greek artillery is the uniformity and modernity of its material, the whole of which, including the "75" field gun, the "75" mountain gun—carried in sections by mules—and the "120" (4.7 inch) field howitzer are of the most up-to-date French pattern from the famous Schneider Works.

The New Road.

The mountain gun in particular, as perfected by the Greek engineer, Danglis, is probably the most powerful weapon of the type, capable of holding its own with the field piece of corresponding calibre. Hence the decision of the Greek General Staff eventually to provide each division with an equal number of field and mountain batteries.

Finally, there is the Greek by no means contemptible but nimbly-handled little navy comprising two large and fairly modern battleships, three older and smaller battleships, the beautiful armored cruiser George

Avroni, two light cruisers, a score or so of torpedo boat destroyers and sea-going torpedo boat destroyers, and two submarines. The services of this fleet might prove of considerable value to the Allies (should Greece yet join with the four Entente Powers) in any operations against Bulgaria's Aegean coast, while the Russian Black Sea fleet covered a Russian landing off Varna or Burgas.

Germany's open hostility would—assuming, of course, that Greece was faithful to her promise to Serbia—open up to the Allies two new converging and easier, if longer, overland routes to Constantinople, along the Salonika-Dedegatch-Adrianople and the Nisch-Sofia-Adrianople main lines. Had the Kaiser thought of this when he urged his new Balkan confederate to dynastic suicide?

ALLIES GATHERING TO HURL TEUTONS BACK OVER RHINE

Men Waiting Eagerly While
Joffre's Guns Prepare
Path

TOWNS FOUGHT FOR
FOOT BY FOOT

American Correspondent
Optimistic After Inspection
of Progress

NEW YORK, Nov. 15. — A special cable to the Tribune from a Paris correspondent says:

The great French offensive has not ceased.

Three days ago I left Paris, pessimistic, doubtful of the results attained in the last thrust and questioning whether the attack that was to drive the Germans from France would be resumed.

I returned today after three days spent on the ground captured in Artols since the offensive began. And now I am optimistic, reassured by what I have seen, and confident that the enemy will be rolled back by a surge which gathers momentum every day.

For Joffre's big gunners are preparing the way, just as they prepared the way for the great assault at the end of September. Batteries to the right and batteries to the left, I have seen guns standing on the Artols front almost wheel to wheel, and pounding steadily at the German trenches day and night.

MEN WAITING EAGERLY.

Many times in the course of my visit I saw soldiers run from shelters to positions in the trenches and peer eagerly through the crevasses, or cautiously over the tops of the trenches watching the results of a particularly violent cannonade, as though they, too, expected at any minute the order to charge the German lines.

I returned to Paris more impressed than ever by the qualities of the French soldier, convinced beyond argument that the offensive had not ceased, and understanding from the study of the ground how criminal would be the waste of life in another attack on a grand scale when a little patience under methods in use will achieve the results at the expense of not one per cent in blood.

This Artols country bears a close resemblance to the Champagne district. It is one of the same chalk formation and, like the Champagne, the character of the country is low, rolling hills, averaging something under 600 feet in height. But scattered among these hills are a few narrow valleys cut in deep gullies, bordered by high escarpments. It was these gullies that made the strength of the position for the Germans and the difficulty for the French. On the eastern side of the September battleground is a long, low crest called the "Crete de Vimy," which is in the form of a great arch facing west and stretches from Givenchy on the north, south, through Givenchy en Gohelle and Thelus almost to Arras.

A FINE COUNTRY.

From the western valley the ground rolls up to the crest, whence it slopes slowly away to the great plain of Douai. West of Crete de Vimy, and pointing toward it like the outstretched fingers of a huge hand, is a series of "massives," high, steep-sided hills with deep narrow valleys between. Notre Dame de Lorette is one of these "massives," while in the valleys lie Ablain, St. Nazaire and Carency, and where two valleys come together in front of Ablain, under the Crete de Vimy, is Souchez. Further south Neuville St. Vaast lies in front of La Targette, at the debouchment of an-

other valley.

Givenchy, Notre Dame de Lorette, Ablain, Carency, Souchez, the Massif of Mont St. Eloi, La Targette and Neuville St. Vaast mark the culminating points of the great fight which has brought the Germans to the precarious position in which they now are. A few months ago, in some cases only a few weeks ago, all these positions were in the hands of the Germans. The French most advanced lines were in the Listerie of the Bois de Bouvigny, well behind the spurs of Notre Dame de Lorette. One saw the German trenches creeping up over the chalk cliffs at Notre Dame and looked down on Ablain, Carency, Souchez, La Targette and Neuville.

Now these trenches face the other way. They are no longer turned against the French line on the border of the Bois de Bouvigny, but against the Germans on the far side of the Crete de Vimy.

HOUSE BY HOUSE.

We had walked through Ablain St. Nazaire on the main road to Souchez while the roar of the guns pounding the German lines accompanied us. For Ablain was taken house by house. What was left of it was a few sections of walls standing shoulder high. Ahead of us was Souchez, the scene of more house-to-house fighting, and its fate was still worse than that of Ablain. It was levelled to the ground. Not even a section of the walls was standing. We came to former German trenches now occupied by happy Frenchmen, and climbed through deep, soft mud to what had been the quarters of the German commander, but was now the house of a French captain and two lieutenants.

There we lived deep underground, by the light of three candles, that made queer shadows on the sandbag roof, crowded in our little cave and ate luncheon, washed down by good red wine and good French coffee. While outside the rain beat down in steady torrents and the big guns rashed at ten-second intervals. The hurp roar of the 75's in quick succession brought us to the surface, where we saw soldiers crowding from the shelters to the trenches.

The Bosche Marmites were bursting on nearby crests and throwing up huge clouds of black smoke. The French 120's whistled a devil's chorus over our heads, while across the valley there was a wall of smoke above the Crete de Vimy from the shells bursting in the German lines. A dozen times that day we heard interjected in the steady roar of the big guns the sharp dry barks of the 75's.

All along the Artols front the Germans had been driven from the great natural fortress back over the Crete de Vimy, to the point where they now are in the position of a man clinging desperately by the tips of his fingers to the edge of a precipice. South of Ablain and Souchez, a point a little north of Neuville, and immediately under Hill 123, which the

French have named Les Cinq Chateaux, the Germans made their most desperate stand.

A STIFF STRUGGLE.

Neuville itself was a fiercely contested battle ground and, like Ablain, Souchez, and Carency, was taken house by house. Indeed, every town and village throughout the region was fought for inch by inch, but Neuville was particularly difficult because the Germans had connected it by tunnels with the trenches in

and. The eastern boundary Neuville now resembles a line of perforations in a cheque book, where the cheque joins the stubs, for the French spent days dropping millions of shells in huge semi-circles around the far side of the town, destroying the tunnels before they swarmed a final grand attack, seized the trenches and drove the Germans over the hill.

But north, at Les Cinq Chemins the Germans held for three days after all the rest of the line had been taken. If they had been able to hold that salient, the work of the French would have been minimized. The German officers kept their men in their work with the mighty effort of despair. In the first days of the battle one lone Frenchman had served to the German trenches at Les Cinq Chemins and when his comrades joined him three days later he told a graphic story of German soldiers weeping and begging to be allowed to surrender, while the officer with drawn revolvers drove them into the flight.

THE LAST POINT.

That was the last point to be taken. With the fall of Les Cinq Chemins the Germans lost their last footing on the Artois Hills and were over the Crête de Vimy, on the edge of the plain of Douai. The French lines now run from Givenchy to Arras along the western slope of Crête de Vimy, while the German lines, hidden from the French by the crest of the hill, are on the eastern slope.

Givenchy and Arras are the two anchors of the French lines. Arras is firmly held, with the French lines nearly two kilometres to the east. The French and German lines touch in Givenchy. On its eastern side Givenchy projects beyond the Crête de Vimy and debouches on to the plain of Douai. The French came down from Notre Dame de Lorette and turned the Germans out of Ablain, came from Mont St. Elol and turned them out of Carency, seized La Targette by a frontal attack and, in a great pitched battle along the whole western face of the Crête de Vimy, threw the Germans clear back over the crest and sent them flying across the plain of Douai.

But instead of that great cost in blood, the French big guns pound steadily night and day at the German lines and hold the German soldiers close in their trenches, while steadily, night and day, yard by yard, the French seize Givenchy, and in the simple words of an officer of the French General Staff, "When we get Givenchy the Germans will have to go away. And they cannot stop on the plain of Douai. They will have to go much further."

RELATES DOINGS OF THE CANADIANS IN LOOS ADVANCE

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
from our London Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur Street, London, Nov. 1

Further interesting stories come from the Canadian front. A drummer in the Canadian Field Artillery resident in Trenton, Ont., now visiting London, gives your representative details of the doings of the Canadian unit employed in the recent Loos advance. He says:

"The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery took our place within the Canadian lines, where a feint was being made to hold the Germans in that part of the war. We proceeded elsewhere, and got into a position on Sunday night, September 19. We spent a day and a half registering. Immediately behind our headquarters were further guns, each covering a battery in front of them respectively.

"When the Germans first tried to shell our guns they caught our headquarters and did little damage. On Tuesday evening two dozen of us were in the remains of a village. Two whizz bangs, which the German equivalent of an 18-pounder, came through the wall and injured three men and women who were attending us. On Wednesday the bombardment began. The Germans replied hotly, sometimes sending three shells to our one, and sometimes not replying at all. We pounded away all day and night. At two a.m. on Saturday we stopped. The guns were cool before the final bombardment. At four o'clock every gun roared and kept roaring till six o'clock, when the infantry advanced.

"As the infantry advanced we had to keep lifting the guns. They telephoned us to do so. The infantry took four lines of trenches, but had eventually to retire from the last two. These were so shattered by hell that they were not much use to anybody.

"Our casualties were not many, though we had some very narrow escapes. One German shell went through a dugout without exploding. Our infantry used smoke bombs. The wind was in our favor at first, but it shifted and blew the smoke back. We thought it was gas from the Germans and put on smoke helmets, but soon found out our mistake."

"I was gassed several months ago, and still suffer a bit from it. When we were relieved and sent to a French-Canadian Battalion fresh from home we were told that the officers had great difficulty in restraining men from charging the German trenches right away.

"When I left things were very quiet. We had Saxons in front of us.

They don't fire until we wake them up. When we are tired of doing nothing they sing out to us that they don't want to fire."

A DESOLATE SCENE.

Another Canadian who was in the

Loos fighting, formerly a member of the staff of the Bank of British North America now serving with the Second East Yorkshires, says the country being flat you could see a long way. Wherever you looked the scene was desolate. To add to the general misery of the surroundings it rained hard. With us it is a case of incessant bombing. The battalion on our left had no bombs and were consequently driven from the trench that left us open to fire. We had plenty of bombs. Each man carried ten. We set to work to bomb the Germans, it took us five hours, but we did it. We had spent a great deal of time in bomb practice, and also attended lectures on bombing, so we are experts at the business. The scene of the fighting was awful. Though a certain amount of good was done by the attack something went wrong somewhere, and the result disappointing.

"VINDERME"

200 WOMEN WOUNDED IN "PEACE" RIOTING BY BERLIN POLICE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—According to the president of a big Swiss bank, just back from Germany, the peace agitation is beginning seriously to permeate that country.

Huge demonstrations of several thousand women took place in Berlin, the banker says. Riots ensued, and the police had to charge with drawn sabres. There were 200 victims, all women.

The German censorship suppressed all references to the disturbances.

BATTLE OF LOOS-HULLUCH



The black line represents the new British front after the great offensive of September. The farthest points that were reached in the attack were Haisnes and Cite St. Auguste, each of them roughly two miles in advance of the eventual front.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF GREAT BATTLE OF LOOS FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH

Britain's Leader in the Field Tells Own Story
of Splendid Heroism Which Failed to Accom-
plish All Hoped for

Sir John French's complete official report on the "September offensive" better known as the Battle of Loos has just reached Canada. It is published in full below.

General Headquarters,
British Army, in France
Oct. 15, 1915

My Lord,

I have the honor to report the operations of the Forces under my command since the date of those described in my last despatch of June 15, 1915.

1. Those of the greatest importance took place during the last days of the period under report. Nevertheless the army under my command was constantly engaged throughout the whole time in enterprises which, though not securing the same important results, have yet had considerable influence on the course of events.

2. On June 2 the enemy made a final offensive in the Ypres salient with the object of gaining the trenches and position at Hooze. The attack was most determined, and was preceded by a severe bombardment. A gallant defence was made by troops of the 3rd Cavalry Division and 1st Indian Cavalry Division and our position was maintained throughout.

During the first weeks of June the front of the Second Army was extended to the north as far as the village of Boesinghe.

3. After the conclusion of the Battle of Festubert, the troops of the First Army were engaged in several minor operations.

By an attack delivered on the evening of June 15, after a prolonged bombardment, the 1st Canadian Brigade obtained possession of the German front line trenches north-east of Givenchy, but were unable to maintain them, owing to their flanks being too much exposed.

YPRES BATTLE.

4. On June 16 an attack was carried out by the 5th Corps on the Bellewaarde Ridge, east of Ypres.

The enemy's front line was captured, many of his dead and wounded being found in the trenches.

The troops, pressing forward, gained ground as far east as the Bellewaarde Lake, but found themselves unable to maintain the advanced position. They were, however, successful in securing and consolidating ground won during the first part of the attack on a front of a thousand yards, including the advanced position of the enemy's salient north of the Ypres-Menin road.

During this action the fire of artillery was most effective, prisoners testifying to its destructiveness and accuracy. It also prevented the delivery of counter-attacks, which were paralyzed at outset.

Over 200 prisoners were taken, besides some machine guns, trench material, and gun apparatus.

Holding attacks by the neighboring 2nd and 6th Corps were successful in helping the main attack whilst the 36th French Corps operated very usefully with artillery fire on Pilkem.

Near Hill 60 the 15th Infantry Brigade made four bombing attacks, gaining and occupying about 100 yards of trench.

On July 6 a small attack was made by the 11th Infantry Brigade on the German salient between Boesinghe

In the course of this operation it was necessary to move a gun of the 135th Battery, Royal Field Artillery into the front line to destroy an enemy sap-head. To reach its position the gun had to be taken over a high canal embankment, rafted over the canal under fire, pulled up a bank with a slope of nearly 45 degrees, and then dragged over three trenches and a sky line to its position seventy yards from the German lines. This was carried out without loss.

This incident is of minor importance in itself, but I quote it as an example of the daily difficulties which officers and men in the trenches are constantly called upon to overcome, and of the spirit of initiative and resource which is so marked a feature amongst them.

From July 10 to 12 the enemy made attempts, after heavy shelling, to recapture the lost portion of their line; but our artillery, assisted by that of the French on our left, prevented any serious assault from being delivered. Minor attacks were constant, but were easily repulsed by the garrison of our trenches.

On July 19 an enemy's redoubt at the western end of the Hooze defences was successfully mined and destroyed, and a small portion of the enemy's trenches was captured.

Short-Lived Success of Savage New Device of the German Army

5. Since my last despatch a new device has been adopted by the enemy for driving burning liquid into our trenches with a strong jet.

Thus supported, an attack was made on the trenches of the Second Army at Hooze, on the Menin road, early on July 30. Most of the infantry occupying these trenches were driven back, but their retirement was due far more to the surprise and temporary confusion caused by the burning liquid than to the actual damage inflicted.

Gallant endeavors were made by repeated counter-attacks to recapture the lost section of trenches. These, however, proving unsuccessful and costly, a new line of trenches was consolidated a short distance further back.

Attacks made by the enemy at the same time west of Bellewaarde Lake were repulsed.

On Aug. 9 these losses were brilliantly regained, owing to a successful attack carried out by the 6th Division. This attack was very well executed and resulted in the recapture, with small casualties, not only of the whole of the lost trenches, but, in addition, of 400 yards of German trench north of the Menin road.

At the end of this engagement it was estimated that between 400 and 500 German dead were lying on the battlefield.

Valuable help was rendered by two batteries of French artillery lent by Gen. Hely d'Oissel, commanding 36th French Corps.

ACTING WITH JOFFRE.

6. From the conclusion of the above-mentioned operations until the last week in September there was relative quiet along the whole of the British line, except at those points where the normal conditions of existence comprised occasional shelling or constant mine and bomb warfare. In these trying forms of encounter all ranks have constantly shown the greatest enterprise and courage, and have consistently maintained the upper hand.

The close accord and co-operation which has always existed between the Commander-in-Chief of our Allies and myself has been maintained, and I have had constant meetings with Gen. Joffre who has kept me informed of his views and intentions, and explained the successive methods by which he hopes to attain his ultimate object.

After full discussion of the military situation, a decision was arrived at for joint action, in which I acquiesced.

It was arranged that we should make a combined attack from certain points of the Allied line during the last week in September.

The reinforcements I have received enabled me to comply with several requests which Gen. Joffre has made that I should take over additional portions of the French line.

Positions of Enormous Strength Carried by Assault Near La Bassee

7. In fulfilment of the role assigned to it in these operations the Army under my command attacked the enemy on the morning of September 25.

The main attack was delivered by the 1st and 4th Corps between the La Bassee Canal on the north and a point of the enemy's line opposite the village of Grenay on the south.

At the same time a secondary attack, designed with the object of distracting the enemy's attention and holding his troops to their ground, was made by the 5th Corps on Bellewaarde Farm, situated to the east of Ypres. Subsidiary attacks, with similar objects, were delivered by the 3rd and Indian Corps north of the La Bassee Canal and along the whole front of the Second Army.

The object of the secondary attack by the 5th Corps was most effectively achieved, for not only was the enemy contained on that front, but we have reason to believe that reserves were hurried toward that point of the line.

The attack was made at daybreak by the 3rd and 14th Divisions, and at first the greater part of the enemy's front line was taken but, owing to the powerful artillery fire concentrated against them, the troops were unable to retain the ground, and had to return to their original trenches toward nightfall. The 5th Corps succeeded, however, in capturing two officers and 138 other prisoners.

SUCCESS ALONG LINE.

Similar demonstrations with equally good results were made along the whole front of the Second Army.

With the same object in view, those units of the First Army occupying the line north of the Bethune-La Bassee Canal were detailed to carry out some minor operations.

Portions of the 1st Corps assaulted the enemy's trenches at Glivenchy. The Indian Corps attacked the Moulin du Pietre, while the 3rd Corps was directed against the trenches at Le Briddoux.

These attacks started at daybreak and were at first successful all along the line. Later in the day the enemy brought up strong reserves, and after hard fighting and variable fortunes the troops engaged in this part of the line reoccupied their original trenches at nightfall. They succeeded admirably, however, in fulfilling the role allotted to them, and in holding large numbers of the enemy away from the main attack.

The 8th Division of the 3rd Corps and the Meerut Division of the Indian Corps were principally engaged in this part of the line.

On the front of Third Army subsidiary operations of a similar nature were successfully carried out.

The wing of the Royal Flying Corps attached to this army performed valuable work by undertaking distant flights behind the enemy's lines and by successfully blowing up railways, wrecking trains, and damaging stations on his line of communication by means of bomb attacks.

Valuable assistance was rendered by Vice-Admiral Bacon and a squadron of his Majesty's ships operating off Zeebrugge and Ostend.

8. The general plan of the main attack on September 25 was as follows:

In co-operation with an offensive movement by the 10th French Army on our right, the 1st and 4th Corps were to attack the enemy from a point opposite the little mining village of Grenay, on the south, to the La Bassee Canal, on the north. The Vermelles-Hulluch road was to be the dividing line between the two corps, the 4th Corps delivering the right attack, the 1st Corps the left.

In view of the great length of line along which the British troops were operating, it was necessary to keep a strong reserve in my own hand. The 11th Corps, consisting of the Guards, the 21st and the 24th Divisions, were detailed for this purpose.

This reserve was the more necessary owing to the fact that the 10th French Army had to postpone its attack until one o'clock in the day, and, further, that the corps operating on the French left had to be directed in a more or less south easterly direction, involving, in case of our success, a considerable gap in our line.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

To ensure, however, the speedy and effective support to the 1st and 4th Corps, in the case of their success, the 21st and 24th Divisions passed the night of the 24th-25th on the line Beuvry (to the east of Bethune)-Noeux les Mines. The Guards Division was in the neighborhood of Lille on the same night.

I also directed the General Officer Commanding Second Army to draw the 28th Division back to Bailleul to hold it in readiness to meet unexpected eventualities.

The British Cavalry Corps, less 3rd Cavalry Division, under General Farn-

shawe, was posted in the neighborhood of St. Pol and Bailleul les Peres; and the Indian Cavalry Corps, under General Rimington, at Doullens, both in readiness to co-operate with the French cavalry in exploiting any success which might be attained by the combined French and British forces. Plans for effective co-operation were fully arranged between the cavalry commanders of both armies.

The 3rd Cavalry Division, less one brigade, was assigned to the General Officer Commanding First Army as a reserve, and moved into the area of the 4th Corps on Sept. 21 and 22.

9. Opposite the front of the main line of attack the distance between the enemy's trenches and our own

TACTICAL POINTS.

The country over which the advance took place is open and overgrown with long grass and self-sown crops.

From the canal southward our trenches and those of the enemy ran, roughly, parallel up an almost imperceptible rise to the southwest.

From the Vermelles-Hulluch road southward the advantage of height is on the enemy's side as far as the Bethune-Lens road. There the two lines of trenches cross a spur in which the rise culminates, and thence the command lies on the side of the British trenches.

Due east of the intersection of spur and trenches, and a short mile away, stands Loos. Less than a mile further southeast is Hill 70, which is the summit of the gentle rise in the ground.

Other notable tactical points in our front were:

"Fosse 8" (1,000 yards south of Auchy) which is a coal mine with a high and strongly defended slag heap.

"The Hohenzollern Redoubt."—A strong work thrust out nearly 500 yards in front of the German lines and close to our own. It is connected with their front line by three communication trenches abutting in to the defences of Fosse 8.

Cite St. Elle.—A strongly defended mining village lying 1,500 yards south of Haisnes.

"The Quarries."—Lying half way to the German trenches west of Cite St. Elle.

ENEMY'S WILD FIRE.

Half a mile north of Hill 70 is "Puits 14 bis," another coal mine, possessing great possibilities for defence when taken in conjunction with a strong redoubt situated on the northeast side of Hill 70.

10. The attacks of the 1st and 4th Divisions were delivered at 6:30 a.m. and were successful all along the line, except just south of the Basse Canal.

The enemy met the advance by wild infantry fire of slight intensity but his artillery fire was accurate and caused considerable casualties.

The 47th Division on the right of the 4th Corps rapidly swung its left forward and occupied the southern outskirts of Loos and a big double slag heap opposite Grenay, known as the Double Crassier. Thence it pushed on, and, by taking possession of the cemetery, the enclosures and chalk pits south of Loos, succeeded in forming a strong defensive flank.

This London Territorial Division acquitted itself most creditably. It was skillfully led and the troops carried out their task with great energy and determination. They contributed largely to our success in this part of the field.

Town Taken After an Hour's Fighting—Gallant Scot Division

On the left of the 7th Division a Scottish Division of the New Armies (15th Division) assaulted Loos, Hill 70 and Fosse 14 bis.

The attack was admirably delivered, and in a little more than an hour parts of the division occupied Loos and its northern outskirts, Puits 14 bis and Hill 70, while some units had pushed on as far as Cite St. Auguste, a mile east of Hill 70.

The 15th Division carried out its advance with the greatest vigor, in spite of its left flank being exposed owing to the 1st Division on its left being checked.

About one p.m. the enemy brought up strong reserves, and the advanced portions of the division at Fosse 14 bis and on the far side of Hill 70, were driven in. We had, however, secured the very substantial gain of Loos and the western portion of Hill 70.

11. At 9:30 a.m. I placed the 21st and 24th Divisions at the disposal of the General Officer commanding First Army, who at once ordered the General Officer commanding the 11th Corps to move them up in support of the attacking troops.

Between 11 a.m. and 12 noon the central brigades of these divisions filed past me at Bethune and Noeux les Mines respectively. At 11:30 a.m. the heads of both divisions were within three miles of our original trench line.

As the success of the 47th Division on the right of the 4th Corps caused me less apprehension of a gap in our line near that point, I ordered the Guards Division up to Noeux les Mines, and the 28th Division to move in a southerly direction from Bailleul.

12. The first division, attacking on the left of the 15th, was unable at first to make any headway with its right brigade.

The brigades on its left (the 1st) was, however, able to get forward and penetrated into the outskirts of the village of Hulluch, capturing some gun positions on the way.

The determined advance of this brigade, with its right flank dangerously exposed, was the most praiseworthy, and, combined with the action of divisional reserves, was instrumental in causing the surrender of a German detachment some 500 yards in front of the right brigade in the northeast system of trenches.

The inability of the right of this division to get forward, had, however, caused sufficient delay to enable the enemy to collect local reserves behind the strong second line.

The arrangements for the planning and execution of the attack, and the conduct of the troops of the 4th Corps, were most efficient and praiseworthy.

13. In the attack of the 1st Corps the 7th Division was directed on the Quarries. The 9th Division was to capture the Hohenzollern Redoubt and then to push on to Fosse 8.

The assault of the 7th Division succeeded at once, and in a very short time they had reached the western edge of the Quarries, Cite St. Elle, and even the village of Haisnes, the tendency of the action having been to draw the troops northward.

On the right of the 9th Division the 26th Brigade secured Fosse 8 after heavy fighting, and the 28th Brigade captured the front line of the German trenches east of Vermelles railway. At the latter point the fighting was extremely severe; and this brigade suffering considerable losses, was driven back to its own trenches.

At nightfall, after a heavy day's fighting and numerous German counter-attacks, the line was roughly, as follows:

From the Double Crassier, south of Loos, by the western part of Hill 70, to the western exit of Hulluch thence by the Quarries and western end of Cite St. Elle, east of Fosse 8 back to our original line.

Throughout the length of the line heavy fighting was in progress, and our hold on Fosse 8, backed as it was by the strong defences and guns of Auchy, was distinctly precarious.

Heavy rain fell throughout the day, which was very detrimental to efficient observation of fire and reconnaissance by aircraft.

In the course of the night 25-26th September, the enemy delivered a series of heavy counter-attacks along most of our new front. The majority of these were repulsed with heavy loss, but in parts of the line, notably near the Quarries, our troops were driven back a certain distance.

At six p.m. the Guards Division arrived at Noeux les Mines, and on the morning of the 26th I placed them at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding First Army.

14. The situation at the Quarries described above, was readjusted by an attack of the 7th Division on the afternoon of September 26; and on that evening very heavy attacks delivered by the enemy were repulsed with severe loss.

On the 4th Corps front attacks on Hulluch and on the redoubt on the east side of Hill 70 were put in operation, but were anticipated by the enemy organizing a very strong offensive from that direction. These attacks drove in the advanced troops of the 21st and 24th Divisions, which were then moving forward to attack.

COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Reports regarding this portion of the action are very conflicting, and it is not possible to form an entirely just appreciation of what occurred in this part of the field.

At nightfall there was no change up to Hill 70, except for a small gain of ground south of Loos. From Hill 70 the line bent sharply back to the northwest as far as Loose-La Basse road, which it followed for 1,000 yards, bearing thence north-eastward to near the west end of Ouluch. Thence northward it was the same as it had been on the previous night.

The night of September 26-27 was as disturbed as the previous night for many further counter-attacks were made and constant pressure was maintained by the enemy.

A dismounted cavalry brigade was thrown into Loos to form a garrison.

On this day I placed the 28th Division at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the First Army.

I regret to say that Major-General Sir Thompson Capper, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., commanding the 7th Division, was severely wounded on the 26th, and died on the morning of the 27th. He was a most distinguished and capable leader, and his loss will be severely felt.

15. Soon after dawn on the 27th it became apparent that the brigade holding Fosse 8 was unable to maintain its position, and eventually it was slowly forced back until at nightfall our front at this point coincided with the eastern portion of the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

ATTACK ON HILL 70.

I regret to say that during this operation Major-General G. H. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., commanding the 9th Division, was killed whilst most gallantly endeavoring to secure the ground which had been won.

In the afternoon of this day the Guards Division, which had taken over part of the line to the north of the 4th Corps, almost restored our former line, bringing it up parallel to and slightly west of the Lens-La Basse road.

This division made a very brilliant and successful attack on Hill 70 in the afternoon. They drove the Germans off the top of the hill, but could not take the redoubt, which is on the northeast slope, below the crest. They also took the Chalk Pit, which lies north of Puits 14, and all the adjacent woods, but were unable to maintain themselves in the Puits itself, which was most effectively commanded by well-posted machine guns.

The 47th Division, on the right of the Guards, captured a wood farther to the south, and repulsed a severe hostile counter-attack.

The 28th was passed in consolidating the ground gained and in making a certain number of internal moves of divisions, in order to give the troops rest and to enable those units whose casualties had been heavy to refill their ranks with reinforcements.

The 47th Division made a little

more ground to the south, capturing one field gun and a few machine-guns.

HELP FROM FRENCH.

On the evening of this day the situation remained practically unchanged.

16. The line occupied by the troops of the First Army south of the canal became now very much extended by the salient with which it indented the enemy's line.

The French 10th Army had been very heavily opposed, and I considered that the advance they were able to make did not afford sufficient protection to my right flank.

On representing this to General Joffre he was kind enough to ask the commander of the northern group of French armies to render me assistance.

General Foch met these demands in the same friendly spirit which he has always displayed throughout the course of the whole campaign, and expressed his readiness to give me all the support he could.

On the morning of the 28th we discussed the situation, and the General agreed to send the 9th French Corps to take over the ground occupied by us, extending from the French left, up to and including that portion of Hill 70 which we were holding, and also the village of Loos.

This relief was commenced on Sept. 30 and completed on the two following nights.

17. During Sept. 29 and 30 and the first days of October fighting was almost continuous along the northern part of the new line, particularly about the Hohenzollern Redoubt and neighboring trenches, to which the enemy evidently attached great value. His attacks, however, invariably broke down with very heavy loss under the accurate fire of our infantry and artillery.

The Germans succeeded in gaining some ground in and about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, but they paid heavily for it in the losses they suffered.

I have to deplore the loss of a third most valuable and distinguished General of Division during these operations.

On the afternoon of Oct. 2 Major-Gen. F. D. V. Wing, C. B., commanding the 12th Division, was killed.

Nearly Nine Thousand Dead Left in Front of British in Attack

18. On the afternoon of Oct. 2 expectations in regard to a counter-attack were fulfilled. The enemy directed a violent and intense attack all along the line from Fosse 8 on the north to the right of the French 9th Corps on the south. The attack was delivered by some twenty-eight battalions in first line, with larger forces in support, and was prepared by a very heavy bombardment from all parts of the enemy's front.

At all parts of the line except two the Germans were repulsed with tremendous loss, and it is computed on reliable authority that they left some 8,000 to 9,000 dead lying on the battlefield in front of the British and French trenches.

On the right the attack succeeded in making a small and unimportant lodgment on the Double Crassier held by the French; whilst on the left the trench held by troops of the Guards Division to the north-east of the Hohenzollern Redoubt was temporarily captured. The latter was, however, speedily retaken, and at midnight on Oct. 9 the line held by the First Army was identically the same as that held before the enemy's attack started.

JUST UNDER FOUR MILES.

The main enemy attacks on the front held by our troops had been against the 1st Division in the neighborhood of the Chalk Pit and the Guards Division in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Both attacks were repulsed, and the enemy lost heavily from machine gun and artillery fire.

From subsequent information it transpires that the German attack was made by about twelve battalions against the line Loos-Chalk Pit, and that the attack by six to

NEW BRITISH FRONT



The British line in Flanders and Artois now stretches from Boesinghe (north of Ypres) to Hulluch (north of Lens).

Eight battalions was made from the direction of the Hohenzollern Redoubt against the Guards Division. Some eight or ten German battalions were directed against the French 9th Corps.

19. The position assumed by the 1st and 4th Corps on Sept. 25 was an exceptionally strong one. It extended along a distance of some 6,500 yards, consisted of a double line, which included works of considerable strength, and was a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters. Some of the dug-outs and shelters formed veritable caves thirty feet below the ground, with almost impenetrable head cover. The enemy had expended months of labor upon perfecting these defences.

The total number of prisoners captured during these operations amounted to fifty-seven officers and 3,000 other ranks. Material which fell into our hands included twenty-six field guns, forty machine guns, and three minenwerfer.

I deeply regret the heavy casualties which were incurred in this battle, but in view of the great strength of the position, the stubborn defence of the enemy, and the powerful artillery by which he was supported, I do not think they were excessive. I am happy to be able to add that the proportion of slightly wounded is relatively very large indeed.

"Efficiency of Artillery Exceeds Expectations" Even Enemy Deceived

20. Since the date of my last despatch the Army has received strong reinforcements, and every reinforcement has had its quota of Field Artillery. In addition, numerous batteries of heavy guns and howitzers these reinforcements in the strength of tested the capacity of the Army as a whole to expand to meet requirements of the Army, to maintain the high level of efficiency that has characterized this throughout the campaign.

Our enemy may have hoped, perhaps without reason, that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings, to build up an efficient artillery to provide for the very large expansion of the Army. If he entertained such hopes, he has now good reason to know that they have not been justified by the result.

The efficiency of the artillery of the New Armies has exceeded all expectations, and during the period under review excellent services have been rendered by the Territorial Artillery.

21. The work of the artillery during the daily life in the trenches calls for increasing vigilance and the maintenance of an intricate system of communications in a thorough state of efficiency, in order that the guns may be ever ready to render assistance to the infantry when necessity arises. A high standard of initiative is also required in order to maintain the moral ascendancy over the enemy, by impeding his working parties, destroying his works and keeping his artillery fire under control.

To the many calls upon them the artillery has responded in a manner that is altogether admirable.

In the severe offensive actions that have taken place it is not too much to say that the first element of success has been the artillery preparation of the attack.

Only when this preparation has been thorough have our attacks succeeded. It is impossible to convey in a despatch an adequate impression of the amount of care and labor involved in the minute and exact preparations that are the necessary preliminaries of a bombardment preparation to an attack in a modern battle.

The enemy's attack on the neighborhood of the Chalk Pit was a very high order of tactical and technical achievement.

22. The success of the Army on September 25 was a result of the necessary skill and character.

PRAISE FOR ALL

Moreover, the enemy's attack on the neighborhood of the Chalk Pit was a very high order of tactical and technical achievement. The success of the Army on September 25 was a result of the necessary skill and character.

23. I have on several occasions called your lordship to the attention of the Admiralty and the Royal Engineers. In this despatch I have again called your lordship to the attention of the Admiralty and the Royal Engineers.

24. In this despatch I have again called your lordship to the attention of the Admiralty and the Royal Engineers. The work of the artillery during the daily life in the trenches calls for increasing vigilance and the maintenance of an intricate system of communications in a thorough state of efficiency, in order that the guns may be ever ready to render assistance to the infantry when necessity arises.

25. It is impossible to convey in a despatch an adequate impression of the amount of care and labor involved in the minute and exact preparations that are the necessary preliminaries of a bombardment preparation to an attack in a modern battle.

26. Owing to the success of the Army on September 25, the enemy's attack on the neighborhood of the Chalk Pit was a very high order of tactical and technical achievement.

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The immense number of guns it is necessary to concentrate, the amount of ammunition to be supplied to them, and the diversity of the tasks to be carried out demand very high order of skill in organization and technical professional knowledge.

22. The successful attacks of Hooge on August 9 and of the First Army on September 25 show that our artillery officers possess the necessary talents and the rank and file the necessary skill and endurance to ensure success in operations of this character.

PRaise FOR ALL RANKS.

Moreover, the repulse of the enemy's attack on October 8 in the neighborhood of Loos and Hulluch with such heavy losses shows the capacity of the artillery to concentrate its fire promptly and effectively at a moment's notice for the defence of the front.

I cannot close these remarks on the artillery without expressing my admiration for the work of the observing officers and the men who work with them. Carrying out their duties, as they do, in close proximity to the front line in observing stations that are the special mark of the enemy's guns, they are constantly exposed to fire, and are compelled to carry on their work involving the use of delicate instruments and the making of nice calculations, in circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger. That they have never

failed in their duties, and that they have suffered very heavy casualties in performing them, are to their lasting credit and honor.

The work of the artillery in co-operation with the Royal Flying Corps continues to make most satisfactory progress, and has been most highly creditable to all concerned.

The new weapons that have been placed in the field during the period under review have more than fulfilled expectations, and the enemy must be well aware of their accuracy and general efficiency.

23. I have on previous occasions called your lordship's attention to the admirable work of the corps of the Royal Engineers.

24. In this despatch I wish particularly to draw attention to the work of the Field Units and Army Troops Companies, which must almost invariably be performed under the most trying circumstances by night as well as by day, and the Tunnelling Companies. These companies, officered largely by mining engineers, and manned by professional miners, have devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the dangerous work of offensive and defensive mining, a task ever accompanied by great and unseen dangers.

It is impossible within the limits of a despatch to give any just idea of the work of these units, but it will be found, when their history comes to be written, that it will present a story of danger, of heroism, and of difficulties surmounted worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers, under whose general direction their work is carried out.

25. Owing to the repeated use by the enemy of asphyxiating gases in their attacks on our positions, I have been compelled to resort to similar methods; and a detachment was organized for this purpose, which took part in the operations commencing on September 25 for the first time.

Although the enemy was known to have been prepared for such reprisals, our gas attack met with marked success, and produced a demoralizing effect in some of the opposing units.

The men who undertook this work carried out their unfamiliar duties during a heavy bombardment with conspicuous gallantry and coolness; and I feel confident in their ability to more than hold their own should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare.

26. I would again call your lordship's attention to the work of the Royal Flying Corps.

240 FIGHTS IN THE AIR.

Throughout the summer, notwithstanding much unfavorable weather, the work of co-operating with the artillery, photographing the positions of the enemy, bombing their communications and reconnoitring far over hostile territory has gone on unceasingly.

The volume of work performed steadily increases; the amount of flying has been more than doubled during this period. There have been more than 240 combats in the air, and in nearly every case our pilots have had to seek the enemy behind his own lines, where he is assisted by the fire of his movable anti-aircraft guns; and in spite of this they have succeeded in bringing down four of the German machines behind our trenches and at least twelve in the enemy's lines.

Praises Work of Dominion Troops on Battle Line

For the valuable work carried out by the Royal Flying Corps I am greatly indebted to their commander, Brigadier-General H. M. Trenchard, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

27. Throughout the campaign the financial requirements of the Army have been successfully met by the Army Pay Department. The troops have been paid, and all claims against the Army discharged, with unbroken regularity, and the difficulties inseparable from a foreign banking system and a strange currency have been overcome.

The work of the department has been greatly assisted by the Bank of France, the administration of which has spared no effort to help.

28. While the circumstances of this campaign have brought no exceptional strain on horses, great credit is due to all concerned for the excellent arrangements in the remount depots and veterinary hospitals.

29. I am pleased to be able once more to report very favorably on the divisions of the New Armies which have arrived in this country since the date of my last report.

It is evident that great trouble and much hard work have been expended on these units during their training at home, and it is found that they have received such sound teaching that a short period of instruction in trench life under fire soon enables them to take their places with credit beside their acclimatized comrades of the older formations.

30. The Territorial Force units have continued to merit the favorable remarks I have made on them in previous despatches, and have taken a prominent part in many of the active operations in which the Army has been engaged.

31. A new division has been sent from Canada, and has joined the Army in the field. The material of which it is composed is excellent; and this division will, I am convinced, acquit itself as well in face of the enemy as the 1st Canadian Division has always done.

32. During the period under report I have been very glad once more to receive the Prime Minister at my headquarters, as well as the Secretary of State for War.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister of Militia and Defence of Canada also came to France for a few days and visited the troops of the Canadian Contingent.

The Chief Rabbi paid a short visit to the front and interested himself in the members of the large Jewish

community now serving with the Army in the Field.

33. I cannot conclude the account of these operations without expressing the deep admiration felt by all ranks of the Army under my command for the splendid part taken by our French Allies in the battle which opened on September 25. Fortified positions of immense strength, upon which months of skill and labor had been expended, and which extended for many miles were stormed and captured by our French comrades with a bravery and determination which went far to instil hope and spirit into the Allied Forces.

The large captures of men and material which fell into their hands testified to the completeness of their victory.

34. The part taken by the troops of his Majesty the King of the Belgians was very effective in holding the enemy in front of them to his positions.

35. I have many names to bring to your lordship's notice for valuable gallant and distinguished service during the period under review, and these will form the subject of a separate report at an early date.

I have the honor to be,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,

J. D. P. FRENCH.

Could Close Bars Still Earlier to Soldiers of King

The Dominion Alliance has passed resolution to ask the Provincial Government to make the recently passed legislation applying to the serving of soldiers in bars more strict, and to make it applicable to stores as well as bars.

While at present a bar tender may not serve a soldier in uniform after 8 p.m., the temperance body want the Government to make the hour still earlier, "giving fuller protection to soldiers than is afforded by the present regulation."

John H. Roberts, secretary, in reading his monthly report, referred to recent co-operation with the Anti-Alcoholic League, the French speaking organization, and expressed the hope that such co-operation would continue.

A resolution was also passed to petition the Government for an anti-treating law, similar to that recently passed in England.

ALL'S WELL WITH THE 42ND NOW IN SOUND OF GUNS

A prominent Montreal man at the front in writing to a friend from "somewhere in Belgium" gives an interesting picture of present conditions with the 42nd, and voices warm praise of the officers in charge of that splendid regiment.

"Things have been comparatively quiet in our part of the line up to the present, although at this moment I can hear the heavy artillery fire going on a few miles to the south of us.

"But this whole summer and autumn has been a great experience and I have thoroughly enjoyed myself. The men are so responsive and so unfailingly good-humored—so easily influenced under their detached and parlous conditions. And the officers are just a great lot. Cantile takes infinite care of his men, and Bart McLennan, the second in command now is a prince. Wherever he goes I can see work tighten up. Herbert Molson, too, is a born leader; and with Hartland McDougall on the Headquarters staff things never get dull.

"Here we are in radiant spirits and the best of health, in a shack every board of which has little relation to the next—the floor caked with Belgian mud—and when we go to bed we lie down in our blankets on this floor! Well, well—it's a man's job anyway, and we thrive under its discomforts."

SERBIAN VICTORY.

Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Serbians have recaptured Kalkandelen, taking prisoners and large quantities of munitions, according to the Athens correspondent of the Journal.

Berlin Claims

French and Greeks Have Clashed

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

BERLIN, via Tuckerton wireless, Nov. 16.—Greek and French troops have clashed at Salonika, Vienna messages say today. The French tried to occupy a Greek ammunition tower and were forcibly prevented by the Greeks. Later, the French authorities apologized, calling the affair a mistake.

This is not confirmed from French or British sources.

400 WOUNDED ABOARD HOSPITAL SHIP MAY BE LOST IN CHANNEL

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—It is reported that the hospital ship Anglia, with 400 wounded British soldiers aboard, has been lost in the Eng-

THE BALKAN BATTLE LINE



The shaded portion of the map indicates Serbian territory held by the Allied forces. The arrows indicate the direction of the Bulgarian advances.

"Three Blind Mice" Sing Trio of Soldiers Who Lost Sight in Battle

The following is an extract from the letter of an Australian soldier written at Heliopolis base camp, Cairo, Egypt:—

"Some of the troops left Australia with the idea that they were going on a picnic. The wounded have enlightened them, but they are now crazy to get a crack at the wily Turk—who from all accounts is wonderfully wily, but a clean fighter. In fact, the only cases of atrocities I have heard of occurred where German officers were in command. I'll believe anything almost of the Germans now.

"By God, but it makes one proud to see the wounded! Game? 'Game' is inadequate to convey a correct impression of their conduct.

"In one hospital ward are three men blinded for life. One afternoon two got on the third's bed and the trio sang 'Three Blind Mice,' then yelled, 'Are we downhearted? No!'"

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

New Russian offensives developed near Lodz, Russian Poland. The United States asked Turkey to explain why the Tennessee was fired on at Smyrna. Japan ceded to Australia seized German island possessions.

Allies and Huns in Great Battle to Gain Tetovo

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The exact situation in Central Macedonia is uncertain. Despatches from the Near East are conflicting and doubt as to the time of events to which they refer injects an additional element of uncertainty. It is clear, however, that the Bulgarians have been reinforced and have begun a new offensive.

The armies of Serbia and her Allies are operating from Tetovo through Perlepe to the southeastern Serbian frontier. Telegrams received almost simultaneously from Greece announce that Tetovo is in the hands of both the Serbians and Bulgarians.

TEUTONIC

TEUTONIC SLOW PROGRESS.

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 16.—Terrible natural difficulties are making Austro-German and Bulgarian progress slow in Central Serbia.

Today's despatches from Balkan headquarters say the Serbs' main army is being driven gradually farther west and a little to the south of Nish, with the Austrians from the north and west closing in.

BRITISH "SUB"

SINKS GERMAN

STEAMER HERMANIA

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—It was feared today that the German steamer Hermania has been destroyed by a British submarine, with the loss of her crew. An empty lifeboat from the Hermania was found at the mouth of the Lulea river, northern Sweden.

GREEKS DISTURBED.

ATHENS, Nov. 16.—The dissolution of the Chamber is characterized by the Venizelists as "villainous and against Greece's national strength." A Venizelist deputy declared the elections will take place under deplorable conditions. The Government, he said, will avail itself of methods before which it would have recoiled at the previous election.

KING IN TRENCHES.

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, Nov. 14, via Paris, Nov. 16.—Old Serbia is lost and new Serbia is in a precarious condition, in the opinion of M. Jacowschew, secretary of the Russian legation in Greece. M. Jacowschew arrived here today from Mitrovitza, western Serbia.

The secretary asserted the Serbians at Babuna Pass could not hold out much longer.

"The morale of the Serbians is splendid," he continued. "Half-trained recruits march to battle singing like veterans."

"Their aged King, Peter, is fighting in the trenches, clad in the uniform of a private. He seeks death, saying: 'When I am killed you can flee or surrender.'"

TAKE SHELLS DOWN AND GRAIN BACK

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Describing the activity of Austrian and German convoys on the Danube River, the Times says they are escorted by torpedo boats downstream with munitions for Turkey, and upstream with cereals for Germany.

The correspondent declares that Field-Marshal von Vandergoltz's army in Eastern Thrace has been poorly supplied with munitions and scarcely would have been in a position to confront Allied troops had they been disembarked on the Aegean coast.

Allied Forces Making Terrific Artillery Onslaught, Report Today

GERMANS CLAIMING 17,000 PRISONERS

Italians Press Gorizia Attack — Germans Fall Back Before Russians

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Reuters correspondent at Zurich says that, according to reports received there from Vienna, the Allies are preparing to remain at Salonika for an indefinite period, as they are landing machinery for an electric power station, besides awarding contracts for extensive and substantial barracks.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25.—A terrific French bombardment of the Bulgarian at Prilep is progressing today.

The French artillery was detached from the Vardar river forces to help the southern Serb army in its drive toward the northward again. The fury of the Serbian infantry rush was driving the Bulgars backward in the open field, but heavy runs were lacking to dislodge the invaders from entrenched positions.

Advices from Bulgarian sources say the Bulgars are doing their best to hold the ground they gained during their first rush into Serbia, but the Allies are daily in increasing strength. It is believed in Bucharest that the southern invaders will remain on the defensive, hoping that success of the Teutonic northern campaign will allow the Austro-Germans to come south to help them.

In the western district of Southern Serbia the Bulgars are reported badly beaten by the French, with heavy losses in killed, wounded and captured.

Stories that the Serb capital is being transferred to Scutari, sixty miles west of the Serbian frontier and near the coast of the Adriatic, on the heels of reports that the Montenegrin capital would be moved to the same place from Cetinje, are believed to mean a consolidation of Serb and Montenegrin forces.

Dutch officers who have seen service in Albania think there will be an Italian landing near Scutari and that these troops will co-operate with the Serbs and Montenegrins.

THE MAN WHO SAYS HE IS GOING TO STOP THE WAR



Latest photo of Henry Ford, who has chartered the Scandinavian line steamship Oscar II. and will sail in a few days with an assemblage of prominent American men and women pacifists in an effort to induce the belligerent nations to establish peace by Christmas Day. Photo taken at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, November 24.

BADGE OF HONOR



This is the badge that is presented by the Patriotic Fund to every soldier who returns from France with a good character on his discharge. The cost of these buttons, which consist of a Union Jack on a khaki background, with the words "For active service at the front, 1915," surrounding it, is defrayed by a Boston lady, who sent the Montreal Committee of the Fund \$800 for the purpose.

HENRY FORD HIRES ARK TO CARRY DOVE TO WARRING NATIONS

Will Personally Head Force of Pacifists Who Propose to Stop War—How They Don't Know But They Will Do it—Want Edison But He Shies

Special to The Montreal Star by J. Connelley

United Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Henry Ford went to Orange, N.J., today to persuade Thomas A. Edison to join peace advocates who are to sail December on the Oscar II., the "Peace Ship," which Ford has chartered.

Edison stated yesterday that he would be too busy to join Ford in his efforts to hold a peace conference in some neutral city of Europe. Today's mail brought Ford a stack of letters supporting his plan. Armed with these expressions of approval of his plan, he hopes to win the active support of the inventor.

Louis P. Lochner, secretary of the National Peace Federation, announced today that the names of persons who have been invited to join the peace delegation cannot be announced for two or three days.

"We hope that an outgrowth of the peace conference will be a permanent executive committee on peace," Mr. Lochner said today. "This committee would be in session at all times and could at any time be in a position to receive and discuss hints that any of the warring Powers were ready to talk terms."

It is understood that Mr. Ford and his supporters, having outlined their plan roughly, are today seeking semi-official approval from the White House, to give the peace mission more weight abroad.

So far the President has not intimated his position. While the peace advocates do not expect formal recognition, they hope for some action showing White House encouragement.

Ford is understood to have asked President Wilson, at his White House conference on Tuesday, to call a conference looking toward ending the war and to have assured the President that should he do so he would become "the biggest man in the world today."

TO SEE CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Ford will return to New York tonight and will go to Baltimore tomorrow for a talk with Cardinal Gibbons regarding the peace movement.

"The time has come to cry: 'Cease firing,'" he says. "We are going to try to get the boys out of their trenches and back to their homes by Christmas Day. I want to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and certainly getting the men out of the trenches will be accomplishing that."

Mr. Ford did not tell how he was going to stop the war except that the soldiers were getting tired and that the Socialists and the women's peace party probably would co-operate with his forces. His work, he said, would begin with the spreading by wireless of peace messages while the Oscar II. was still on the ocean.

MR. WANAMAKER'S IGNORANCE.

Among the pacifist leaders who were invited to go with Mr. Ford on the errand of mercy were Jane Addams, Ida M. Tarbell and John Wanamaker. It was understood that both Miss Addams and Miss Tarbell would accept, and Mr. Ford said that Mr. Wanamaker also was going. But in Philadelphia Mr. Wanamaker, refusing to see reporters, sent word through his butler that he never had heard of the excursion.

There was another hitch, too, noted when officials of the Scandinavian American Line announced that, while the New York office had agreed with Mr. Ford on the terms

whose consent would be necessary for any such action, had not replied to the cable request for the charter. So it is not yet certain that the new ark which is to help the warring nations to come in out of the rain will be available.

AN OVERNIGHT CONCEPTION.

Mr. Ford said that he had got the idea of stopping the war and "calling the neutral conference that everybody has been calling for the last fourteen months," almost overnight. He refused to say whether the plan had the backing of the Washington administration or what was the substance of his recent conversation with the President and Mr. Bonzano.

But on Tuesday he hurried from Washington to New York and held a conference at 11 p.m. at the Hotel McAlpin with officials of the Scandinavian-American Line, and after an hour or so of discussion agreed to the estimate which they made for the cost of chartering the liner.

It is understood that the figure mentioned was nearly \$32,000, including the \$5,000 a head war tax for the 200 or more passengers expected. Mr. Ford, it is understood, told the officials that he did not want any adverse influence or disturbing elements on his boat, and, consequently, asked that a lump sum be named for the 250 first cabin and 450 third fares, which is the capacity of the craft.

SCHEME SOUNDLY RIDICULED.

Mr. Ford would not say where he was going to land, except that it would be somewhere in a disinterested neutral country. It was said that negotiations for a suitable meeting place of the get-together conference were on the way and that it might take place at the headquarters in Amsterdam of the women's peace party.

The scheme is being soundly ridiculed here today.

BIG JAP GUNS FOR RUSSIA.

By Canadian Press.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25, via London, 2:26 p.m.—A telegram received here from Berlin today says that great consignments of heavy Japanese guns are arriving daily at Odessa, on the Black Sea coast of Russia. It is inferred co-operation of Russian forces in the Balkan campaign is to begin shortly.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent. (Copyright).

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Nov. 25. — To-day's casualties included twenty-two officers, of whom nine are dead, and 574 men, of whom 165 are dead. The regiments suffering are the 4th York and Lancasters, 5th Royal Berkshires, 7th Royal Sussex, Somerset Light Infantry, 8th East Yorkshires, and the Yorkshire Light Infantry.

WINDERMERE.

ITALIANS ARE ADVANCING ON ISONZO FRONT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The Austrian War Council has decided that Germany must be asked to send reinforcements to the troops holding the Isonzo line against the Italians, according to a reliable information received here today. Reports of the Austrian evacuation of Roveredo and Moro, near the north end of Lake Garda, are definitely confirmed.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Nov. 23, via Paris, Nov. 24.—Further advances for the Italian forces in their attack on Gorizia are announced by the War Office in tonight's statement. The crest of the Calvario height west of Gorizia was reached and maintained, it is declared, and the positions recently won northwest of Oslavia were strengthened.

The text of the statement is as follows:

"Later news of the fighting of Nov. 20 and 21 for the conquest of the heights northwest of Oslavia, brings out the importance and exceptional violence thereof. A brigade of grenadiers vied with troops of the Fourth Division in the dash and bravery of their attacks and stubborn resistance in alternate success and failure against the violent and incessant resumption of the offensive by the enemy."

"On that part of the front yesterday we had no fresh counter-attacks of any importance by the enemy. The day passed in relative calm, and the troops were able to strengthen the positions they had conquered."

"On the Calvario height, west of Gorizia, our attack continued. The crest was reached and we maintained ourselves on it under the furious and concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery."

"On the Carso front, after having repulsed feeble attacks by the enemy during the night, we resumed action with vigor in the morning. We took by assault a strong entrenchment near the church of San Martino del Carso. We took ninety-three prisoners, seven of whom were officers, in yesterday's operations."



Earl Derby, Director-General of Recruiting in Great Britain, who has just denounced Lord St. David as a liar for slandering the British Headquarters Staff in France.

AUSTRALIANS TO SEND 300,000 MEN TO FRONT

By Canadian Press.
MELBOURNE, Australia,
Nov. 24, via London.—
The Commonwealth Government has decided to raise an additional 50,000 men. This will bring up the Australian contingent for the war to 300,000.

II.

THE AUXILIARY FLEET

(The second of a series of articles written for The Montreal Star by Rudyard Kipling.)

The Trawler fleet seems to look on mines as more or less fair play. But with the torpedo it is otherwise. A Yarmouth man lay on his hatch with his gear neatly stowed away below, and told me that another Yarmouth boat had "gone up" with all hands except one.

"'Twas a submarine. Not a mine," said he. "They never gave our boys no chance. Na! She was a Yarmouth boat—we knew 'em all. They never gave the boys no chance."

He was a submarine hunter, and he illustrated by means of matches placed at various angles how the blindfold business is conducted.

"And then," he ended, "there's always what he'll do. You've got to think that out for yourself—while you're working above him—same as if 'twas fish."

I should not care to be hunted for the life in shallow waters by a man who knows every bank and pot hole of them, even if I had not killed his friends the week before. Being nearly all fishermen they discuss their work in terms of fish, and put in their leisure fishing overside, when they sometimes pull up ghastly souvenirs. But they all want guns. Those who have three-pounders clamor for sixes; sixes for twelves; and the twelve-pound aristocracy dreams of four-inchers on anti-aircraft mountings for the benefit of roving Zeppelins.

They will all get them in time, and I fancy it will be long and long ere they give them up. One mate announced that "a gun is a handy thing to have aboard always."

"But in peace time?" I said. "Wouldn't it be in the way?"

"We'm used to 'em now," was the smiling answer. "Niver go to sea again without a gun—I wouldn't—if I had my way. It keeps all hands pleased-like."

They talk about men in the army who will never willingly go back to civil life! What of the fishermen who have tasted something keener than salt water—and what of the young third and fourth mates who have held independent commands for nine months past? One of them said to me quite irrelevantly: "I used to be the animal that got up the trunks for the women on baggage days in the old ——— Castle," and he mimicked the requests for "the large brown trunk," or "the black dress basket," as a freed soul might scoff at his old life in the flesh.

My sponsor and chaperone in this Elizabethan world of eighteen-century seamen was an A.B. who had gone down in the Landrill, assisted the Hellgoland fight, seen the Blucher sink and the bombs dropped on our boats when we tried to save the drowning ("whereby," as he said, "tho Germans died 'gottstrafin' their own country because we didn't wait to strafed"), and has now found more peaceful days in an office ashore.

"He led me across many decks from craft to craft to study the various appliances that they specialize in. Almost our last was what a North Country trawler called a "common sweeper," that is to say, a mine sweeper. She was at tea in her shirt sleeves and he protested loudly that there was "nothing in sweeping."

"See that wire rope?" he said. "Well, it leads to the ship which you're sweepin' with. She makes her end fast and you make yours. Then you sweep together at whichever depth you've agreed upon between you, by means of that arrangement there which regulates the depth. They give you a glass sort o' thing for keepin' your distance from the other ship, but that's not wanted as you know each other. Well then you sweep as the sayin' is. There's nothin' in it. You sweep till this wire rope fouls the bloomin' mines. Then you go on till they appear on the surface, so to say, and then you explode them by means of firin' at 'em with that rifle in the galley there. There's nothin' in sweepin' more than that."

"And if you hit a mine?" I asked.

"You go up—but you hadn't ought to hit 'em, if you're careful. The thing is to get hold of the first mine all right, and then you go on to the next and so on, in a way o' 'speakin'."

"And you can fish, too, 'tween times," said a voice from the next boat. A man leaned over and returned a borrowed mug. They talked about fishing—notable that once they caught some red mullet—"common sweeper" and his neighbor both agreed war—

...later as part of the natural history of mines that if you
 the Talento-Islet (which is rather like coral dust) by hand out of
 German mine you develop eruptions and skin poisoning. But on the
 either of two experts there is nothing in sweeping. Nothing whatever.
 Now imagine, not a pistol shot from these crowded quays, a little office
 some sound with chairs that are pencilled and noted over various shoals
 and soundings. There is a movable flat of the boats at work, with quaint
 and domestic names.
 Outside the window lies the packed harbor—outside that again the line
 traffic up and down—a stately cinema show of six ships to the hour
 the moment that film sticks.
 A boat—probably a common sweeper—reports an obstruction in the
 for lane a few miles away. She has found and exploded one mine.
 office heard the dull boom before the wireless report came in. In all
 placed there is a nest of mines there. It is possible that a submarine
 mine got in last night between certain shoals and laid them out. The
 are being shepherd in case she is lying anywhere, but the bound-
 of the newly discovered mine area must be fixed and the traffic de-
 d.
 There is a tramp outside with tugs in attendance. She has hit some-
 and is leaking badly. Where shall she go? The office gives her
 destination. The harbor is too full for her to settle down here.

Dawn off the Foreland—the young flood making
 Jumbled and short and steep—
 Black in the hollows and bright where it's breaking—
 Awkward waters to sweep.
 "Mines reported in the fairway,
 "Warn all traffic and detain.
 "Send up Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock and
 Golden Gain."

Noon off the Foreland—the first ebb making
 Lumpy and strong in the light.
 Boom after boom, and the gold-hut shaking
 And the jackdaws wild with fright!
 "Mines located in the fairway
 "Boats now sweeping up the chain—
 "Trawlers:—Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock and
 Golden Gain."

Dusk off the Foreland—the last light going
 And the traffic crowding through,
 And five damned trawlers with their whistles blowing
 Heading the whole review.
 "Sweep completed in the fairway,
 "No more mines remain.
 "Sent back Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock and
 "Golden Gain."

...off between faithful tugs. Down coast someone asks by wireless
 they shall hold up their traffic. It is exactly like a signaller "offering"
 to the next block.
 "Yes," the office replies. "Wait a while. If it's what we think there
 be a little delay. If it isn't what we think there will be a little longer."
 Meantime, sweepers are noising round the suspected area—"look-
 for touchers' eggs," as a voice suggests; and a patrol boat lathers her
 down coast to catch and stop anything that may be on the move, for
 there are sometimes rather stupid.

The messages and reports begin again as the day closes.
 Return now to the inner harbor. At twilight there was a sit among
 the packed craft like the separation of dried tea leaves in water. The
 swing bridge across the basin shuts against us. A boat shot out of the
 jam, took the narrow exit at fair seven knots and rounded into the outer
 harbor with all the pomp of a flagship which was exactly what she was.
 Others followed, breaking away from every quarter in silence. Boat after
 boat fell into line—gears stowed away; spars and buoys in order on their
 clean decks; guns cast loose and ready; wheelhouse windows darkened
 and everything in order for a day or a week or a month out. There was
 no word anywhere.

The interrupted foot traffic stared at them as they slid past below. A
 woman beside me waved a hand to a man on one of them and I saw her
 face light as he waved back. The boat where they had demonstrated for
 me with matches was the last. Her skipper hadn't thought it worth while
 to tell me that he was going that evening. Then the line straightened up
 and stood out to sea.

"You never told me this was going to happen," I said, reproachfully
 to the A.B.

"No more, I did," said he. "It's the night patrol going out. Fact is,
 I'm so used to the bloomin' evolution that it never struck me to mention
 it as you might say."

Next morning I went to service on board a man of war and even as
 we came to the prayer that the navy might "BE A SAFEGUARD TO SUCH
 AS PASS ON THE SEA ON THEIR LAWFUL OCCASIONS." I saw the
 last procession of traffic resuming up and down the Channel—or there
 it was. It had been hung up for a bit, they said.

...and we mean, says too, says the office. "What about the sub-
 mersible?" Elizabeth Huggins reports. . . .
 Elizabeth's scandal must be fairly high flavored, for a torpedo boat of
 aspect slings herself out of the harbor and hastens to share it.
 Beth has not spoken the truth, there may be words between the
 For the present a pencilled suggestion seems to cover the case.
 with a demand as far as one can make out for "more common
 sense." They will be forthcoming very shortly. These at work have
 run of the mines now and are busily hawking them up.
 Trawler-skipper wishes to speak to the office. "They" have ordered
 but his bolider, most of it, is on the quay at the present time, and
 remember, it's the same w/ my fermat an' my port rigging, sir."
 office does not precisely remember, but if bolider and foremast
 the quay the rest of the ship had better stay alongside. The skip-
 away relieved. He scraped a tramp a few nights ago in a bit of
 a little matter of gun-fire somewhere across the still water.
 fleet is at work. A monitor, as broad as she is long, counter-
 crever the trouble is, slips through the harbor mouth, all wreathed
 sails, is received by two motherly lighters and, to all appearance
 deep between them.
 office does not even look up; for that is not in their department.
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 the rest. The immoral torpedo boat flounders back to be
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LAND FORCES NOT TO BE PLACED IN SINGLE COMMAND

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 3:35 p.m.—Premier Asquith told the House of Commons today it had not been considered advisable to place all the land forces on the western front under one commander.

The Premier's statement was in reply to a question by Sir George Scott Robertson.

READY FOR A COLD WINTER



Elaborate preparations for the coming winter campaign have been made by all the belligerents. Last winter was rather milder than usual, but forecasts indicate that the present winter season will be extremely rigorous. Photo shows British troops on the way to the front to spend the winter in the trenches. They are carrying their fur coats on their backs.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our London Correspondent. (Copyright).

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Nov. 19, — Today's casualties include thirty-six officers, of whom fourteen are dead, and 581 men, of whom 155 are dead. This list of losses among the men is one of the lightest issued since the early days of the war. The regiments suffering most were the East Surreys, the 10th Cameronians, the 6th East Kents, the 1st Coldstream Guards and the 1st Cheshires.

Relatives announce that Lieut. Derric Trewartha James, of the 5th Berkshires, son of W. Trewartha James, was killed in action at Hulluch, on October 13.

WINDERMERE.



THE KING'S APPEAL

Volunteers are wanted? hear the stirring call.
Oh be swift to answer, comrades, one and all;
Girding on your armor, haste to march away,
For the King is calling, "to the front today."

Away to the Battlefront, away, away!
The King calls for soldiers in his ranks today;
Hear the Bugle calling, in to line be falling,
Forth to the battlefield, away, away!

Volunteers are wanted! vallant men and true;
In the ranks my Brother, there is room for you;
True is the commander, let us all obey
When he gives the order "to the Front today!"

Volunteers are wanted! let the ranks be filled
Soon the din of Battle will in peace be stilled;
See! the Clouds are lifting, soon they'll clear away;
Glory gilds the height along the front today;

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THE COLOURS OF THE FLAG

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

What is the blue on our flag, boys?

The waves of the boundless sea,
Where our vessels ride in their tameless pride
And the feet of the winds are free;
From the sun and smiles of the coral isles
To the ice of the South and North,
With dauntless tread through tempests dread
The guardian ships go forth.

What is the white on our flag, boys?

The honour of our land,
Which burns in our sight like a beacon light
And stands while the hills shall stand;
Yea, dearer than fame is our land's great name,
And we fight wherever we be,
For the mothers and wives that pray for the lives
Of the brave hearts over the sea.

What is the red on our flag, boys?

The blood of our heroes slain,
On the burning sands in the wild waste lands
And the froth of the purple main;
And it cries to God from the crimsoned sod
And the crest of the waves outrolled
That he send us men to fight again
As our fathers fought of old.

We'll stand by the dear old flag, boys,

Whatever be said or done,
Though the shots come fast, as we face the blast,
And the foe be ten to one; —
Though our only reward be the thrust of a sword
And a bullet in heart or brain,
What matters one gone, if the flag float on
And Britain be Lord of the main.

ONE MAXIM AGAINST EIGHTEEN MEN

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On the Eastern front a Russian attacking party was outnumbered and withdrew all but one man who dashed into an Austrian trench, turned their own gun on the enemy, calling on them to surrender, and so captured the whole eighteen men in that section, driving them into the Russian lines before him, as he carried on his shoulder the gun he had captured.



Not a Safe Combination to Monkey With.

ALL WELL WITH THESSALONIKA

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—All is well aboard the Greek liner Thessalonika and the vessel is awaiting the arrival of the steamship Florizel, now rushing to her assistance, according to a radio message received here today from Captain Goulondia.

The Thessalonika's engine room is flooded as a result of the terrific storms she encountered in her voyage toward New York from Greece, but radio reports today indicate she is in no danger of foundering. Her position was estimated as 160 miles southeast of Nantucket.

HOME GUARDS A PHYSICALLY FIT BODY IN LONDON

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 23. — The Home Guards, composed of brokers, clerks, agents and other men exempt from active service, working in London's financial district, showed themselves a well-trained and physically fit body of troops at a recent inspection.

When the civilian troops received permission from the War Office to organize, they encountered ridicule in many quarters. But they bought their own uniforms, and went to work with a will. Every afternoon squads drilled in the courts and buildings and in the public parks, and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays the men either went to the country to practice trench digging or harden themselves with marching.

Volunteer corps have sprung up all over the country, and could face a hard campaign as well as, or better than, the second line troops in conventional warfare. Its members are generally over forty years of age.

RECONNOITRING UNDER FIRE.



Officer: "I want a man to go round and buy some good horses, sergeant. Are you—er—anything of a judge of horseflesh?"

Sergeant: "I dunno, sir. I've never tasted any!"

ARE YOU THE GIRL?



He: "Are you the girl who sells kisses for the poor refugees?"
She: "I am. But I am sold out."

BRITISH MASTERY OF THE BALTIC

by Frederic William Wille, late Berlin
Correspondent of The Daily Mail

The success — and humanity — of British submarines in the Baltic is proving a bitter pill for the Boches to swallow. At the moment their cause is taking the form of whines about "England's Violation of International Law" and "British Contempt or Swedish Neutrality." Articles so entitled appear respectively in the latest numbers of the semi-official *L'Echo de la Presse* and the chief organ of the shipping trade, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. The interruption of Swedish ore imports is of undoubted grave importance to the Germans. The aim of the German Admiralty and Foreign Office is plainly to irritate the Swedish Government (as the *L'Echo de la Presse* disinterestedly remarks) to "intervene for Sweden's honor and rights." A mendacious article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, after asserting that "throughout the war the English and French Press

have heaped slander, suspicion, and abuse upon Sweden for observing strict neutrality and not fully suppressing her Baltic traffic for the benefit of the Quadruple Entente," says:

"This task, it now appears, has been taken over by British submarines. As long as ice conditions permit, they will probably base themselves upon Helsingfors or Reval, or upon some improvised harbor. Acts already committed indicate that these submarines are proceeding along the lines of traditional British contempt for neutral rights at sea; we refer to the attack upon the German vessel *Germania* within the territorial waters of Sweden. The Swedes cannot be blamed for giving expression to their indignation.

"For a year and more it has been the despair of our foe that the German Fleet commands the Baltic. It is possible that the submarine commerce war which British draft vessels

now to have inaugurated in the Baltic denotes a new aspect of Britain's naval war, but we in Germany may await events with equanimity, although for Sweden they must denote a new and intolerable piece of chicanery.

"From month to month the myth of our enemy's omnipotence has shrivelled. Equally untenable has become the legend that British sea power can decisively influence the European War.

65,000 Shells.

Herr Karl Rosner, special correspondent of the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, with the western armies, gives some interesting figures as to the colossal expenditure of French and British shells during the recent preparatory bombardment in the Champagne and Artois. He states that on September 22, "before one of our divisions alone," 8,000 shells were counted, while on September 23, at the same point 120,000 were "registered." Some Staff statistician has enabled the correspondent to state that on a front breadth of twenty-five yards — one shell per second, or 3,000 per hour, was the average. Along a front of roundly sixteen miles there was a rain of shells per hour of 900,000, which Rosner says works out for "three days and nights of continuous bombardment at 64,800,000."

(By CAPTAIN CHARLES NEMO.)

ONCE more I would fain emphasize the warning that to see this war steadily one must see it whole, and not allow one's attention to be unduly distracted from the more vital, if momentarily quieter, centres to others of secondary importance, where the clash of arms and Potsdam bluff may seem more strident. The events of the past two weeks have fully confirmed this view, for, while the Serbian military drama is unfolding itself on still uncertain lines, it is no longer likely to reach an early and unfavorable climax such as could not be altered or retrieved by the arrival on the scene of the Allies' relief forces.

And in the meantime fresh developments of first rate magnitude and full of promise are reported from France, from Russia, from Italy—not to mention the unlimited possibilities entailed by the Allies' unchallenged naval supremacy in the Black Sea and the Aegean, and their new bid for supremacy in the Baltic. Here the capital units of the Kaiser's Fleet are obviously paralyzed by the wholesome fear instilled into his Grand Admirals by the latest exploits of the British submarine flotillas that our Russian Allies have been actually permitted, unhindered by Von Pohl or his satellites, to effect a successful landing in the rear of the German Army besieging Riga, and play havoc with its communications along the transport route to Windau.

GERMANY'S HOPE.

Who knows but that such raids may not be repeated with like impunity on a bigger scale, and lead to the timely recapture for winter of an ice-free harbor such as Windau or even Libau? At any rate, for the time being, nothing but wholesale intervention of the German Baltic Fleet could ensure to the armies of Von Hindenburg the safe and uninterrupted working of that oversea supply route on which they have been relying for the rapid conveyance of both men and stores from Danzig, and nothing but that same wholesale intervention once again could prevent the Czar's new battle fleet making a dash across the Baltic before the Gulf of Finland is definitely sealed up by the advent of the ice season and linking up with its French and British comrades-at-arms either east or west of Jutland.

But, apparently, the enemy Admiralty are now unwilling to risk more than their older warships in the Baltic, and the fate which has latterly befallen these battleships and cruisers of the pre-Dreadnought era—I need but instance the torpedoing of the Pommern some weeks ago, and that of the Prinz Adalbert three weeks—will make them even more chary than heretofore to indulge in any bold adventures. The loss of the latter armoured cruiser leaves them with only one serviceable unit of this type—the Roon—and the old training ship Furst Blucher to face the powerful

winter quarters at Reval or Cronstadt, or to co-operate wonderful submarine destroyers and monitors, which can afford to laugh at Von Tirpitz's U Boats while his battleships, cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers are more than ever apprehensive of our E or F or X series.

And I was forgetting the new blow the British Navy is about to strike at Germany's marine Napoleon, the notorious Herr Ballin, and his cunning and elaborate scheme for depriving British sea power of its sting. I refer to our Government's decision to abrogate Article 57 of the Declaration of London, under which the enemy or neutral character of a merchantman was determined by the flag.

Russian Rurik and her four consorts. To cope with these the employment of the German Dreadnought cruisers would be necessary, but Von Hipper is, probably, no more desirous of exposing his flagship, Moltke to a second British torpedo than of exposing the Seydlitz for the second time to Beatty's 13.5 inch—or, possibly by now, 15 inch guns.

BRITAIN'S BLOW.

But if the Kaiser's Dreadnoughts will not come out the Czar's are at present enjoying the free way of the Baltic, and there is more than one use to which their freedom may ere long conceivably be put ac-

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ality of its owners. Hence forth, as in the days of Nelson, the fleet of any Company in which German financial interests are to the fore, whatever the flag they may be flying will be liable to arrest and seizure like any confessedly Hunnish craft. This revision of the old naval code is of the utmost importance, because the trade between the various Scandinavian and German Baltic ports, and even between Germany and Holland and the U.S.A., is being largely carried on in ships belonging to so-called Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, and Swedish Companies, a large portion of whose shares are held by Herr Ballin's Companies or their men of straw.

INCORRIGIBLE LAWYER DIPLOMATS.

Until it became feasible for the British Navy to control the traffic in the Baltic by means of submarine or other craft, the dist-

did not matter overmuch although technically unsound. But now, that, justly availing ourselves of precedent so thoughtlessly set up by Germany in declaring a submarine blockade of this country, we are at last to retaliate ruthlessly in kind—and in other ways as well—our naval chiefs have insisted on the abolition of those "juridical niceties" whereby our incorrigible "lawyer diplomats" have hitherto fettered the full assertion of British sea power. It was about time our naval chiefs had their way, and that such pre-war apostles of "kultur" and sentimental brotherhood with the Hun were bidden to take a back seat pending the millennium which is to unite London and Potsdam in fraternal embrace.

NAVY'S COAT IS OFF

The British Navy has at last been allowed to take its coat off, and that both Germany's coast in the Baltic and Bulgaria's in the Aegean are before long to be thoroughly blockaded at the close range rendered possible by our latest inventions in regard to both underwater craft and monitors. There are healthy signs, too, that Joffre, having taken his coat off in Champagne, is by no means disposed to put it on again because of the Kaiser's threats in the Near East. His new artillery is already busy levelling the second German line in front of the Branzacourt-Monthois Supply Station, and while the bulk of his splendid horse and foot are getting ready to follow up the success of the French gunners with "370's" as well as "75's" and to rush the final breach, whereby the whole of the German centre in French soil may soon be turned, important detachments are carrying labyrinth after labyrinth in the interval between the enemy's first and second line south-east of Tahure. No, Joffre has made it quite clear that nothing can deter him from his set purpose of clearing the Hun out of France at the earliest possible moment and I am sure that French is at one with him as to this necessity, and to that of rescuing heroic Belgium from the yoke of Von Bissing.

UNEXPECTED BUT VITAL MOVES.

On the other hand, it is impossible not to detect a subtle connection in fresh energy now being displayed by Ivanoff's centre towards Lemberg, while the Italian armies, under General Cadorna, are out to break the Austrian defensive along the whole Isonzo front from Tarves to Trieste—not to mention their assumption of a vigorous offensive on the high and snow-capped Tyrolean Alps at the most unexpected season. As a result of this two-fold and closely-concerted pressure from the northeast and the southwest by the Russians and the Italians respectively, the whole of the Hapsburg armies and their strategic reserves are tied down irremediably to their own soil, and no reinforcements can be spared for the Serbian venture.

RUSSIA REALITY

As for Bagdad—why, Sir John Nixon's gallant Anglo-Indians will be there long before Von Mackensen's phalanx is in sight of Constantinople. Indeed, Ivanoff is likely to be back again in Lemberg or Cadorna to enter Trieste long before the Kaiser pro-

claims himself the protector of the Moslem world in the Great Mosque. For nothing just now could be more gratifying than the vigour with which Russky is defending the Dvina line from Dvinsk to Riga, and Ivanoff is attacking the Austro-Germans all along the Stry and Strypa. The former Russian is in a position to answer Von Hindenburg's tremendous artillery onslaughts shell for shell and gun for gun.

This, however, does not imply that independent Russian and Italian forces may not be landed before very long on Bulgaria's Black Sea and Aegean coasts following upon the present effective naval bombardments. Only owing to the arrant stupidity of our diplomacy in not providing beforehand against the contingency of Greece's defection at the eleventh hour, such military aid as can reach Serbia from Britain, Italy or Russia may not arrive in time to ensure the prevention by Marshal Relink's heroic little army of at least a minor and temporary junction between the Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians along the Danube or across the Negotin Enclave.

THE ONLY WAY

But, provided the French advance guard of the Allied Relief Force, under General Sarrail, the brilliant defender of Verdun, in conjunction with the Siberian Cavalry Corps under Prince Arsenius, the Serbian King's brother, can recover Uskun and the indispensable contact with Putnik's main body, the Belgrade Nish-Sofia main line may still be denied the enemy. Failing this, the only alternative course open to the Allies would be an invasion of Bulgaria on the grand scale in such a manner as to separate the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians from the Turks, while the Serbian heroes, to avoid encirclement, withdraw to their inaccessible mountain retreats between the Morava and Montenegro, there to await Allied reinforcements from the Adriatic. Such a sacrifice would almost equal that made by the Belgian Army. It may be demanded of the Serbian nation as well as the Serbian Army. I am still, hopeful, however, that the genius of Radomir Putnik in this hour of peril may render such a sacrifice unnecessary.



***"Britain Still Has the Old
Clear Brain to Plan,
and the
Old Strong Arm to Strike"***

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

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THE Duke of Wellington, in one of those acute philosophic asides which cropped up occasionally in his businesslike correspondence, remarked that a deep vein of madness ran through the British character. The noun is perhaps rather harsh, but our best friends have found a marked eccentricity in our mental processes. One of its most curious manifestations is a tendency to excessive and ill-timed self-depreciation—not universal, for we have our optimists and even our braggarts, but so clamorous at times as to engage the attention of the whole world and to completely deceive them as to our real situation and character. The historian will find the phenomenon at all ages in our chronicle, and I expect that the original blue-skinned savage as he poled his coracle along our creeks was already lamenting the degeneration of his stock. It has, however, grown upon us with the years, and surely the most absurd sight of all ages is that of Great Britain, during our generation, moaning and sobbing over her own inefficiency.

No better illustration of this national tendency could be found than the contrast between the German and the British Press during the last few months. If one were to take them at their face value one would imagine to read these articles that Germany was not only confident of the future, but had in the past reason to congratulate herself upon the results of her efforts against Great Britain, whilst on the British side one would gather that there was great despondency and that up to now we had no reason to be satisfied with anything which we had done in the war. Yet in our heart of hearts we are as certain of victory as that tomorrow's sun will come, and a dispassionate survey will satisfy any student of history that no great war in which our country has ever been engaged has been marked in the same space of time by such triumphant successes as those of the last 14 months. Our troubles have been those of our Allies. Our victories have largely been our own.

WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

Consider what we have done in this short space of time, and compare it with the opening of any of our greater wars. In our war against the French Republic it was nearly two years after its inception that Howe's victory gave us a gleam of success. In the great war against Napoleon it was again two years before Trafalgar ended the fear of imminent invasion, and 12 years of very varying fortunes before we won through. Now look at the work of 14 months. We have annexed the whole great German Colonial Empire with the exception of East Africa and a district in the Cameroons. Thanks to the splendid work of our Navy, we have swept the German flag, both Imperial and mercantile, off the face of the ocean. We have repelled her serious submarine attack, and played our game so skillfully that the flux of time shows us

What have we to put on the other side of the account? I am dealing for the moment with large results and not with details. Where have we failed? In the whole world our most severe critic would only point to one place—the Dardanelles. But have we failed in the Dardanelles? I believe that if we should never force the Straits the enterprise has none the less been worth the undertaking. We have lost 100,000. How many have the Turks lost? Certainly not less. We have held up a great body of their best troops, who would otherwise have been operating against us on the Egyptian and Mesopotamian fronts, or in the Caucasus against the Russians. Ian Hamilton has taken the pressure off Maxwell on one side and Nixon on the other. But the greatest of all results from the Dardanelles expedition is that it has united us with Russia as nothing else could have done. She cannot now say, as she might have said that we thought

stronger, not weaker, in comparison. We have conquered South Mesopotamia from the Turks. We have completely repelled their attempted invasion of Egypt. We have helped to save Paris. We have, with French and Belgian assistance, but mainly by our own exertions, stopped the advance upon Calais, inflicting a loss of several hundreds of thousands upon the Germans. We have, by our intervention at Antwerp, helped to extricate the Belgian army. Finally, and greatest of all, we have raised an enormous voluntary army, which is large enough to turn the scale between the European forces, and we have converted ourselves with wonderful adaptability into the great factory and munition store of the Allies. That is our story, and if any man cannot see that it is a wonderful one he is not merely pessimist but blind.

our ships in trying to force the passage. When the episode remains a historical reminiscence, like the passage of Duckworth in 1807, this great result will still remain.

VALUE OF THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION

Again, one sequel which may prove to be of vital importance may spring from the Dardanelles. It is our operation there, and the consequent danger to their ally, which have drawn the Central Powers on to their southern advance. The immediate result of this has been to bring into the war the Serbians, who for nearly a year had been practically neutral, and so to open up a new front which has to be supplied by the Germans with men and munitions. It is tapping a fresh vein in a body which is already slowly bleeding to death. What have they to gain there? Putting aside all megalomaniac visions of an advance upon India, what is their practical goal? Should they overwhelm Serbia it will go to our hearts, but will make no difference in the war, since Serbia has, as already remarked, been obliged to rest upon her oar for many a month. What next? Could they advance upon Constantinople with a strong Allied force entrenched upon their flank at Salonica? Would the Turks really welcome an army of Bulgars and other hereditary enemies marching into their capital at the expense of their hereditary friends? And if we assume everything and suppose them at Constantinople, what then? How will they cross the Egyptian Desert and meet the quarter of a million whom we could line up on the Suez Canal? What will it profit them to be strong in Asia Minor by the time that attrition has worn them down east and west, and the ever thickening Allied lines are pushing inwards for Berlin? The more steadily one gazes at these fantastic fears the more they shred into mere phantoms of the imagination. The gains of the German expedition are shadowy and distant. The losses are immediate and obvious. And it is the Dardanelles pressure which has drawn them forth.

But have we failed at the Dardanelles? It is surely too early to say. Winston Churchill has been criticised for saying that only a few miles separated us from victory. Never was criticism more carping and unintelligent. What he said was the obvious fact, as true today as then. Had he said a few weeks or even months the criticism would be intelligible. But he said miles, which is obviously true. What he meant to convey—and what he did clearly convey—was that if we had a victory we could not be robbed of the fruits of it, as the Germans were robbed of their Paris but that the prize was in our hands the instant the success was attained. He did not underrate the formidable task. Still less would anyone do so now. But we do not know the difficulties of the enemy. We cannot tell what weakening may occur or what change may come. We are ready on land and sea, and it is as true as ever that it is only a question of one successful pounce. It is surely too early to write off the Dardanelles loss and to put it down as the one single item which should appear upon the debit side of our account. But I repeat that if there is no forcing

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but none the less defeats) at Mons (August 23) and Le Cateau (August 26). This was followed by the victory of the Marne (September 6-11), in which the honors rest with our French Allies, and the drawn battle of the Aisne (September 13) in which for the first time immobile lines were formed, a confession of failure upon the part of the invaders. There followed the long-drawn, scrambling action of La Bassée (October 12-31) in which no result was obtained, and immobility was again enforced. Simultaneously was fought the first battle of Ypres (October 20-November 13), in which the Germans were defeated with very heavy losses in their repeated attempts to capture that city. This brought the fighting of 1914 to an end, save for the sharp fight of Festubert on December 19-21, where the British sustained a reverse on the first day, which was equalized by a successful counter-attack upon the second.

of the Straits none the less the historian of the future may very well find that the operations have had far-reaching and fateful results.

OUR CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

On the military side in our campaign of France and Flanders great events have been so close to us, and have confused us so with their successive concussions that one has to cultivate some mental detachment in order to get their proportion and their relation to each other or to the permanent values of history. So far as the British campaign is concerned, the following summary would in the main be correct. The campaign began by defeats (honorable and inevitable,

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The permanent of 1915 began with a costly British the local but intense fighting on March 10, involving in a complete British victory at the time, followed garrison was afterwards driven out by poison upon May 5. Then came the second battle of Ypres, from April 22 to May 24, one of the great battles of history, in which Germans failed again in their objective, to capture the town and break the line, but did succeed in taking four heavy guns and some prisoners from us, besides gaining about twenty miles of ground along a front of 20 miles. It must therefore be fairly described as a German success. Before this fight had ended a second battle had broken out further down the line, the Battle of Richebourg (May 9-24), which began by the bloody repulse of a British attack, but ended by a considerable and permanent gain of ground. There followed the fighting round Hooze, which continued with about equal fortunes during the whole summer, the Germans having a marked success upon July 30-31, while the British won distinct victories upon June 15-16 and August 9. Finally came the Battle of Loos, on September 25, which can even now be hardly said to have finished, but which has certainly been a British victory, involving gain of ground, prisoners and guns. Such is a bare epitome is our military record up to date. It is to be remembered that for the first six months the Germans had a very marked preponderance of numbers, and that in the second half, when numbers had been equalized, they had an even more marked preponderance of guns and munitions. By the splendid exertions of the Allies the numbers in the West are now in our favor, and the munitions at least on an equality. What, then, may we not expect from the future?

WE PLAYED OUR PART.

Not only have we nothing to reproach ourselves with and a very great deal upon which to congratulate ourselves in the actual war, but we have, as it seems to me, made remarkably few mistakes beforehand. Thanks to the firmness of McKenna in the matter of the eight great ships, and the driving power of Churchill in the years immediately before the war, our Navy was ready, as it has never been before, for a supreme struggle. Of the four army corps which were the most that we have ever thought of sending abroad two and a half were in time for the first clash and the others followed after. We played our part as we said we would play it, and we won our games so far as we can count the gains and losses between Germany and ourselves.

After the outbreak of war we have also been extraordinarily fortunate in our leaders. If one searched backwards through the glorious files of British history one could not pick out a man who was so fitted by nature and training for the supervision of such a war as Lord Kitchener. His cold, mathematical brain, his power of thinking in the terms of the year after next, his enduring, inflexible will-power, his freedom from politics—all of these qualities make him the ideal leader in such a war. And what a collaborator in Lloyd George's policy. He supplies exactly what the soldier lacks in Lloyd George's policy. He is the power of the

The worst of this unreasonable pessimistic criticism is that it takes the heart out of men who are conscious of their own good work, and makes them feel as if good and bad were alike. Also it depresses the public and makes them vaguely think that all is wrong when nearly all is right. The conduct and handling of the Navy have fortunately been largely immune from the carpers, but take as an example the continual reiteration of such a phrase as "The muddling of the War Office." The extraordinary efficiency of our War Office has been one of the surprises of the war.

burning word, the acquaintance with the practical conditions of British life! With such men at home, with our leaders on sea and land, from Jellicoe and French downwards, we can surely face the future with a light heart. Our troubles have never really been our own but have arisen from the fact that the secret preparations of the Central Powers have made them for a limited time more powerful upon land than neighbors. The margin of strength which is wanted we have to supply. By a miracle of organization and national spirit we shall be able to do so.

Was it muddling when it sent the Expeditionary Force abroad with such celerity and completeness, with a commissariat which all have agreed to be unequalled, and with a transport and medical service which are the envy of our Allies? We talk with appreciation of the tenfold expansion of our Army, but Lord Kitchener does not do such things by the wave of a wand. They are carried out by the hard work and organizing power of the War Office, which has expanded itself to tenfold duties within a year. As to the munition question, it is one which came as a surprise to us, as to all the world, but it is notorious that there were economical and not administrative reasons for the delay in the high explosives. Free Trade has no doubt many advantages, but it has the corresponding defects, and if you depend on other people for essentials instead of prearranging their production in your own land you are likely to have such a crisis as we have successfully surmounted.

We take our history morning by morning, and often the morning seems a dark one. It is not thus that it is written hereafter. We see every swirl and backwater, but the man of the future will see only the main current of the stream. There is no cause there for pessimism, but rather good reason why we should be on our knees thanking the Power that guides our destiny for evident proof that Britain still has the old, clear brain to plan, and the old strong arm to strike.

77th Overseas Battalion

C. E. F.



THE AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY

It was a khaki Show this year, a pageant of all the Imperial Forces, and in spite of the vile weather the spectacle was truly inspiring, in keeping with the fighting spirit which is abroad in the land. The Overseas Forces—Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans—were all represented, as were also the Navy and the Home Armies, both Old and New, and the procession included a detachment of the Anti-Aircraft Corps and several of the captured German guns.



THE OLD LORD MAYOR AND THE NEW



THE CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS

It was a khaki Show this year, a pageant of all the Imperial Forces, and in spite of the vile weather the spectacle was truly inspiring, in keeping with the fighting spirit which is abroad in the land. The Overseas Forces—Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans—were all represented, as were also the Navy and the Home Armies, both Old and New, and the procession included a detachment of the Anti-Aircraft Corps and several of the captured German guns.



On the left is the uniform of the Black Watch as it was. It is the dress uniform, the uniform that is worn on ceremonial occasions, differing but slightly from that worn by the famous regiment in battles since the early 17th century.

On the right is the service uniform today. It is very different in many ways. It is stripped of much that made the old uniform a delight to the eye. But it retains its most picturesque features. It is the uniform that the men of the 42nd wore, the uniform which a man wears when he enlists with the 73rd.

The uniform has changed, but the type that wears it has not. The men who fought at

NEW CANADIANS SECURED LEAVE FOR NINE DAYS

Twelve German Prisoners from Trench in Front of Them

WENT AT FIRST
BUT WENT BACK

Now One More Out,"
aid Officer and Up
Came a Hun

Cable to The Montreal Star
Our London Correspondent
(right.)

MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
Spur street, London, Nov. 30.
A group belonging to the Canadian
brigade returned from London
front today, after a leave ob-
tained under peculiar circumstances.
The commanding officer declared
that the men who entered the Ger-
man trench in front of the Canadian
line and captured twelve Ger-
mans should have nine days' leave.
The trench was entered that night
without a fight, and the Germans in it
gave up their hands, calling for
the Canadians as comrades.

The Germans were triumphantly taken pri-
soners, but in the excitement of the
victory the victorious Canadians did
not wait until the prisoners until they
were taken to the Canadian quarters,
to their dismay, they found
only—just one short of the
necessary to secure the cov-
erage.

There was nothing for it but to
go to the trench which the Ger-
mans had re-occupied.

"How many of you are there here?"
A Canadian officer, suddenly
to the trench, revolver in
hand. The Germans answered,

"Well," said the Canadian, "we
want one; throw him out."
The man was thrown out, and he and his
comrades returned to the Canadian
lines with their extra man, so earn-
ing nine days' leave, which ended

ABOUT GREECE.

A LITTLE GUIDE TO MEN AND MATTERS.

ARMY.—The total war strength may be taken as 350,000. During the past few years the army has been reorganised by a French military mission. The first-line army consists of five army corps, altogether 45 regiments of infantry, 10 of field artillery, 10 of cavalry, and 10 of Evzoni or irregular troops. They use the Männlicher rifle and the Schneider-Canet-Dangles field gun (a variety of the French "75").

BULGARIA.—The hatred of the Greek for the Bulgar surpasses all other race hatreds of the world.

CONSTANTINE, KING.—Born August 2nd, 1868, succeeded to the Throne on the assassination of King George, March 18th, 1913. Has a civil list of £80,000. Married in 1899 Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the German Emperor, who opposed the match, but changed his attitude of contempt when Constantine became King. The Kaiser's letters to Queen Sophia conveying "Kind regards to 'Tino'" have been a notorious feature of Germany's courtship of Greece during the war; though the Kaiser was on the side of Turkey in the war of 1897.

DIAMANTIDOS, M.—Minister of Communications in the late Venizelos Cabinet, who hurried to Salonica on Sunday, October 3rd, and put Greeks in charge of the railways, discharging the foreigners who on orders from Berlin were hampering the working of the lines.

ELLIOT, SIR FRANCIS.—British Minister in Athens, who on the day M. Zaimis became Premier handed him the text of the Bulgaro-German Treaty, providing, inter alia, for handing to Bulgaria the whole of Albania and all Serbian and Greek Macedonia.

GOUNARIS, M.—Minister of the Interior in the Zaimis Cabinet. Was Prime Minister for a brief space following M. Venizelos's first resignation last March. Opposed Greek intervention in the war save in a strictly defensive rôle.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers. Legislative authority is in the hands of the Boule, a Chamber of Representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. Deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There is also a Council of State.

GREATER GREECE.—Hellenic aspirations are to bring into the fold 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 Greeks in Asia Minor. Its coast has been pure Greek for the last 3,000 years; Smyrna has 150,000 Greek inhabitants, and inland there are Greek centres such as Konja. The Greeks also covet Constantinople.

NAVY.—Since 1911 the Navy has been reorganised and trained by a British naval mission under Commander Hubert Cardale, R.N. It contains 3 armoured cruisers, 4 protected cruisers, 14 destroyers, 7 torpedo-boats, 5 gunboats, and 4 submarines. Last year Greece bought the battleships Idaho and Mississippi from the United States, 14,465 tons each, nearly 17 knots, and carrying 12-inch guns.

POPULATION AND AREA.—The population of Greece is over 5,000,000, having been nearly doubled by the additions consequent on the new boundaries after the Balkan War. Area, 42,522 square miles.

SALONICA.—Famous commercial port (which Alexander the Great made the capital of Macedonia); captured by the Greek Army from Turkey in the Balkan War (1912). Bulgaria wanted it. Destined to become the Liverpool of Greece. It was here King George was assassinated, having taken up his residence at Salonica within three days of its surrender. Serbia by a recent treaty is said to have the right to use Salonica. Germany wants to secure it and a road through the Balkans to Constantinople. Population 100,000.

SOPHIA, QUEEN.—The German Emperor's sister, she is 11 years younger than the author of the war, having been born June 14th, 1870. In her first years in Greece both she and her husband, then Crown Prince, were unpopular. Their family is three sons and two daughters.

VENIZELOS, ELEUTHERIOS.—Ex-Prime Minister; resigned for the second time this year owing to differences with the King. A strong man in whom the Greeks have great confidence. Statesman, administrator, organiser. Born in Crete, 1864. A sketch of his career appeared in the DAILY GRAPHIC, October 7th. He declared that Greece would assist Serbia to the last drachma and the last man.

ZAIMIS, M.—The new Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Highly respected. Was Prime Minister and almost dictator after the disastrous war with Turkey in 1897. In 1906 became High Commissioner for Crete when Prince George (as the result of M. Venizelos's movement) retired from that office.



THE FACE OF THE WAR.

Gallant Serbians Retreating in Good Order.

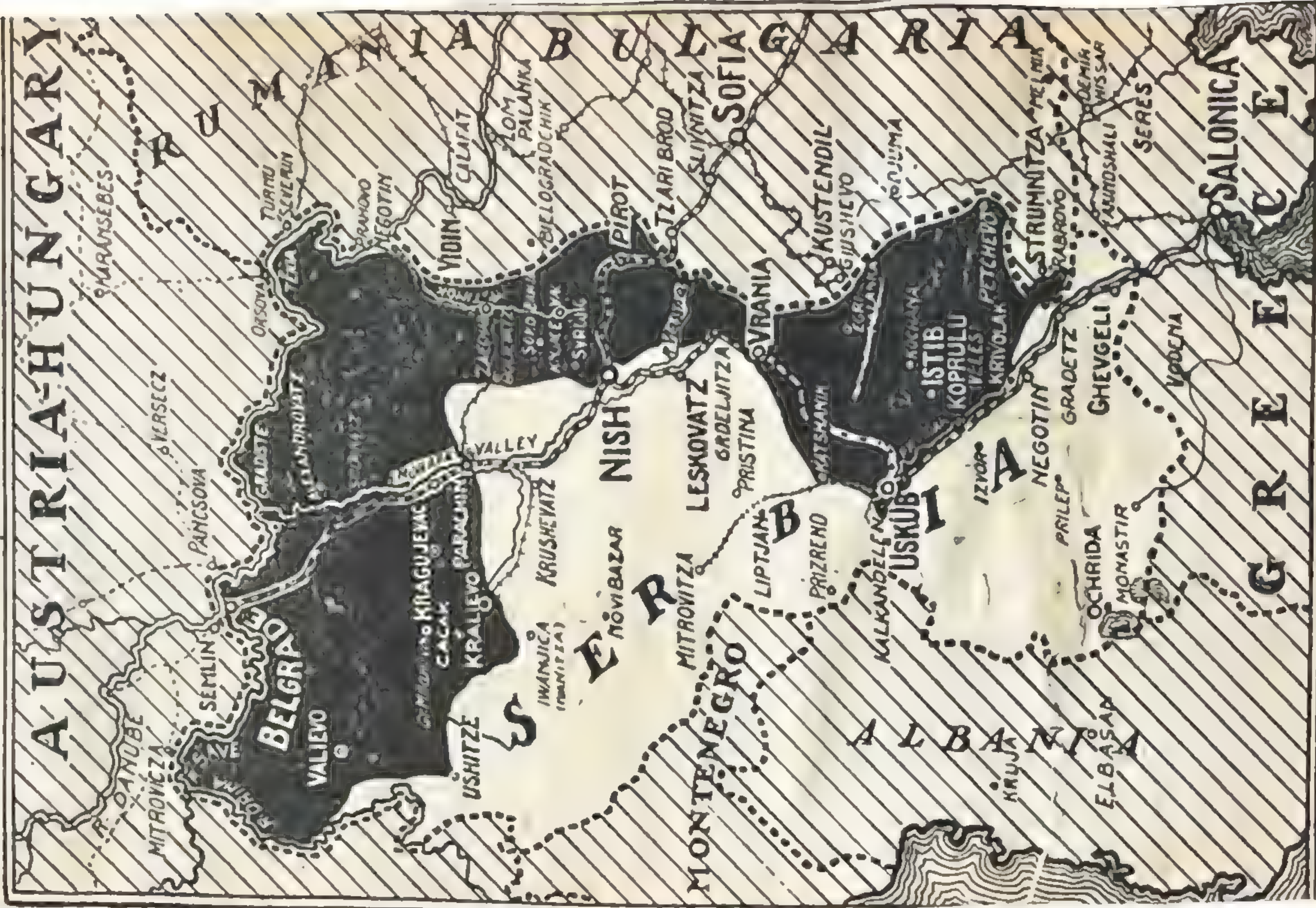
An authoritative Serbian statement says that the Serbian Army is making a quiet and orderly retirement before the overwhelming forces poured against it. British detachments are said to have reached Ochrida (in the south-west) and Ghevgeli; and British and French are also at Krivolak and Strumitza. In our map the area occupied by the advancing enemy is shown in black.



THE FACE OF THE WAR.

The Aegean Claims Another Transport.

The sinking of another British transport in the Aegean Sea is announced. Some 300 Indian troops seem to have been lost. The survivors made their way in their own boats to the island of Anticythera, so the disaster must have been in the near neighbourhood. The blackened portion of Serbia marks the invaded area now occupied by the enemy.



THE FACE OF THE WAR.

Blotting out Gallant Little Serbia.

The blackened area of Serbia represents the advance by the Austro-German forces from the north and the Bulgarian from the east and south. It will be seen how, despite successes reported this morning, the occupied territory is gradually increasing. The capture of Nish is reported.



THE FACE OF THE WAR.

Serbia—The Flowing Tide.

The black area of Serbia, marking the part taken by the invaders, is still further increased in our map this morning. The advance of the Serbian forces of Kragujevac, N.W. of Nish.



THE FACE OF THE WAR.

To the Rescue of Serbia.

The Allied Franco-British line in Serbia runs approximately from Gradska to Lake Doiran. It is here indicated by crosses. The black portion of Serbia is that already occupied by the advancing Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. The Serbians are retreating between the two towards Albania.



THE FACE OF THE WAR.

Veles Recaptured by the French.

The recapture of Veles by the French from the Bulgarians is reported. In our map the Franco-British line from Veles (Koprulitsa) to Lake Doiran is shown by crosses. The black area of Serbia is that occupied by the advancing enemy.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IN BALKANS EXPECTED NOW KITCHENER IS AT HOME

Arrival of War Minister and British Commander-in-Chief in London — Believed Settlement With Greece Near and Entry of Roumania Certain

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Kitchener arrived in London today. He will report at once to King George and Premier Asquith concerning his observations on the Gallipoli Peninsula and at Salonika, and his consultations with King Constantine of Greece, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and Lieut.-General Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, and the French Government heads.

Earl Kitchener will meet his colleagues in the War Council of the Cabinet on Thursday. At that time he will convey to them the results of his observations on the various battle fronts and his conferences at the capitals of the countries he visited.

Earl Kitchener left England for the Near East early in November. The exact date of his departure was not made known and no explanation was given except that the duties of his office as War Minister had called him away.

Premier Asquith acted as War Minister in his absence. As soon as it was learned he had left the report gained currency that he had resigned. This was denied and later announcement was made of his visit to Gallipoli and the War Minister's various conferences.

SIR JOHN FRENCH IN LONDON

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Field-Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the western front, was in London yesterday and conferred with Premier Asquith.

So far as the public knows, Sir John French has not been in London since he paid a secret visit to the British capital late in January. He conferred with the British and French War Ministers at Calais on July 6.

Earl Kitchener, British Secretary of State for War, was in Paris yesterday. There have been reports that a movement was on foot to place General Joffre, the French leader, in supreme command of the Franco-British forces on the western front, but London has denied there was any foundation for them.

LIEUT. CHEVALIER WOUNDED IN BATTLE

The latest casualty list issued from Ottawa announces that Lieut. Philippe Chevalier, of the 14th Battalion (Royal Montreal Regiment) has been wounded.

Lieutenant Chevalier, who is a son of M. Chevalier, of 373 Peel street, manager of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, enlisted as a private, and gained his commission on the field. He is thirty-one years of age, and was educated at Loyola College and the Montreal Polytechnic School, graduating as a civil engineer at the age of twenty. He then went to the Northwest and at the outbreak of the war returned to Montreal and joined the 14th Battalion under Brig.-Gen. (then Lieut.-Col.) F. S. Melghen.

He has two brothers at the front, one, Pierre Chevalier, being also in the 14th Battalion. He was wounded at the battle of Ypres, and on his recovery was promoted to be a lieutenant, transferring to the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, in which he found that his own brother, Armand Chevalier, was serving as paymaster with the rank of captain.

Lieut. Philippe Chevalier has been wounded in the arm and leg, and is

ONE MONTREALER IN THE LATEST CASUALTY LIST

Pte. Geo. Cox First Local
Member of 42nd Battalion
to Be Killed

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—Of the forty-nine names which appear in the midnight casualty list, a much larger proportion than usual are the names of Canadian soldiers who have been killed in action. This number is fourteen. Another seven have died of wounds. Twenty-one are reported wounded, while the other seven are reported for other reasons.

The only Montrealer on the list is Pte. Geo. Cox, of 2662 Waverley street, Montreal, the first Montrealer in the 42nd Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cantile, to have been killed in action.

THE NEW BRITISH STEEL HELMET



Unlike the French helmet, the new British headpiece is not ornamental. It looks more like a jelly mould than anything else. But it is light and strong and the soldiers like it. Inset is a photo of a French helmet, illustrating its utility. It resisted five shrapnel bullets and fragments and protected its wearer against serious injury.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS ANOTHER HUN CRUISER IN BALTIC

Frauenlob Sent to Bottom Near Spot Where
Her Sister Ship the Undine Met Similar Fate
—Italians Drawing Close to Gorizia Now—
Hun Retreat in Russia

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 26, 12:46 p.m.—The German protected cruiser Frauenlob has been sunk by a submarine of the Entente Allies, according to a semi-official announcement made at Petrograd, says a despatch to the Central News Agency.

The Frauenlob is reported to have been sent to the bottom in the same locality where the German protected cruiser Undine, a sister ship of the Frauenlob, was lost.

The Frauenlob was a protected cruiser of 2,672 tons and was built in 1901. A despatch published in the Politiken, of Copenhagen, on November 11, said a report had been received that the Frauenlob had been sunk off the south coast of Sweden.

Her sister ship, the Undine, was sunk, according to an official announcement made in Berlin, by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of November 7 while patrolling the south Swedish coast. Nearly the entire crew was saved.

The Frauenlob and Undine both carried crews consisting of 278 men each. The vessels were 328 feet long, 40.3 feet beam and had a depth of 15.8. They were armed with ten 4.1-inch guns and were equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. Both cruisers were capable of travelling at a speed of twenty-one knots.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR



Sentry—Who goes there?
His Reverence—Chaplain.
Sentry—Pass, Charlie Chaplin.
(From the London Tattler.)

New German Menace Against Allied Army

By Canadian Press.
NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A cable to the New York Herald from London today says:

"The Anglo-French army concentrated in the Vardar valley from Krivolak to the Greek frontier is faced by a new menace from the north and northwest which constant reinforcements are being hurried up from Salonika to meet."

"This threat comes from the Austro-German army under Gen. von Gollwitz which is marching down the valley toward Vardar-Corona line. Having opened the Kosovo plain with the aid of the Austro-German army from the east, Gen. Gollwitz has detached a part of his force to assist the Bulgars in the south, who have been held fast by the Allies."

"This force, joining with the Bulgars in the valley due north of Prilep, will provide not only additional strength for an attack at Krivolak, but a column for the occupation of Monastir, which the Bulgars have refrained from entering."

"The French section has arrived at Monastir, and a telegram from Admiral Troubridge, commanding the British, has been received from Mitrovitza under date of November 20. In this the commander said all was well with his brigade. The message was sent out three days before the town was seized by the Austrians."

Says Serbia Will Be Born Again

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A prediction that no matter what happens Serbia will be "born again" was made by the War Minister, General Bokovitch, to the Matin's Monastir correspondent, who quotes the Serb General as saying:

"We are all ready to hold out to the last. If fortune abandons us altogether, so much the worse, but we still shall hope."

"Serbia knew how to win liberty after five centuries under the Turkish yoke. It will be the same tomorrow. Serbia will live for ever. You cannot kill all Serbs, and Serbia will be born again, to grow greater in the future."

When the despatch to the Matin was filed on the 19th the situation at Monastir was reported unchanged. Serb advanced posts were no longer in contact with the Bulgarians, who were believed to have detached troops to reinforce the army attacking the French.

The Serbians then occupied the village of Brod, north of Krushevo, although the town had changed hands several times, being occupied several hours the day before by Bulgarian irregulars.

"ADVANCE, MOSES, AND DELIVER THE TEN COMMANDMENTS!"

LONDON, Nov. 2 (by Mail).
—A real incident of unappreciated humor came from Northern France today via soldier letter. The Tommy said:

"There is a certain Padre up our way who was late in returning to his quarters and forgot the countersign. The following conversation is between the Padre and a sentry, who had a sense of humor:

"Halt! Who goes there?"

"Ah — er — oh — I'm, — I'm, — Moses!"

"Advance Moses and deliver the Ten Commandments!"
The Padre, the letter adds, failed to take it so humorously and the witty Tommy is now being twenty-eight days' field duty as punishment.

ALLIES ARE ABOUT TO BEGIN AN OFFENSIVE UPON A LARGE SCALE

**Troops Pouring Into Salonika Ceaselessly—
Monastir Now Garrisoned With French and
British Forces—Serb Line Before That City
Holds Firmly, is Report**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Lord Kitchener arrived today at Italian headquarters opposite the Austrian front and is in conference with King Victor Emmanuel and Lieut.-General Cadorna, the Italian Commander-in-Chief.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—An Allied offensive on a large scale seemingly is about to begin in the Balkans. British troops, hitherto in small force as compared with the French in the Near East, are reported landing in large numbers today at Salonika. The Serb line before Monastir is holding firmly.

It is anticipated that grim work will be seen in the Balkans when the Allies begin their drive to Sofia in earnest. But before they can do this the enemy must be driven back from Monastir northwards and eastwards.

BRITISH KING VISITS FRENCH BATTLEFIELDS



A great review of French troops was held at the recent visit of King George of England to the front. Photo shows King George and General Joffre watching the troops march past. The Prince of Wales is seen to the left of the photograph.

THE FORD PEACE SHIP AND ITS GERMANIC INSTIGATOR



The Sandinavian liner Oscar II., or Argo II., in which Henry Ford and his band of peace advocates will sail for Europe December 4 "to end the war by Christmas." Inset is a photo of Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who originated the idea and will accompany the party.

HEAT JOB NEATLY DONE:

"Once inside the Canadians killed took prisoners nearly a hundred Germans. The prisoners were handed over the parapet to the communication trench. After clearing up the whole trench the officer in charge blew his whistle and the whole of the Canadians retired to their own trenches. The result of the attack was forty Germans killed, thirty-two wounded and left, and many wounded Canadians in the trench. The Canadians killed one man accidentally and one wounded. "A squadron of the enemy aircraft bombed our wounded and our reserve billets the other day, but none struck the object and none was hurt. While the airships were passing over our trenches we brought one down. It fell in our reserve trenches on the top of a dugout, in which two men were slightly wounded. The pilot and the observer in the Taube were both killed."

WINDERMERE.

HOW CANADIANS DROVE GERMANS FROM TRENCHES

Second Canadian Brigade
Show Skill and Resource
in Their Attack

ARTILLERY FIRE
DEMORALISES HUN

Fierce Bombing Onslaught
Cleared Trench—Airmen
Bomb Wounded

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
from Our London Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur Street, London, Nov. 23
Further details are now available regarding the recent Canadian attack. Lieut. W. H. Scott, writing from Northern France on Nov. 26, says:

"It is generally recognized here that the splendid attack brought off by the Second Canadian Brigade shows that the Canadians have a decided superiority over the enemy at this point of the line. In fact, the Canadians, by skill and daring, have beaten the enemy into a state of submissiveness.

"Artillery actions continue day and night in this part of the front. An attack which had been admirably planned was carried out in one hour without a hitch. The headquarters were only called upon to help in allowing the artillery to clear the wire from the front of the German trenches.

"The attacking party spent ten days behind the lines and in the night patrolled the enemy's lines, gathering information. The German trenches were manned by eight men to every ten yards. While the attack was proceeding the Canadian artillery kept up a continuous fire on the German reserve communication trenches, which prevented the enemy obtaining any relief.

"The Canadians obtained the mastery by a fierce bomb and grenade onslaught. After a bombardment by the Canadian artillery heavy rain fell, which drove the Germans to shelter in their dugouts.

"The Canadians, who had scouts out, communicated the fact to the two companies about to attack. The patrols arrived with planks, which they placed across a big ditch. Two companies crossed and got into the German trenches without a shot being fired.

ALLIES ARE MAKING GREAT HEADWAY WITH KAMERUN'S CAMPAIGN

German Troops Completely Scattered With Heavy Losses, Says Official Report—Roumania Finds Herself in Akward Position—Huns Expect Russian Attack in Balkans

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Austria is trying to conclude a separate peace, according to the Tribuna today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Rapid progress by the British and French in their campaign against the Germans in the Kameruns, in equatorial West Africa, was officially reported today.

The British have reached the Puge river, west of Jaunde, and the French have occupied Makondo. The German troops have been completely scattered, with heavy losses, in the northern Kamerun.

The official announcement follows:

"Since November 23 there has been considerable fighting west of Jaunde, where the Franco-British expeditionary forces, under Major-General Dobell, are advancing successfully along the road and railway from Edea.

"The British contingent has penetrated to the Puge river, and further to the south, the French contingent has occupied Makondo. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the German troops, whose centre of resistance is in the comparatively elevated area about Jaunde, where the Government of the colony has been established.

"In northern Kamerun organized forces of the enemy have been beaten and broken up. Small parties of fugitives are being pursued energetically by the Allied columns, directed by Brigadier-General Cunliffe.

"The important French forces which accomplished a remarkable feat in African warfare by fighting their way across the German colony Kamerun, from French Equatorial Africa, also are approaching Jaunde from the east and southeast."

CONSCRIPTION IS AVOIDED BY GREAT RECRUITING RUSH

Lord Derby's Scheme is Brilliant Success and Justifies Faith of Its Founder—Official Report Now in Hands of Government

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES NOW ARE 510,230

Losses in Near East Were Exceedingly Heavy, Statement Shows

NAVY LOSSES ARE 12,160 ALL TOLD

Grand Total Killed Includes All Who Died from Wounds or Illness

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Great Britain's killed, wounded and missing since the war began number 510,230, Premier Asquith informed Parliament today.

Of the casualties 379,958 occurred in France and Belgium, 106,610 in the Near East, 11,502 in various other zones of land fighting, and 12,160 at sea.

A written statement sent to the House of Commons by Premier Asquith on October 29 gave the total British casualties as 493,294 from the beginning of the war to October 9. The total casualties for October as computed from the War Office lists were 74,297, while those for November were 46,416.

The figures given by Premier Asquith today, were in the form of a written reply to a question addressed to the Government in the House of Commons, and were tabulated as follows:

FRANCE

	Kill- ed.	Wound- ed.	Miss- ing.
Officers..	4,820	9,754	1,551
Other ranks	69,272	240,284	54,441
Total,	379,958.		

MEDITERRANEAN

	Kill- ed.	Wound- ed.	Miss- ing.
Officers..	1,504	2,860	358
Other ranks	21,531	70,148	10,211
Total,	106,610.		

OTHER THEATRES

	Kill- ed.	Wound- ed.	Miss- ing.
Officers..	227	337	78
Other ranks	2,052	5,687	3,223
Total,	11,502.		

NAVY MARINES

	Kill- ed.	Wound- ed.	Miss- ing.
Officers ..	589	161	52
Other ranks.	9,128	1,920	310
Total,	12,160.		

Grand total, 510,230.
The totals given as killed include those who died from wounds or other causes, as well as the officers and men killed outright in battle.

234

KILLED IN ACTION



Lieut. F. Fyshe, 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, 70 McTavish street.

ONE MONTREAL OFFICER KILLED; CASUALTIES FEW

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—The lightest casualty list in months was issued from the Militia Department last night, containing only eleven names. The names of two Canadian officers killed in action, previously reported unofficially, as in the list, Lieut. Fyshe, of Montreal, and Lieut. Wilgress, of Brockville, are given.

THIRD BATTALION.

Wounded.
Arthur Ernest Wright, 50 Markham street, Toronto; Arthur Gingras (no address given).

FOURTH BATTALION.

Wounded.
Ernest H. Pardon, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Severely Wounded.
Robert Townsley, Ireland.
DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.
Rudolph St. Ours, 107 Columbia street, Silver Lake, Mass.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action.
Lieut. George Kenneth Wilgress, Times Office, Brockville, Ont.

THREE MILLION, RESULT.

Special Star Cable by United Press. LONDON, Dec. 13.—That at least 3,000,000 men have answered Lord Derby's call for volunteers was the report in official circles today, following the close of England's greatest recruiting campaign. Definite figures will not be obtainable until Lord Derby's report to Premier Asquith is made public, but it was reported that Lord Derby will tell the Parliamentary Committee on Labor tomorrow that the campaign was a success and that conscription is not likely in the near future.

LAST THREE DAYS' RUSH.

By Canadian Press. NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A London cable to the New York Herald today says: "The Daily Telegraph announces this morning that Lord Derby's campaign for the volunteer army has been a pronounced success, vastly exceeding the great organizer's expectations. It was the last three days' rush to the colors which killed Lord Northcliffe's conscription conspiracy. My own opinion is that the Kaiser, with his Zeppelin raids and policy of frightfulness, has been responsible for the magical growth of what he once called the 'contemptible little British army' into a force of nearly five million trained soldiers, eager to meet the enemy in the three theatres of war."

"The response yesterday, while gratifying and keeping the recruiting officers busy till far into the night, did not compare with the scenes of the preceding three days. Khaki and khaki armlets were seen everywhere here and throughout the provinces yesterday."

"Those of military age who did not wear one or the other seemed to be unhappy, and the attitude of England's brave womanhood, did not make the slackers feel comfortable. Knowing the feeling of the country, I would not like to be one of the single men who have shown the white feather."

"The Daily Telegraph says the voluntary scheme was a success. No official figures, however, are yet available, and the aggregate of enrollees may not be known for a few days to come. Lord Derby's report already is in the hands of the Government."

"It appears that until the end of November the result of the scheme was still very doubtful. In fact, it was regarded by its sponsors as a failure, but the splendid response since saved the nation."

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 13.—Lord Derby is England's especial hero this morning. Had his grandfather so willed, he might now have been King of Greece, in place of the Kaiser's brother-in-law, Tino. Instead, he stands before the English public today as rivaling Kitchener himself as a recruiter for the army which Tino is so anxious to see depart from the Balkans.

The rush to enroll and attest came in the succeeding twelve days of the extended campaign. No figures are yet available, but it is hoped that something like the desired level of 35,000 new recruits per week has been secured, which will save Government and Parliament from the hateful task of ordering conscription.

London alone sent 105,000 in three days, 50,000 being on Saturday. Phenomenal rushes were also reported from Norwich, Swansea, Manchester, Portsmouth, Lincoln, Leeds, Liverpool, Plymouth, Newport and Hull.

EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

The rush has been so great that the medical examination of recruits has had to be postponed. This is bound to reduce the totals by eliminating the medically unfit.

The question everyone is asking is, "Have single men done their duty?" for Premier Asquith pledged himself that single men should be called up before married men. John Hodge, M.P., a leader of the Labor party, says that he is afraid that up to the last two or three days our young men particularly did not realize the gravity of the problems we are up against.

It was Earl Derby's special desire that every attested man should wear new armlets yesterday in order especially to shame slackers, but the Englishman's proverbial shyness prevented this being general. Armlets were seen through London, however, WINDHAMERE.

REV. DR. TAYLOR TELLS OF BRAVE SPIRIT OF MEN

*Captain of 42nd Highlanders Recounts Stories of
Heroism of Officers and Privates—Germans Not
Early Seen—Mud is Bad*

A messenger brought the day to the 42nd Highlanders, when they were off the front line at Arras. The day was a day of the war, and the 42nd Highlanders were off the front line at Arras. The day was a day of the war, and the 42nd Highlanders were off the front line at Arras. The day was a day of the war, and the 42nd Highlanders were off the front line at Arras.

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ALL IN FINE SPIRITS

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GERMANS NOT VISIBLE

The 42nd Highlanders were off the front line at Arras. The day was a day of the war, and the 42nd Highlanders were off the front line at Arras. The day was a day of the war, and the 42nd Highlanders were off the front line at Arras.

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OFFICERS IN GOOD HEALTH

The 42nd Highlanders were off the front line at Arras. The day was a day of the war, and the 42nd Highlanders were off the front line at Arras. The day was a day of the war, and the 42nd Highlanders were off the front line at Arras.

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WHIRLWIND RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND WINDING UP IN GLORY

Thousands Overwhelm Recruiting Stations Both in London and the Provinces—Staffs Work All Night and This Morning Stream of New-Comers Still Pours in

Special Star Cable by Wilbur S. Forrest, of United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In a whirlwind attempt to stave off conscription thousands of men eligible for military service overwhelmed the recruiting officers in London and provincial cities and towns today, anxious to enroll before the Lord Derby voluntary recruiting campaign ends at midnight.

The Government hurried reinforcements to the aid of the fagged out recruiting clerks. But so great was the rush to enlist in London today that it became necessary to dispense with the usual medical examinations.

Medical officers merely noted the name of each fresh volunteer and will make the examinations later. The chief recruiting station at Scotland Yard remained open until nearly daybreak, handling the great crowd of recruits that formed in line yesterday.

At 7 a.m. today the offices were opened again. Outside was another crowd that had been lining up for more than an hour. Conspicuous in this throng were several men in silk hats, dozens of bank clerks and many professional men.

RECRUITING GOES ON ALL NIGHT

In South London the crowd that gathered before daylight exceeded that at Scotland Yard. The same situation existed all over London. Young men, both single and married, and middle-aged men were enlisting by the thousands.

Reports from the provincial cities said recruiting went on almost all night. The weary recruiting officers faced thousands in the morning. Liverpool officials wired a plea for more men, reporting that they would be unable to enroll before midnight the men already besetting the recruiting offices.

Birmingham, having disposed of 10,000 armlets, signifying 10,000 enlistments, wired a request for more.

Women school teachers were pressed into service as assistants to the recruiting officers in Glasgow, where great crowds stood in the rain, waiting to be enrolled. At Leeds, 300 extra recruiting clerks were on duty.

No one knows, even approximately, the results of the recruiting campaign except Lord Derby. He refused to make any statement today and said that no figures will be made public until he completes his report for the Cabinet tomorrow. On this report probably will depend the decision of the Government on the question of conscription.

The crowds became so great that it was manifestly a physical impossibility to examine all the applicants before midnight. The authorities, therefore, decided to permit attestation under the Derby plan until midnight of Sunday.

If the rush still continues, recruiting officers will make list of applicants, and these men will be permitted to present themselves for attestation up to midnight of Wednesday.

BRITISH STEAMER BUSIRIA TORPEDOED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The British steamer Busiria has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed at Alexandria.

The Busiria displaced 2,705 tons and was built in 1904. She was owned by the Moss Steamship Company of Liverpool.

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood of the United Press.

ROME, Dec. 11.—One of the decisive battles of the war is believed to be imminent as the Allies continue their retreat from Serbia.

Despatches from both Athens and Salonika today indicated that Germany intends to carry her encircling movement into Greek territory. The combined German, Austrian and Bulgarian armies are expected to make a supreme effort to drive the expeditionary forces back to Salonika and to the sea.

It is believed probable here the Greece will be forced into the conflict, possibly within a fortnight. She may be found fighting with the Central Empires or with the Allies. It is even possible that King Constantine may choose to fight independently, resisting first one and then the other army that threatens Greek neutrality.

Bulgarian forces have been fiercely engaged in attacks along the whole Allied front for several days. The Germans and Austrians have massed large armies near Strumitza and further west. The disposition of the forces shows almost certainly that the Germans plan to pursue the expeditionary forces to the sea, if possible.

There is every confidence that the

Allies will be able to make a successful stand at Salonika under the protection of Anglo-French warships.

CALM ON WEST FRONT.

by Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 11, 2:40 p.m. — The report from the War Office this afternoon follows:

"The night was calm except in the Champagne where, notwithstanding the steady rain, there was live cannonading, as well as several engagements at close quarters with torpedoes.

"Further details of the fighting yesterday confirms the previous information concerning the effective work of our artillery between the Oise and the Aisne, on the plateau of Quennevieres, and in the region of Vendresse and Troyon. Our trench guns wrought serious damage to the fortifications and bombthrowing machines of the enemy."

VIGOROUS PROTEST LODGED BY U. S.

by Canadian Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—U. S. Ambassador Page at London today advised the State Department that he had filed a vigorous protest with the British Foreign Office against the requisitioning of vessels of the American Transatlantic Company without the formality of Prize Court procedure.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The Germans advanced thirty miles in Russian Poland, and claimed to have occupied Lodz.

Forty French and British warships were ready to storm

GREECE IS MANIFESTING DANGEROUS ATTITUDE TO ENTENTE IN ATHENS NOW

Refusal to Grant Further Concessions to Allied Powers Creates Significant Situation—Allies Preparing to Make Salonika Permanent Base Until Their Great Advance Begins in Spring

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11, via London, 1 p.m.—A report that the Austrians and Germans are evacuating Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was received here today from Kiev.

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, Dec. 10, via Paris, Dec. 11, 10:05 a.m.—The Greek Government has made all arrangements for demobilization of the army. It is expected a decree to this effect will be issued shortly.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Salonika, dated Friday, says:

"Complete calm prevailed yesterday and throughout the night on the front of the Entente forces. The retirement of the Entente Allies is proceeding in good order. The political situation engrosses the public.

"The reported German occupation of Gievgeli (Serbia) is premature. Up to 4 o'clock Friday afternoon there was no enemy in the immediate neighborhood of Gievgeli."

A previous despatch from Salonika said it was reported there that German forces under General von Gallwitz had occupied Gievgeli on Friday morning.

GREECE REFUSES CONCESSIONS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Dec. 11.—Greece has refused to make any more concessions to the Allied Powers at present, it was authoritatively stated today. A few hours after the arrival of unconfirmed reports that the Allies were evacuating Serbia, the announcement was made that conversations with the allied diplomats have ended.

Relations between Greece and the Allied powers are approaching a critical stage. Greek military officials have been despatched to the frontier, following their conference with General Sarrail. Both Government officials and allied diplomats displayed the greatest pessimism today.

King Constantine has informed the Entente Ambassadors that he cannot yield to their demands. Greek military officers en route to the border have been instructed to report immediately to the King. It is possible that their reports may result in the resumption of negotiations but Anglo-French diplomats are not hopeful.

Official despatches today confirmed reports that at least part of the Anglo-French forces have retreated entirely from Serbia into Greece. It is generally believed here that the Anglo-French forces will complete the evacuation of Serbia today and will fall back upon Salonika.

CONDEMNS THE POLITICIANS.

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A cable to the New York Herald from London this morning says:

The Daily Telegraph, in its leader this morning, conceding that the Central Powers have won substantial successes in the Balkans, calls upon France and England either to withdraw from Salonika or allow

the operations there to be directed by military experts without hindrance by suggestions from politicians.

Declaring that the peril of the Allied armies in the Near East justifies the employment of force to make Greece climb off the fence, it calls upon the Allied Governments to cease lamenting The Hague ideals and adopt any measures necessary to win the war against "an enemy who has trampled upon all international obligations and violated every rule of civilized warfare."

Dr. E. J. Dillon, telegraphing from Rome to the Daily Telegraph, says:

"In the policy of hesitation and doubt which governs the movements of the Allies in the Balkans there is very grave danger to the forces there. If it be decided to withdraw, it is more than probable a million fighting men of Roumania and Greece will join the enemy."

ROME, Dec. 11.—Field-Marshal von Mackensen has arrived at Constantinople with two regiments of Bavarian infantry and several batteries of

Canadians Get Promotion at the Battle-Front

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
From our London Correspondent.
(Copyright).

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE
17, Cockspur street, London, Dec. 6
—Temporary captains G. Liddell and J. Parks, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, have been gazetted temporary majors in the Royal Engineers while holding special appointment.

Lieut. T. G. Bird, of the Canadian Militia, has been gazetted temporary lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.

Lieut. K. C. H. Monks, of the Canadian Engineers, has been gazetted temporary lieutenant in the East Anglian Divisional Engineers (Territorials).

WINDERMERE.

ESCAPED CRUEL TEUTONS



First arrivals from the torpedoed liner Ancona to arrive in New York. Photo shows Capt. Pietro Massardo (on the left) and Chief Engineer Carlo Lomberti, of the lost steamer.

U.S. TO GRAB TRADE SOVEREIGNTY FROM BRITAIN, SAYS HUN

Admitting German Trade is Ruined, German Economist Says War Will Make United States at Expense of Britain Who Dreamed of No Trade Competitors

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Copies of the Berlin Vorwaerts received here contain an article several columns in length discussing the probable commercial and financial effects of the war on the United States. Under the heading "the real victor," the writer concludes that the United States will reap the greatest economic advantages from the war, and that neither Germany nor Great Britain stands to gain anything, whichever wins.

"The sudden withdrawal of German exports from the world markets," says the article, "affords the United States a tremendous opportunity for extending its trade, particularly in South America, while the accompanying financial expansion will be made easy by the new American currency laws."

GERMAN TRADE SHATTERED.

"If the American operations are skillfully carried out, the English bankers in South America will feel their effects and the Americans will rapidly secure financial predominance in the southern continent as under ordinary circumstances could not be expected for fifty years."

"The European belligerents must continue for a long time their large orders of merchandise and foodstuffs from the United States, and the money with which they will pay for them will provide plentiful resources for the commercial campaign in South America."

"Thus we see that the war has not resulted just as the English had expected. True, German trade has been shattered, but now amidst the din of war a new competitor is seen rising who will soon prove more dangerous to England's position in the world market than Germany would have been thirty years hence."

"While the European countries gradually are exhausting themselves, the United States is paying off all its liabilities and laying up a financial reserve which will assure her a permanent place in world commerce — place which the enthusiastic American statesmen of the past never dreamed possible."

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From our London Correspondent. Copy-right.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 6. — The week-end casualties include forty-five officers, of whom nine are dead, and 1957 men, of whom 661 are dead. The list includes 208 Canadians, of whom sixty-eight are dead.

The regiments suffering are the 5th North Staffordshires (territorials), 1st Canadian Battalion, Royal Engineers, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, 4th Leicestershires (Territorials), 8th Black Watch, 1st Royal West Surreys, 8th South Staffordshires, 2nd and 10th Sherwood Foresters and 9th Yorkshire Light Infantry.

J. W. Scott, of Leicester and Hunstanton, today announces that his son Sergeant O. D. Scott, of the 32nd Canadian Battalion, died of pneumonia in London on Nov. 30.

WINDERMERE.

KAISER SERIOUSLY ILL NOT DIRECTING ARMY

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Kaiser is ill and is no longer directing military operations, according to Berlin advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The despatch states that the Emperor recently has become morose and silent and his changed demeanor has given his physicians cause for grave anxiety.

POPE APPEALS TO CARDINALS TO DO UTMOST FOR PEACE

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood,
of the United Press.

ROME, Dec. 6.—Pope Benedict today held in the Consistorial Hall one of the most important conclaves in the history of the church. From the allocution delivered to the Cardinals by His Holiness, it was hoped in Vatican circles, would develop the moves that would bring an early end to the world war.

It was the first secret Consistory of the present Pope. He created his first Cardinals, seven in all. The names of six of these were made public. The name of the seventh Cardinal was reserved "in pectore," to be revealed by the Pontiff later at his pleasure.

Only the bare outlines of Pope Benedict's address to the Cardinals were known before the ceremonies opened with great pomp at 10 o'clock. It was known, however, that his Holiness would exhort the Cardinals to renewed efforts for peace and would detail at length the horrors of war.

From both Italian and visiting Cardinals the Vatican drew the sentiment of the principal nations at war before the Pope's allocution was completed. The Consistory was attended largely by Italian Cardinals, those from most of the foreign countries being unable to arrive on account of the war.

The principal belligerent nations, however, were represented. Cardinals Bourne and Gasquet arrived from England; Cardinal Cabrieres from France; Cardinal Begin from Quebec; and Cardinal Hartmann from Germany.

day, whose names were made public, are:

Mgr. Giulio Tonti, Nuncio at Lisbon; Mgr. Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo, Archbishop of Florence; Mgr. Giovanni Cigliarico, Nuncio for the Central American States; Mgr. Andreas Furwirth, Austrian by birth and Nuncio at Munich; Mgr. Raffaele Scapinelli, Nuncio at Vienna; and Mgr. Giorgio Gusmini, Archbishop of Bologna.

These appointments diminish the unprecedented majority of foreign Cardinals in the college, the representation now being twenty-nine Italians and thirty-one foreigners.

Formal announcement was also made at the Consistory today of the following American appointments:

Bishop Giuseppe Glass, formerly of Lead, S.D., to be Bishop of St. Cloud, Minn.; Bishop Mundelein, of Brooklyn, to be Archbishop of Chicago; Mgr. Brossant, to be Bishop of Covington, Ky.; Mgr. Dougherty, now in the Philippines, to be Bishop of Buffalo; Mgr. Giuseppe Petrelli, to be Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines; and Mgr. Edward Patricio Rogue, to be Administrator of the Metropolitan diocese of St. John's, Newfoundland.

MESSAGE FROM KAISER.

The German representative, Cardinal Felix von Hertmann, Archbishop of Cologne, is a very influential cardinal whose relations with the German Emperor are such that he is supposed to be the bearer of a special message from the Emperor.

FRANCE LAYS DOWN PEACE CONDITIONS IN EMPHATIC WORDS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 6, 11 a.m.—France will not make peace until Alsace and Lorraine are won, Belgium and Serbia restored, and "German imperialism and Prussian militarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection." Albert Thomas, Under Secretary of War, said yesterday.

The declaration of M. Thomas is attracting widespread attention, as it is one of the statements from a responsible Cabinet official concerning the attitude of the Government regarding peace.

The statements of M. Thomas were made in an address to a large crowd assembled last evening in memory of the dead of the war of 1870. M. Thomas said:

"Alsace and Lorraine are definitely re-established as part of the French nation."

"There will be no peace until our unfortunate brothers of Belgium and Serbia are assured of recovering their homes in complete security and independence."

"There will be no peace until German imperialism and Prussian mili-

tarism are put beyond the possibility of resurrection."

"There will be no peace until a system of right, founded upon the victorious union of the Allies, and supported by the free adherence of neutrals, has abolished forever the violence of war."

"Whatever may be the sacrifices, France, united, will go steadily forward to accomplish this end. Today, before the terrible obstacle which confronts them, justice and liberty have only one road—that which our nation-in-arms opens to them, with the machine-gun and cannon."

The declaration of M. Thomas derives added significance from the fact that, in addition to his connection with the Cabinet, he is one of the leaders of the Socialist party.

Maurice Barres, President of the League of Patriots, also addressed the memorial meeting.

"What is the meaning of the determination of France to carry on the war to the end?" he asked.

"It means re-establishment of the European equilibrium, and that no peace will be made until Alsace and Lorraine are returned and we are guaranteed security from the Germans."

RESOURCES ARE STILL GREAT IN CENTRAL POWERS

Neutral Observer Sees No
Sign of Lack of Confidence Yet

CANADIAN HOSPITAL UNITS MAKING GOOD

Are Keenly Appreciated
on Mediterranean
Stations

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
from our London Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 6.

—From an American journalist who has recently been in Constantinople, Vienna, Belgrade and Berlin, we gather the neutral opinion that the end of the war has not been thought of by the Central Empires, and peace talk is nothing but the ravings of a certain discontented Socialist section which will finally be turned to political advantage by the Militarists.

He declares that there is no lack of confidence even among families who have lost heavily in fathers and sons; also that the resources of the Central Powers are still tremendous and will remain so, owing to the genius for organization which even small municipalities show.

Two more Canadian hospitals have been called for the Mediterranean. One of the western unit, another the Ontario.

From a war correspondent of a London paper who is now serving at the front I have received the news that the Canadian hospitals are doing good work near the Salonika base.

"It does the British wounded good to see the cheerfulness of the Canadian doctors and girls, and the way your units have settled down to business has brought commendation from some of the highest officers." That is how he expresses the general opinion of the Dominion hospitals in the Mediterranean.

ROLAND HILL.

41

28

Music Stopped with Explosion and Cornet Was Blown Over Parapet — German Thanks for Cigarettes are Grenades

Special Correspondence of The Mont-
real Star.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 19.—

The night was a perfect one and ex-
cept for a few stray shells nothing
disturbed the sentries as they kept
close watch on the enemy lines in
front.

Suddenly from the Bosche lines,
only fifty yards away, came the
stirring music of a German band as
they marched up their communica-
tion trench at the head of the re-
lieving companies. We sent over a
small "Minnny," but the bandmen
didn't mind, and they took up their
position directly in front of our
trenches.

Here they played five selections,
until two of our bombers went out
and threw a couple of bombs right
into the middle of them. With the
explosion of the bombs came the
abrupt stopping of the music; in-
stead a cornet was pitched clear over
the German parapet.

AN UNIQUE FIGHT.

At another point of our line one
of our men saw a German putting
his head over the parapet. Our
Tommy picked up the nearest article
handy, which was a big clod of wet
earth, and hit the German square in
the face. The German retaliated
with a large stone and soon both the
Germans and our men who occupied
that part of the line were pelting
each other with stones and mud and
enjoying the fun immensely. Then
one of our men made a "mistake"
and threw a couple of bombs, which
cattered the Germans.

Some time later Saxons who hap-
pened to be posted in the same
trenches, shouted across to our men
and asked them to throw over some
cigarettes. Our men threw over a
few packets and the Germans sig-
nalled their thanks by pitching over six
grenades.

"This our men thought was bad
taste on the part of the Germans,
and that night several bombers crept
over our parapets and threw half a
dozen "stink" bombs into the German
trench, which had the effect of de-
stroying all food, cigarettes and to-
bacco in that part of the line.

Our men are keen and fully alive
to every trick that may make the
Bosche feel uncomfortable, but the
favorite trick is to pour five rounds
rapid into the astonished Germans
just as the latter are settling down
comfortably for the night.

W. H. S.

IN COMMAND AT SALONIKI



General Bailloud (the French Commander-in-Chief from the Dar-
danelles), landing at Saloniki. The General landed at dusk, in a fisher-
man's small boat.—(Official photograph circulated on behalf of the Press
Bureau.)

THE PATRIOTIC SON OF A
DISTINGUISHED FATHER



Capt. Richard Lloyd George, of the 19th Welsh Regiment, at the head of his company at the front. He is the 26-year-old son of the Hon. David Lloyd George, but that has no bearing on his commission. He rose from the ranks by ability and hard work.

UNIONS IN ENGLAND
WITH MEMBERSHIP OF
TWO MILLION MERGE.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star by United Press.
LONDON, Dec. 9.—A labor merger that may have a most important effect on the industrial future of England was effected here today. Executive committees from the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railway Men and the Transport Workers, representing 2,000,000 men agreed to amalgamate. Their purpose, they said, is concerted action for better wages and working conditions. The constitution adopted today provides that joint action can be taken only after the consent of the three organizations concerned is obtained.

NOT TO SEIZE SHIPS
OF TRANSATLANTIC CO.
DURING COURT ACTION.

By Canadian Press.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — Ambassador Page at London advised the State Department today that Great Britain had acceded to the American request regarding ships of the American Transatlantic Company. This means that test cases will be made of the steamers Hocking and Genesee, which will not be requisitioned, but held pending decision of the prize court. Great Britain assures the United States that no other vessels of the company will be seized in the meantime.

PEACE DEMANDED THROUGHOUT BOTH CENTRAL EMPIRES

*Hungary Determined to Quit — Demonstrations
Violent in Berlin, Dresden and Leipsig — Riots
Persist in Spite of Massacres by Troops*

BENEDICT URGES PEACE ON KAISER.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Dec. 10. — Cardinal Felix von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, left Rome last night after again seeing Pope Benedict.

The Cardinal said he was the bearer of a Papal message and recommendations for peace to Emperor William.

It is understood that Cardinal von Hartmann probably will see Prince von Buelow, German Ambassador to Italy, in Switzerland.

that the conviction prevails among the masses in Germany that only a revolutionary outbreak would force the Government to make peace.

REVOLT AGAINST WAR.

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. — The London correspondent of the New York Herald cables this morning:

A neutral who has just returned from a trip to Germany and Austria-Hungary brings the news that despite the fact that the business men and breadwinners, including women, of the Central Empires who have engaged in peace riots have been ruthlessly bayoneted and some shot down by troops, the revolt against the war is assuming alarming proportions.

He declares that Herr Scheldeman, a Socialist Deputy, in a speech demanding speedy peace, voiced the heartfelt desires of nine-tenths of the populations of the two Empires, while Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg represents only junkers who have waxed fat and powerful battenning on their producers of Germany.

RIOTING FOR BREAD.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — Save for British and French prisoners of war in dilapidated uniforms, no men are to be seen in the streets of German cities, say British subjects recently released from internment in Germany, according to the Daily Mail. All the work in the fields was being done by women and prisoners of war, all German men, down to boys of seventeen, having gone into the army.

One woman told of having been present at the women's food riots before the Berlin Town Hall several weeks ago. The women were waving sticks and yelling "We want food! Give us bread! Let us have peace!"

Next morning all Berlin was covered with proclamations intimating that "any assembly of more than three persons would be punished by five years imprisonment, while wrecking shops or pillaging would be punished by death."

REVOLUTION NEEDED FIRST.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERNE, Switzerland, via Paris, Dec. 10. — Peace manifestations have occurred not only at Berlin but at Dresden and Leipzig, according to the German correspondent of the Tagwacht. The correspondent adds

ALLIES COME TO DECISION

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Dec. 9. — A decision of the greatest importance was reached at the fourth session of the Allies' War Council today, it is understood. No announcement has been made thus far.

In view of yesterday's discussions, it is generally believed the Allied representatives have reached an agreement as to the future conduct of military affairs in the Balkans.

England, a high French official hinted yesterday, favored the immediate withdrawal of the Allied expeditionary forces from Serbia.

General Joffre was understood to oppose this action and to be supported strongly by General Gilinsky, Russia's representative in the War Council.

SUMMARY OF

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, Dec. 9. — The Russo-Romanian frontier station at Ungeni and the harbor at Reni have been closed, according to Bucharest despatches today. Thousands of Russian troops are arriving at both frontier towns. The Russians are displaying the greatest activity in Bessarabia.

Ungeni lies 125 miles north of Reni, near a railway leading through Kishinef and south through Roumania, with branches extending to the Bulgarian frontier. Concentration of Russian troops near Reni for an offensive against Bulgaria has been reported several times.

GERMANS GLAD OF CAPTURE BY THE CANADIANS

Prisoners, Though Reservists, are in Good Physical Condition

SHOW OUR TASK
STILL FORMIDABLE

Kaiser's Soldiers Worried
Over Privations of
Home Folk

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
From Our London Correspondent
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE
17 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 9.—
Canadians at the front say facts
elicited from twelve German prisoners
taken by Canadians in a suc-
cessful attack upon the Petite Douve
farm in mid-November show how
fallacious are some notions current
in Canada respecting German con-
ditions and the character of the en-
emy who face the Canadians.

To correct these misapprehensions
is to show how formidable is the task
still to be done and how urgent the
need for further efforts.

The prisoners are all reservists,
half of them Landwehr and Land-
sturm, having replaced the Bavar-
ians, but their physical condition is
good. One German corporal was em-
phatic in the belief that the war will
last another three years.

The prisoners were unanimous in
appreciation of the food supplied to
German troops, but were consid-
erably anxious because of severe priva-
tions among their folk at home in
Germany.

A day's meals in the German tren-
ches are as follows. Breakfast, cof-
fee and black bread; luncheon, black
bread and pieces of fat, commonly
known in Canada as "sourbelly";
supper, soup, rice and boiled meat.

This diet is varied during the week.
Rice or barley with meat and a few
potatoes or beans are boiled together
this soup being served in place of
coffee, and meat and rice forming
the piece de resistance. Two cigars
and two cigarettes are the daily al-
lowance per man. Many men receive
parcels from home. Consequently
much that is missing is thus sup-
plemented. No butter is served in
the trenches.

DELIGHTED TO BE PRISONERS.

All seemed delighted to be prison-
ers. Several were quite frank in
their expressions of satisfaction.
None had seen or heard of any Ger-
man gas plant on their front. They
were not expecting any gas attack,
nor had they contemplated using any
against the Canadians. They had
three kinds of gas respirators in use.
The Germans opposite the Canadian
lines were kept hard at work all day
long and often were forced to pump
throughout the night.

The men in the second line were
made especially uncomfortable by
Canadian artillery fire.

The Canadian attack took them
completely by surprise, largely be-
cause the German listening post was
destroyed by Canadian shells and its
occupants wounded. The enemy
thought the Canadian bombardment,
wire-cutting, etc., to be merely a
feint. Also, the Canadian artillery
was so effective as to make impossi-
ble the use of the railway behind
the German positions, compelling
enemy to bring up provisions
material by horse transport.

WINDERMERE

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Cable to The Mont-
real Star From Our London
Correspondent. (Copyright.)
THE MONTREAL STAR
OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street,
London, Dec. 9.—Today's list
of casualties includes nineteen
officers, of whom three are
dead. The regiments suffering
are the 5th North Stafford-
shires (Territorials), 5th Cam-
eron Highlanders, 5th York-
shire Light Infantry (Terri-
torials), 15th London Regi-
ment (Territorials), Royal
Engineers, 2nd Irish Guards
and 5th Lincolnshires (Terri-
torials.)

WINDERMERE.

SPEAKS FOR GERMANY



Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg
who discussed peace talk in the
man Reichstag today.

PEACE PROPOSALS
MUST COME FROM
ENEMY, SAYS HUN

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Makes Defiant Speech
in Reichstag—Refuses to State Any Possible
Terms of Peace—Idea of Crushing Germany
Must Be Abandoned He Declares

PEACE STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Premier Asquith in the House of Commons yesterday:

"If proposals of a serious character for a general peace are put forward by the enemy Governments, either directly or through a neutral Power, they will be discussed by the Allied Governments."

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag today:

"As long as in the countries of our enemies guilt and ignorance of statesmen are entangled with confusion of public opinion, it would be folly for Germany to make peace proposals, which would not shorten, but lengthen the duration of the war."

Special Star Cable by Carl W. Ackerman, of the United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless, to Sayville, N. Y. — The Imperial German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, today refused to state possible terms of peace, in reply to the demand made by the German Socialists.

Instead, he declared to a great gathering in the Reichstag that any peace proposals must come from Germany's enemies.

"For the German nation," said the Chancellor, "this war has always remained what it was at the beginning—a war of defence for the German nation and her future."

"We do not fight to subjugate other nations, was one of the Chancellor's striking periods. 'We fight for the protection of life and liberty.'

"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them," was another assertion.

And a moment later: "This war can only be terminated by a peace which gives human certainty that a war will not return."

REICHSTAG CHEERS SPEECH.

Enthusiastic cheers filled the Reichstag Chamber when the Chancellor concluded his reply to the peace interpolation of Philip Scheidemann, Socialist leader. At first there was tense silence throughout the whole House and galleries. This was soon interrupted by vigorous signs of assent.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg first declared that the prospects of peace discussion in the Reichstag excited great expectations and satisfaction in the countries of Germany's enemies.

That this feeling should prevail was incomprehensible, he said, in view of Germany's successes in Serbia after opening the road toward Turkish Allies, and after threatening the most vulnerable points of the British Empire.

Through this situation, he said, explain the desire of Germany's enemies for peace, none of them made any overtures. The German Government had announced at the beginning of the war he said with

The Chancellor reviewed recent utterances about possible peace conditions that had he declared come from Germany's enemies. He mentioned among these the handing over of Alsace-Lorraine to the French, the annihilation of so-called Prussian militarism, the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France, and the creation of a greater Serbia, including what is now the Austrian province of Bosnia.

Won't Give Up the Stolen Provinces

Von Bethmann-Hollweg emphatically served notice on the Quadruple Entente that they must abandon completely the idea of crushing Germany or so-called "Prussian militarism."

He indicated, too, that Germany would not consider as one of the possible terms of peace the surrender to France of Alsace-Lorraine. He met the French claims on Alsace-Lorraine on the "nationality basis," with the statement that 87 per cent of the Alsace inhabitants speak German. And he asked what would happen if the same "nationality" test were applied in the British possessions of India and Egypt.

"As long as in the countries of our enemies the guilt and ignorance of Statesmen are entangled with confusion of public opinion, it would be folly for Germany to make proposals which would not shorten, but lengthen the duration of the war," said the Chancellor.

"First the masks must be torn from their faces. At present they speak of a war of annihilation against us. We have to consider this fact—that theoretical arguments for peace, or propositions, will not advance us; they will not bring the end nearer."

"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them."

"Fully conscious of our unshaken military successes, we decline the responsibility for the continuation of the misery which now fills Europe and the whole world. Nobody can say that we are continuing the war because we want to conquer this or that country as a pledge."

APPLIES NATIONALITY TEST.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg said he recognized the fact that some people in foreign countries were inclined to look at the situation sensibly. But these, he said, were in the minority, and their voices went unheard, like those of certain members of the English House of Lords.

"But the enemy's theories have lost

force," he continued. "The people have ceased speaking about the war lasting twenty years. The pretext that they are waging war for the possession of small countries has lost its persuasive power since the recent events in Greece. Small countries are in a severe plight since England is fighting."

The Chancellor discussed the principle of nationalities as applied by Germany's enemies, and asked whether the English Colonial Secretary knew that of the 1,900,000 inhabitants of Alsace, more than eighty-seven per cent spoke German as their mother tongue. He asked whether Poland by right of nationality, belonged to Russia. He demanded to know whether the same principle applied by England in the case of Alsace lost power when applied to India and Egypt.

ONLY WAR TO END WAR.

Germany's enemies, von Bethmann-Hollweg said, had blinded themselves at the beginning of the war by false stories about Germany's defeats," he said, "they are only able to cling to the idea of Germany's annihilation. For this purpose they invented the starvation theory."

"We all agree," he said, emphatically, "that our foodstuffs are sufficient and that the only important question is that of distribution. The great economic unit stretching from Arras into Mesopotamia cannot be crushed."

The Chancellor mentioned the great stores of copper, which he said, were sufficient for years and years of industrial demands, and the introduction of substitutes like artificial rubber.

He pointed out that France already has called to the colors boys of the class of 1917. The more Germany's enemies continued the war with bitterness, Bethmann-Hollweg said, the more would Germany need guarantees to insure her future position.

"We do not fight to subjugate other nations," declared the Chancellor in conclusion. "We fight for the protection of our life and liberty. For the German Government, this war has always remained what it was at the beginning—a war of defence for the German nation and for her future."

"This war can only be terminated by a peace which gives human certainty that war will not return. We all agree about that, and there always will be the root of our strength."

BULGARIA'S PART IN WAR.

Referring to the part Bulgaria had played in the war, the Chancellor said the Entente Powers had tried to persuade Bulgaria, by liberal offers of neutral and Austrian territory, to join them.

"But the Bulgarian Czar redeemed the promise he gave after the second Balkan war, in which Bulgaria bore the brunt of battle, and was then deserted by Russia," he said. "Serbia then received a reward from Russia because her vanguard advanced against Austria-Hungary, but now Bulgarian flags float over reconquered Bulgarian soil."

"Serbia is crushed. One more small country is sacrificed for the interests of the Allies."

"The Danube is now free. The Turkish position at the Dardanelles is now firmer than ever, although the British Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, last summer proclaimed its imminent fall."

LAUDS KING FERDINAND.

"Thanks to the far-sighted policy of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, a strong bridge was constructed, rallying firmly the united Central Powers with the Balkans and the near East. After peace is reached, this bridge will resound, not from the step of marching battalions, but will serve the works of peace and civilization."

"The friendship which is now confirmed by fraternity in arms there will be strengthened by the exchange of goods of the nations. Rivalry there will be limited to peaceful traffic which fosters the evolution of nations and countries struggling for progress."

The Chancellor mentioned the attempts of the Allies to regain their lost Balkan positions through threats of violence against Greece.

"Those who used the pretext that they are making war against Prussian militarism now threaten the Greek Government with the power of the English navy," he said. "This attitude makes it impossible for the Allies to continue the Belgian hypocrisy. Why did not the Westminster Gazette not tell this at the beginning? Then the whole world would have heard the truth."

GERMAN FRONT UNBROKEN.

The Chancellor said the Germans now held advanced strong lines in Russia and that despite their numerical superiority the Anglo-French troops had been unable to break the German front in the west.

"On the Austro-Italian front, there have been no changes," he said, "except that the Italians have succeeded in destroying towns which they meant to conquer."

PUTS BLAME ON ENGLAND.

The Chancellor then took up the administration of the conquered territories. He said the economic life of Belgium was reviving slowly. The coal mines were almost as busy as in times of peace, having produced 3,000,000 tons in the last three months. Belgium, he continued, was suffering on account of the fact that England was preventing it from exporting goods overseas.

Germany's task in the conquered portions of Russia, he said, had been particularly hard, on account of conditions which had prevailed there under Russia administration. The cities were without sewage facilities and their administration has been in the hands of the Russian bureaucracy.

The Germans had established self-government in Poland, where the new form of administration was being put into effect with zeal and intelligence.

Germany had constructed more than 4,000 kilometres (about 2,600 miles) of roads. The schools had been re-opened and now were being taught, not in Russian, but in the mother tongue of the pupils.

In Warsaw the university and the technical high school had been re-opened. The Chancellor said that as late as February of this year the Russian Government had declined to introduce the Polish language in the University.

In Belgium, he continued, attendance at school had been made compulsory. The Flemish language, formerly suppressed was now being used.

SCORES PRESS OF ALLIES.

"Newspapers of the Entente nations," Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg continued, "were full of sensational untruths about Germany, announcing in headlines: 'Germany defeated,' 'German' at her end; 'German begs for peace.'"

"Many other nonsensical reports have been published, such as the assertion that Emperor William was preparing for a solemn entry into Constantinople in order to dictate terms of peace," he continued.

"Assertions concerning Germany's depression and Germany's arrogance alternate in these reports, which are entirely untrue."

"This campaign," he declared, "began at the moment when the diplomatic efforts of the Entente in the Balkans broke down."

"After these failures," he said, "the Entente Powers needed something in order to divert public attention from their own miserable condition."

The Chancellor urged the people of Germany to consider only the facts—the real situation in this country and on the fighting front.

"Against the convincing power of these facts our enemies are helpless," he said. "There is nothing in our situation which could shake our confidence. If our enemies now refuse to recognize the facts, they will have to do so later."

When the Chancellor ended his speech the whole Chamber joined in an outburst of applause.

Following the Chancellor's speech, all political parties in the Reichstag united in a joint declaration, approving his stand and declaring that in any peace terms guarantees of Germany's safety are necessary, even if they include annexation of territory.

SOCIALIST IN AGREEMENT.

Dr. Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, whose interpellation resulted in today's peace discussion, followed the Chancellor.

Dr. Scheidemann reminded the Reichstag at the beginning of the war the Socialists approved the attitude of the German Government. "A glance at the map," said Dr. Scheidemann, "will show that Germany is conscious of her strength and her successes. Germany can now speak for peace without risk of being called weakhearted or dispirited."

Dr. Scheidemann

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Dec. 7. — The following official communication was issued by the War Office last night:

"During the course of the day there was rather intense artillery activity in Artois, around Loos and Souchez, as well as between the Somme and the Oise, where our batteries reached some convoys from Faye and took under their fire troops moving back from the front near Hattencourt and Laucourt."

"The cannonading likewise has been very sustained in Champagne from the region of Saint Souplet as far as Massiges, and in the Argonne at Haute Chevauchée."

"Expeditionary corps of the Dardanelles. During the day of December 4 there was great activity on the part of both artilleries. Our artillery took under its fire enemy workers at the mouth of the Keroves Dere. Our aviators dropped numerous bombs on the Turkish encampments."

NO CHANGE ON THE EAST.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 6, via London, Dec. 7. — The following official communication was issued today:

"Western front (Russia): In the Dvinsk region last night the Germans for a quarter of an hour maintained a heavy bombardment of our trenches on a front extending from Borskoy village, in the Western Dvina, to Houkst, but without result."

"South of the town of Ratnowka, on the Styr, the Germans took the offensive again in the cemetery near Kozlinitchi Village, but were stopped by our artillery fire. There is no change in the situation at other points."

"On the Caucasian front there is no change."

BRITISH GUNS DO MUCH DAMAGE.

The following official communication from Field-Marshal Sir John French was made public last night:

"On the 2nd an air raid was carried out against Don Station and buildings in its vicinity. An ammunition store is believed to have been blown up, and the railway was hit near the station. Some fires were observed in Don after the raid. All the machines returned safe, although several hostile machines were met and engaged."

"Our artillery has continued to bombard enemy trenches with satisfactory results on the 2nd, in retaliation for hostile artillery shelling of trenches south of Ipi Epinette were bombarded. Many gaps were made in the parapets, and a bomb store was blown up."

"On the 3rd the enemy's artillery was active but our fire checked it. On the 4th and 5th the enemy's parapets were again breached in several places, and their wire cut."

"Mining activity continues on both sides. We blew up a mine west of Escourt on the 4th, and the enemy one on the 5th. The latter did no damage. The same day two more mines were blown up near the same place."

"Near Frehlinghin, a mine was blown up by us, destroying a gallery in which the enemy was working. The enemy replied with another mine near the same place, destroying about twenty-five yards of our trenches."

"Since my last report the weather has been very wet and stormy."

GERMANS MASSING TROOPS.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rotterdam says:

"Newspapers from south and west Germany which have been stopped for a fortnight, came to hand today, which may mean that a concentration of German troops on the western front for the expected big battle has been completed."

"Undoubtedly troops have been pouring into France and Belgium for a week, but it cannot be learned precisely whether as a precaution against an Entente allied offensive or whether Germany will take the initiative."

FRENCH BEAT BULGARS IN SOUTH-WEST SERBIA AFTER FIERCE BATTLE

Teutons Now Concentrating in Effort to Smash Allied Army Before it Reaches Threatening Proportions—London Confident in General Sarrail's Ability to Handle Huns

PARIS, Dec. 7.—A second conference of the Allies' War Council, with representatives from all the Entente nations present, was held at the War Office today.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 7, 2:34 p.m.—The communication of this afternoon from the War Office follows:

"There were no important developments last night, with the exception of rather spirited cannonading in the Champagne and a local engagement near one of our advanced posts to the south of Saint Souplet."

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Defeat of the Bulgarians in attacks on the French line at three points, at Abozarki, Demir-Kapu and Costmorinto, is reported in a despatch from Athens to the Havas News Agency under today's date.

The engagements took place on Dec. 5. The Serbian retreat into Albania, says the despatch, is proving difficult because of the cold weather and the bad state of the roads, and also is hampered by the presence in the Serbian ranks of more than 40,000 Austrian prisoners.

There are now 100,000 Serbian troops and 20,000 refugees gathered in Albania, the Athens advices state.

SUMMARY OF TODAY'S WAR NEWS

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The latest news this afternoon from the Balkan war theatre, announcing the defeat of the Bulgarians in their onslaught upon the French lines has served to strengthen confidence in the ability of Gen. Serrail to hold his own against the combined Teuton and Bulgarian army which is reported to be massing for a crushing blow against the Allied forces in South-western Serbia, with the avowed object of crushing the Allied army, if possible, before it assumes a formidable size.

No anxiety is entertained here as to the ultimate outcome of the struggle, as it is believed Gen. Serrail and his staff will prove more than a match for the Teutons, particularly now that they are reinforced by 200,000 Serbs who retreated across the Greek frontier.

Meanwhile there is nothing decisive to report from any front. The Serbs, having held back the Teutons for forty-eight hours, have retreated from Ipek. The Bulgarians have made a sudden attack on the right wing of Gen. Serrail's army, and Berlin says the French have been forced to retreat, but there is no confirmation of this report. Berlin also claims the capture of a section of an advanced French trench in the Champagne, but official report makes no mention of this.

SERB ARMY JO

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Dec. 7.—Salonica despatches today estimate that 120,000 Serbian troops have retreated across the Albanian frontier. Scattered forces are fighting in Montenegro and a few Serbs remain in the extreme southwest corner of the country. Arrival of fresh Anglo-French contingents at the Allied front was reported today.

Fierce fighting in northwestern Montenegro and a sudden assault by the Bulgarians against the right wing of the French army marked the renewal of important actions in the Balkans today.

The city of Ipek, largest in Eastern Montenegro, has fallen to the Austrians, according to advices received here. After holding the enemy in check for forty-eight hours by valiant resistance, the Serbs and Montenegrins are reported in retreat, assailed on their right flank by bands of Albanians.

Whether the Bulgarian onslaughts against the French mark the beginning of an effort to throw the Allies back on Salonika it is too early to determine.

INS THE ALLIES

Lack of definite information regarding the position of Field-Marshal Mackensen's main army adds to the anxiety felt in some quarters over the position of the Anglo-French forces, von Mackensen. It is believed may be preparing to hammer expeditionary forces back across the Greek border in one mighty mass. The Bulgarian attack was preceded by violent bombardment of the French positions near Valandovo. Infantry onslaughts were launched Sunday night. The result of the fighting is in doubt.

No official explanation had been received here today of Roumanian reasons for commandeering foreign shipping.

BALKAN CAMPAIGN FAILURE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Figaro sends an interview which he had with M. Ioudjitch, Serbian Minister to Greece concerning the Teutonic campaign in the Balkans.

BRITISH SINK A TURK DESTROYER AND FIVE SHIPS

More Good Work Accom-
plished by Submarine in
Sea of Marmora

EFFECTIVE AIR RAID AGAINST THE HUNS

Sir John French Reports —
Russians Review Recent
Fighting Results

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine. It was announced in a British official statement this evening. A supply steamer and four sailing vessels also were destroyed by the submarine on December 3 and 4. The official statement is as follows:

"A report has been received from one of the submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora describing her recent activities.

"On December 2 she fired into and damaged a train on the Ismid Railway.

"On December 3 she torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer Yar Hissar, outside the Gulf of Ismid. She picked up two officers and forty men of the destroyer's crew, and placed them on board a sailing vessel.

"On December 4, she sank a supply steamer of 3,000 tons, off Panderna, by gunfire, and also destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies."

The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar was built in 1907 at Trepas. She was 184 feet long, 19.7 feet beam, and 9.5 feet draft. Her armament consisted of one 6-pounder, six 3-pounders and two torpedo tubes. Her speed was twenty-eight knots.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British steamers Middleton and Clan MacLeod have been sunk by submarines. Four of the Middleton's crew were killed.

The Middleton was a 2,506-ton steamer from the port of Hull. The Clan MacLeod was one of the great fleet of Clan liners owned in Glasgow. She displaced 4,726 tons.

The Middleton was sunk in the Mediterranean. Nineteen of her crew were landed at Malta. The third engineer was seriously wounded.

JACK JOHNSON IS URGING SCOTS TO JOIN BRITISH ARMY

"What's become of old Jack Johnson?" queries some one in the sporting world every now and then.

"Yes, what has become of the Big Smoke?" some one else remarks indifferently.

Those who remember John Arthur says a New York contemporary, in the days when he was the champion heavy weight fighter of the world — and Jack was in all his glory, until April last—frequently have speculated as to whether the huge negro is down and out, or whether he is still swaggering around somewhere with that "golden smile" of his and that half-arrogant, half-childish grin he used to wear. They have wondered—but not too interestedly—if Jack still was leading a fried-chicken-and-racing-automobile life, or whether he was down to ham bones and street cars.

Well, if anybody really wants to know where Jack Johnson is and what he's doing, here's the answer: **IS RECRUITING AGENT.**

He is a volunteer recruiting agent for the British army, and just at present he's trying to interest the youth of Glasgow, Scotland, in the proposition of donning khaki and going out to fight the Germans.

Jack has a big white automobile, still has his white wife with him, and is playing profitable vaudeville engagements throughout Great Britain. He is doing his recruiting work on the side—and of course the publicity he gets from that isn't doing any injury to him as a theatrical attraction.

No later than Friday last the big ex-champion with his white machine and a broad-brimmed white hat drove to a big plaza in front of the Royal Exchange in Glasgow, stopped in the centre of it and began to address a crowd which gathered. He was introduced by Corpl. Baker of the Scottish Rifles, and the cable reports say that he really made a very interesting speech.

He said that he, although not a British subject, was doing his best to help the nation toward victory. He had donated two of his three automobiles to the Government, and he was trying to induce every strong, healthy young Scot to put on a uniform and go out and fight. He had fought many a battle himself, he told the crowd, but the young men to whom he was talking had opportunities far greater than any he ever had. The fights they had a chance of taking part in would mean something serious to their nation and to the whole world, Johnson told them. **GETS NINE VOLUNTEERS.**

When Jack had concluded his address and Corpl. Baker said he was willing to accept any volunteers who cared to come forward nine young men stepped out of the crowd at once and enlisted. The Glasgow papers didn't comment upon Johnson's work in a very friendly fashion at first, but when the volunteers were gained by his speech they praised him.

Johnson beamed happily upon the crowd when the nine white men signed up for the army, and shook hands with each of them, wishing them luck.

The big negro is playing at a Glasgow vaudeville house in a so-called "roxy." His color seems to be a thing against him in the Scotch town, nor does there seem to be criticism of the fact that he has a white wife. She too is playing the piece.

New York would laugh at the she is billed. She is described as "America's most beautiful and versatile artiste." The town only will be interested to hear perhaps that, according to the three-sheets, she "the originator of America's greatest craze—the oyster dance." Unfortunately the cable reports from Glasgow do not describe just how the "oyster dance" is done.

This is not Johnson's first appearance as a friend of the British army. Several months ago he heard that the soldiers stationed a few miles behind the fighting trenches were sometimes at a loss to amuse themselves, so he donated a large number of sets of boxing gloves and footballs. Johnson like, he wrote his name upon each of the articles.

He is very proud of the fact that both Germans and allies have dubbed the big black shells fired by the Kaiser's heavy artillery "Jack Johnsons."

Apparently, from the most recent reports, Jack is far from being down and out financially, although, of course, there is little prospect of his ever having another ring opportunity in which big money is a stake. Jess Willard put a final period to the Big Smoke's career within the ropes.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN THE HOSPITAL

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our London Correspondent. (Copyright).

THE MONTREAL STAR

OFFICE, 17, Cockspur street, London, Dec. 4.—Capt. A. B. Tremaine, of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet, France, suffering from gunshot wound in the skull, and, according to latest reports, is dangerously ill. Capt. R. W. Bull, invalided home with a strained heart, is now in hospital in London. Capt. M. McCausland, who has been in the same hospital, is now discharged.

Lieut. W. K. Cook, wounded Nov. 18, has been discharged from the hospital.

Chaplain Capt. A. W. Buckland, invalided home with fever and gastric trouble, is now in a London hospital.

Lieut. R. E. Grosvenor is also now in a London hospital. Lieut. A. J. L. Evans is at the second casualty clearing station. Lieut. C. D. Knowlton, suffering from slight wounds in the back, face and hands, is at the divisional rest station.

WINDERMERE.

GREEKS WELCOME AND CARE FOR THE SERBS CROSSING FRONTIER

No Attempt to Disarm Gallant Defenders of Serbian Territory—Italy Declares Intention of Sending Army to Salonika—Allies Secure Railway Control

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A London cable this morning says: Despite further gloomy reports that the situation between Greece and the Powers of the Quintuple Entente are again so strained that restrictions have been reimposed on Greek commerce, a despatch from Athens to the Daily News and Leader throws a great white light on the real feeling of the Greek people.

The correspondent telegraphs that after the fall of Monastir many Serbian soldiers retreated through Greek territory. The Greek forces not only did not attempt to disarm the Serbs, but showed them every kindness, giving to them food, clothing and other necessities.

ITALIAN ARMY FOR SALONIKA

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Delayed despatches from Rome, hinting that Italy plans to send troops to Salonika as well as to Albania, further complicated the Balkan situation today.

This news came on the heels of reports from Athens that the Greek Government would not disarm or intern Serbian troops taking refuge on Greek territory after the fall of Monastir, but would permit them to join the Anglo-French forces.

Officials accepted this report as most encouraging, in view of the pessimism prevailing during the last few days because of King Constantine's failure to make a definite promise to the Allies.

Despatches from Rome, delayed several hours in transmission, said that the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, informed the Ambassadors of the quadruple Entente yesterday that Italy would co-operate, both in military and diplomatic action, in Greece.

LONDON IS NOW OPTIMISTIC

Despatches from several sources assert that both the northern and southern Serbian armies are safely established in Albania, while forces of the Serbs who evidently formed part of the defenders of Monastir have reached the French camp at Ghevgell, in Serbian territory, near the Greek frontier, not far from Salonika.

A feeling of optimism over the Near-Eastern situation seems to be growing here. From German sources news has been received that Greece has granted the Allies absolute control of the railroads in Macedonia together with certain ports on the Aegean Sea, thus assuring them an undisturbed base of operations.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Berlin claimed the French advance on Metz was stopped.
Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister to Belgium, denied that Germans were confiscating American relief supplies for Belgium.
The Lusitania sailed from New York for England.

CANADIAN TROOPS
ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.
By Canadian Press.
OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—It is officially announced through the Press Censor's office that the troopship Saxonia has arrived in England.
She sailed from Canada on November 22, carrying the following troops: 54th Battalion, British Columbia, thirty-six officers, 1,111 men; 58th Battalion, Ontario, forty officers, 1,091 men; No. 1 Battery, Siege Artillery, six officers, 210 men; Staff, 1 chaplain.
Total eighty-three officers and 2,412 men.

NO SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL JOFFRE, DECLARES BRIAND

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Premier Briand is authority for the statement that the Government has no intention of appointing a successor to General Joffre in command of the armies on the French front, according to the Journal.

In reply to an inquiry from the Army Committee of the Chamber, as to what would be the effect of the creation of the new post, of Commander-in-Chief of the French armies except those in Africa, to which General Joffre has been appointed, M. Briand is quoted as having said:

"The sole object of the extended powers of the Generalissimo is to insure that singleness of direction in military operations which has become more necessary than ever now, and at the same time to establish close co-ordination between the command of our armies and the technical councils of the Allies, which will be held at Grand Headquarters."

SUNNINO STIRS ALL ITALY WITH SPEECH ABOUT THE BALKANS

*Political and Economical Independence of Serbia
Tenet of Italian Politics, He Declares — Will
Push War Till National Aspirations Achieved*

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Dec. 3.—The speech of Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Relations, at the reassembling of Parliament, has made a profound impression throughout Italy. The keynote of the comments made upon it by the press is that Italy can no longer be accused of deceiving the Allies.

After delivering the speech in the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Sonnino proceeded to the Senate, where he repeated it, amid prolonged applause and cries of "Long Live Serbia!"

In that part of his speech dealing with the Balkan situation, he said:

"The political and economic independence of Serbia has always formed a tenet of Italian politics. Serbia's political and economic dependence upon Austria would be a grave and permanent danger to our country.

"Together with our Allies we believe that the restoration of Serbia to the Serbians is one of the chief ends of the war.

"Italy cannot remain insensible to her coming across to the Adriatic. Italy will do everything to help King Peter's army.

"Our flag on the other side of the Adriatic will reaffirm our traditional policy there. One of Italy's supreme interests is also the preservation of the independence of Albania.

"While the policy of the Allies in the Balkans aimed at the union of the various States, the Central Powers fomented dissensions and rivalry. The favorable medium for their intrigues was found in the wake of hatreds and desires for vengeance which followed the second Balkan war.

"In the psychological state of the public mind, deeply impressed by military rivalries, diplomacy could do little. In the end Bulgaria, overlooking the advantageous offers made by the Allies, attacked Serbia, and the Central Empires followed as her Allies.

"Through their mutual efforts in

battle in the various theatres of the war, the full and friendly solidarity of the Entente Allies has continually grown stronger. The contribution made by the Italian armies to the common cause is known to all.

"The enemy have felt the formidable pressure of our army in the conquest of that territory which belongs by nature to Italy.

"The value of our military aid appeared even earlier, when, in September, Austria was compelled to take from Galicia considerable contingents, thus making possible the Russian counter-offensive on that front.

"The harmonious work which was carried on for months, not only in war, but also in diplomatic negotiations, has persuaded us to give the public solemn proof of the solidarity existing between the Allies through a common declaration by the five Powers, substituting this common declaration for that one signed on September 4, 1914, by France, Britain and Russia, to which Japan adhered later. Our formal adherence has already been signed in London.

"As to the attitude of Greece, while it has caused preoccupation in the controversies, the situation is not better, for Greece has consented to give the Allies the necessary assurances."

In closing his speech, Baron Sonnino paid an eloquent tribute to the Italian soldiers, who are fighting and dying in the snow.

"Italy," he concluded, "is determined to push the war till her national aspirations and those of her Allies are achieved."

BRITISH PRESS ENTHUSIASTIC.

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A cable to the New York Herald from London this morning says:

The British papers, led by the Daily Telegraph, exult this morning over Baron Sonnino's solemn declaration that Italy will adhere to the compact of London and not make peace until the Central Empires are beaten into the dust.

They are even more enthusiastic over the pledge of Italy to furnish supplies and munitions to Serbia and to send an army to her rescue when the hour for vengeance strikes. The statement that Italy will not consider terms of peace until ravished Belgium and Serbia not only are avenged, but made greater than ever, has touched a responsive chord here.

The correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphs from Athens that Greece has conceded all the demands of the Entente Powers, and that the military attaches of the Allies and members of the Greek General Staff are conferring about the withdrawal of Greek troops from Salonika, the Allies having given a pledge that in return for these concessions the sovereignty of Greece in all the territory affected will be not only recognized but guaranteed."

GERMAN FLEET WAS HEADED WRONG WAY.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.—A French despatch to The Social Democrat announces that seventeen large German warships have passed through the Little Belt, going south.

The Little Belt is the tortuous channel between the Danish mainland and the Isle of Fanen, leading from Kiel to the Cattegat and thence to the North Sea. The German squadron heading south would mean that it was returning to its base.

BRITAIN HAS 14 NEW BATTLESHIPS SINCE WAR BEGAN

LONDON, Dec. 3.—According to announcements recently made in Parliament, it is expected that before the end of the year fourteen new super-dreadnoughts will have been added to the British navy since the outbreak of the war. The names of thirteen of these new battleships follow: Queen Elizabeth, Agincourt, Canada, Barham, Royal Sovereign, Revenge, Ramillies, Warspite, Tiger, Erin, Valiant, Malaya, Resolution.

A fifteenth super-dreadnought which will probably bear the name of Repulse, will be ready early in the new year.

The Queen Elizabeth, Tiger, Warspite, Agincourt, Erin, and Canada were commissioned soon after the declaration of war, and there is reason to believe that the Barham and the Valiant will be commissioned during the year. The Malaya was ordered by August, and that the Reso-

lution and the Ramillies will be able to proceed on "their lawful occasions" some time this month.

MONTENEGRINS RETREAT.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 3, 2:40 p.m.—A further retreat of the Montenegrins under Austrian pressure, the retrograde movement involving the evacuation of Plevlje, is recorded in an official statement from Montenegrin headquarters made public here today as follows:

"Following the arrival of strong columns of the enemy from the vicinity of Friboli and Metalka, our troops on Dec. 1 received orders to evacuate the city of Plevlje and to retire on their defensive positions."

GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, by wireless to Sayville.—Scattered Serbian detachments in the region southwest of Mitrovitz, near the Montenegrin border, were defeated by teutonic forces in engagements yesterday and more than 1,200 Serbians were taken prisoner. It was announced today by German army headquarters.

NS BULGAR UMANIA

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Regiment, 1st Mon-
mouthshires (Territorials),
Cheshire Regiment, Royal
Lancaster, Royal Engineers,
6th Sherwood Foresters (Ter-
ritorials), and the Yorkshire
Light Infantry. WINDERMERE.

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Special Star Cable by United Press.

SALONIKA, Dec. 3.—Austro-Ger-
man troops entered Monastir on
Thursday afternoon, according to des-
patches from the Greek town of
Florina, near the Serbian frontier.

The Bulgarians, operating south-
east of Monastir in the region of
Kenali, planned to enter Monastir to-
day, the despatches asserted.

It was stated that only the Aus-
trian flag was hoisted in Monastir.

MOVEMENTS OF SERB ARMY.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Continued re-
ports of a movement of Serb troops
to the southward through the Tzerna
Drin valley are causing much specu-
lation. The stream flows from Or-
chrida lake, in the extreme southwest
corner of Serbia, to the vicinity of
Dibra and any Serb forces which are
following it toward the lake must be
from the northern army recently
driven from the Blackbirds plain. If
they have passed Dibra they may ef-
fect a junction with Gen. Vassileh's
army, giving the Serbs a formidable
force in the south.

Speedy development of both Rus-
sian and Italian Balkan campaigns is
looked for in official circles. Rumor-
ed withdrawals of German and Aus-
trian troops from the upper Vardar
valley, where they have been aiding
the Bulgars against the French, are
believed to be for the purpose of
strengthening the Bulgar line on the
Roumanian frontier.

A beginning of Italian operations
is looked for in northern Albania
rather than at Avlona, where a
landing is reported. In the north,
it is pointed out, the Italians will be
able to co-operate with the Monte-
negrins, and their march to the Serb
frontier will be shorter than from
the Avlona region.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Two thousand
Bulgarian rifles were found in a

trench taken on Wednesday by
French troops, according to a Havas
despatch from Salonika. The French
are strongly entrenched before Kiri-
volak, 150 yards from the Bulgar
advanced posts. The British troops
also are well dug in in their sector.

The Bulgarians have crossed the
Cerna at Novaci and occupied Car-
all, southeast of Monastir, near the
Greek frontier.

The Serbs are reported to have
retired towards Resna.

METAGAMA WITH TROOPS ARRIVED

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—It is officially
announced through the press censor's
office that the troop ship Metagama
which sailed from Canada on Nov-
ember 20, has arrived safely in Eng-
land. She had on board the fol-
lowing troops: 1st Canadian Pion-
eer Battalion, thirty officers, 1,016
men; infantry reinforcements, from
Ontario, five officers, 248 men; Field
Artillery, reinforcements, from To-
ronto; six officers, 153 men; railway
construction corps, one officer, 100
men; medical corps from Toronto,
one officer, thirty men; details, six
officers, four men; total, 1,517.

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS GROWING MORE INTERESTING

*Today's News Indicates Important Developments
in Near Future—Italy is Pressing Her Attack
on Gorizia—Turks Claim Success*

The report from Salonika that the Russians have marched through Roumania into Bulgaria and that the Austro-German forces have evacuated Belas, in Southern Serbia, and are marching northwards now toward Egalevka, on the Bulgarian frontier, is the most interesting news received here from the war arenas today.

There is no official confirmation of either report, but the entry of Russia was not unexpected, and the withdrawal from Vales would be a natural development of the situation.

The fall of Monastir is now confirmed. Austro-German forces entered that town yesterday afternoon, and the Austrian flag was hoisted, probably to enable Bulgaria to avoid all complications with Greece.

The Italian onslaught at Gorizia has increased in violence, according to official Viennese reports. The Austrians are pushing their campaign against the Montenegrins. Russia reports several minor successes. The French War Office intimates that the situation remains unchanged along the Western front.

FIERCE FIGHT AT GORIZIA

Special Star Cable by United Press.

VIENNA, via Berlin and London, Dec. 3.—Italian assaults on Gorizia are in progress more violently than ever today. The Italians apparently were reorganizing their forces during the lull on Thursday, and resumed the assault, according to the Austrian War Office, under cover of a dense fog.

With the mist so thick that the opposing troops could see each other only at short range, the Austrians are declared to have beaten back all attacks on the bridgehead. Repulse is reported also of three assaults on the Austrian line in the Oslavia district, and of offensives at Tolmino and Marzlivrh.

QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 3, 2:35 p.m. — "The night passed without incidents of importance," the War Office announced this afternoon.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—By wireless to Bayville — Various minor operations along the western front are recorded in today's official statement by army headquarters. No infantry operations of moment are chronicled.

Near Lombaertzyde, north-east of Lieuport, in Belgium, hostile outposts were surprised by a German detachment and several prisoners were taken. West of Roue, a French biplane was forced to land under the fire of German artillery, and its occupants, two officers, were made prisoners.

Westende on the Belgian coast, was shelled by two British destroyers,

but without effect, according to the official statement.

German troops of General von Linsingen's army on the Russian front, attacked a Russian detachment near Podeszarevieze, on the Styr river in Volhynia, north of the railroad from Kovel to Sarny.

Sixty-six men were taken prisoner by the Germans.

OFFICIAL TURKISH REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3, via London, 1:30 p.m.—Fighting between the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas and their Turkish opponents on the Caucasian front is proceeding under the most adverse weather conditions. An official statement issued today says:

"Activity on the Caucasian front is hampered by fresh snow, which is ten feet deep, and also by cyclones."

The Turkish war office also announced today that in fighting at the Dardanelles a cruiser of the Allies had been hit three times and forced to retire. An Allied torpedo boat was attacked by a Turkish aeroplane. It was declared, after it had stranded on the coast of the Bay of Saros. The statement follows:

"At some points on the Dardanelles front there has been fierce fighting with bombs. Two hostile cruisers near Amafata and two near Ariburnu participated with land batteries in a bombardment. Our artillery replied, damaging trenches of the enemy and destroying machine gun positions at Ariburnu."

"Our artillery thrice hit a hostile cruiser near Zed-dul-Bahr, compelling it to retreat. One of our aeroplanes dropped bombs on a torpedo boat of the enemy which had stranded on the northern coast of the Gulf of Saros, two miles west of Cape Eridsche."

EXPECTED LOAN WILL BE HELD TO ORIGINAL AMOUNT

Finance Minister Says Government Has Not Yet Decided, However

SMALL INVESTORS CARED FOR FIRST

Public Opinion Seems Divided as to Best Policy to Adopt

Special to The Montreal Star from our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—"The Government has come to no decision on subject," stated the hon. W. T. White today, when asked if the sixty million dollars oversubscribed for the war loan would be accepted.

"As is stated before," he added, "we will wait until all the returns are in, analyzed and tabulated, before passing judgment in the matter. In the meantime I have nothing to say."

It will be well on into next week before the returns are received. Though the lists closed on Tuesday night, the fact that they are coming by mail will require a week overtime before all are received, more specially those from the Pacific coast. There will then be a careful tabulation of the subscription in detail, showing the amounts applied for and each denomination of the issue which is asked.

The question is understood to have been discussed already in the Cabinet but, as the Minister of Finance makes clear, the matter has not been determined. Arguments are advanced both ways.

By some people the opinion is expressed that the money was subscribed with a view of its acceptance and considering that the security is unquestionable, it should all be taken. Otherwise, it is maintained, when no other loan is required, the smaller investors may not be able to respond, and a higher rate might have to be paid.

QUESTION OF KEEPING FAITH.

On the other hand, is the question of keeping faith. A specific amount was asked for and if public patriotism has caused it to be oversubscribed, it is contended that this is no reason why the original agreement should be departed from and the loan increased proportionately to the amount of the subscriptions. To do so, it is maintained, would be breaking faith with the public.

The question is actively under consideration, but not until all facts connected with the subscription are known will there be any conclusion. It was believed that yesterday's conference with the banking interests was to have reference to the question, but instead the discussion related to the problem of assisting in financing British and Allied Gov-

ernments' war purchases in Canada and the credits that may be involved in the question.

While there are contrary opinions as to what should be done, there is considerable reason for the belief that the original conditions will be adhered to and the loan kept to the limits of fifty millions. The small investors, in any event, are to be taken care of first. The larger amounts, if required, would be allotted pro rata.

CANADIANS AT FRONT GIVING TEUTON TROUBLE

They Divert Streams Into
River and Flood Hun
Trenches Thus

ARTILLERY SMASH
GERMAN PARAPETS

New Poison Gas Bomb
Used by Enemy Aviators
—No 'Xmas Saw-off

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
From Our Own Correspondent
(Copyright)

NORTHERN FRANCE, by Courier
to London, Dec. 3.—The Canadian
a few days ago, had their first ex-
perience of a new kind of poison gas
shell. They landed some distance
behind the first line of trenches on
the road where a party of engineers
was working.

The prompt action of the officer in
charge who noticed peculiar green
fumes after the first burst, probably
saved many lives. He quickly gath-
ered his men together. It had been
a long time since the road had been
shelled, and advantage was being
taken of the dull drizzly day to turn
several little streams which run
alongside and across it, and which
were in flood, into channels where
they would not undermine the road.

Evidently a Taube which was be-
ing chased back by a British plane
sighted the working party, with the
result above described but they had
the satisfaction of seeing an aerial
fight in which the German aircraft
went tumbling down into the enemy
lines.

Our artillery are having such a
merry time with the enemy parapets
that the discomforts of flooded gun-
pits and dugouts is easily outweighed.
One section of the German
trench, about thirty yards, which
during the cold weather was a mys-
tery to the Canadians, has been
blown away by our high explosives
four times, and each night the Ger-
mans would attempt to build new
parapets with sandbags, but each
morning they tumbled into the mushy
rains again. Under the British
shell fire, according to an officer who
returned from leave yesterday the
Germans have now given up the at-
tempt to rebuild them, and the night
before last our patrols made their
way right into the trench.

FLOODING THE HUNS OUT.

The Canadians have the advantage
of being on higher ground in most
places than the enemy, and all the
streams possible, behind our lines,
have been diverted into the River
Douve, until, with the help of recent
heavy rains, it has become a muddy
torrent which is almost uncontroll-
able when it reaches the German
lines.

Our artillery has begun a systema-
tic hammering at the right hand bank
towards Warneton, with the result
that nearly three square miles in the
triangle of the rivers Douve and
Lys, near where the railway between
Messines and Warneton crosses the
former river, have been flooded.

Several German field batteries, ac-
cording to my informant, have been
caught in this artificial swamp,
while in addition the second line of
the enemy trenches have suffered.

The Canadians' forward works are
by no means dry, but the discomforts
of our men, says the officers, are no-
thing to what the Germans are un-
dergoing. Many of their front line
trenches do not appear to be held at
all.

Reports continue to come in from
the Canadian lines that the Germans
have been sending heavy reinforce-
ments into the towns behind the west-
ern front. Roulers and Menin ap-
pear to be crowded with fresh ar-
rivals, but the opinion everywhere
on this part of the Allies' line is that
they have not the slightest chance of
breaking through. Orders have al-
ready been passed around that there
must be no attempt to fraternize at
Christmas this year.

ROLAND HILL.

CANADIAN FORCE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND

Special to The Montreal Star from
our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—One hundred
and fifteen thousand Canadian sol-
diers are overseas, and, including ten
thousand guarding public works,
seventy-five thousand are under
arms in Canada, with the number
constantly increasing. In the near
future it will reach the authorized
total of a quarter of a million.

These figures are given in an of-
ficial announcement last night in
connection with the offer and ac-
ceptance of a third Canadian divi-
sion, the formation of which calls for
a number of changes and transfers
of units at the front, or those not
heretofore incorporated in the army
corps.

The new division will include the
Princess Patricia's, hitherto included
in a British division, the Royal Cana-
dian Regiment, and the 42nd and
49th Battalions. The first and sec-
ond brigades of Canadian Mounted
Rifles, are to be organized into
four regiments of Mounted
Rifles, of infantry strength, fighting
on foot. The Royal Canadian Dra-
goons and the Lord Strathcona
Horse, now in the cavalry brigade
under command of Brigadier-General
J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., will be trans-
ferred to the corps troops, replacing
the units transferred therefrom to
the new division.

THE NEW DIVISION.

The composition of the first and
second divisions remains unchanged.
The composition of the third division
is as follows:

Seventh Infantry Brigade consists
of the Royal Canadian Regiment,
Princess Patricia's, 42nd of Montreal,
and 49th of Edmonton.

Eighth Mounted Rifle Brigade,
consisting of four regiments of
mounted rifles of infantry strength.

Ninth Infantry Brigade

of four battalions yet to be selected.
Divisional troops consisting of
mounted rifles, cyclist company, divi-
sional artillery, divisional engineers,
signal company, machine gun brig-
ade, pioneer battalion, field ambu-
lances, motor ambulance workshop,
divisional supply and transport col-
umn.

The corps troops will now consist
of the Royal Canadian Dragoons,
Lord Strathcona's Horse, two engi-
neer fortress companies, and signal
units. Included as special units are
four siege artillery batteries, three
tunnelling companies, railway con-
struction corps and the usual line of
communication units, including am-
munition supply parks, stationary
and general hospitals and the vari-

STIFF SENTENCES ON CONSPIRATORS IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Dr. Karl Buenz, managing director of the Hamburg-American lines, was today sentenced to serve one year and six months in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, following his conviction in the conspiracy case against the Government.

George Kotter and Joseph Poppinghaus received similar sentences.

Adolph Hachmeister was sentenced to one year.

The Hamburg-American line was fined one dollar.

All the defendants were admitted to bail, pending the suing out of a writ of error in their behalf.

KAISER'S TROOPS KILL 200 BERLINERS IN FOOD RIOT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Journal Des Debats publishes a Milan despatch of the Fournier News Agency, which says a great demonstration of working people in Berlin, caused by the scarcity of food, was broken up by troops.

The despatch reports that this information was received from Berlin by way of Berne, Switzerland, and that the troops fired on the crowd, killing two hundred persons.

CANADA IS NOW MAKING TWENTY MILLION SHELLS

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—Some idea of the stupendous proportions to which the munitions industry in Canada has grown was given to the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers at their monthly luncheon here today by General Alexander Bertram, of the Imperial Munitions Board.

At present nearly 100,000 persons are employed on orders amounting in all to 20,000,000 shells. The steel required for the industry from now till the end of next year is eight hundred million pounds, which will tax the capacity of the Dominion steel plants to the utmost.

Nearly forty-five million pounds of copper and brass are used and 102,000,000 pounds of lead. This is more than Canada can produce of these metals and the surplus must be imported.

Fifteen hundred thousand pounds of tin and ten million pounds of rosin are also required.

The value of the shell orders up to now has been \$220,000,000, with additional orders of about \$180,000,000 making \$375,000,000 in all.

The number of shells shipped to England so far has been 3,500,000.

men decide: speaking of the future, of those who hung back in the future, peril, Lord Rosebery says: "Their position will be hapless, miserable and disadful."

Speaking of the future of those who went, and did, and dared, Sir John Egan, with his words:—

"THEIR RECORD WILL GO DOWN AS ONE OF THE MOST SPLENDID OF BRITISH HISTORY!"

Faithfully Yours,
A CITIZEN.

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Here Ends
Book 2.

G O D . S A V E
T H E

King.